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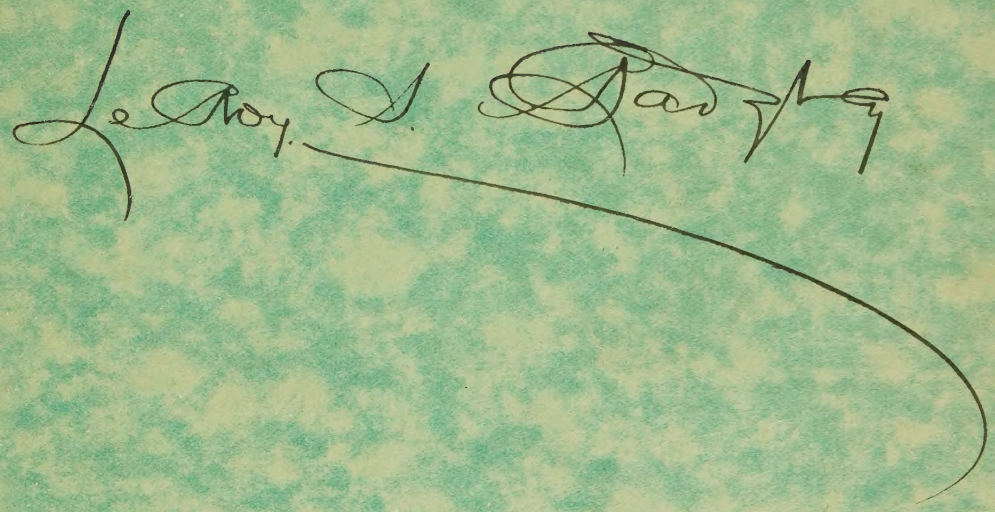

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JOSEPH BLOOMFIELD, GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY

HISTORY

OF

THE ORANGES

TO 1921

Reviewing the Rise, Development and Progress of an Influential Community

DAVID LAWRENCE PIERSON
THE AUTHOR

VOLUME II

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HISTORY OF THE ORANGES

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CHAPTER XLIII

ALONG THE MAIN HIGHWAY

Distributed along the main highway, beginning at the easterly boundary at the Great Meadow brook, and on the southerly side, were the homes of Gomers Peck, Judge John Peck and William Peck, their holdings extending to the point where Hawthorne avenue of modern days enters the thoroughfare. Ichabod Jones lived at the west corner of Mechanic (North Maple avenue) street. Isaac Munn's stone house occupied the point where the Parkway enters the south side of Main street. Next on the west was the home of Lewis Munn. On the opposite corner, at North Munn avenue, Cyrus Jones, hatter by trade, occupied the house associated with stirring scenes enacted during the Revolutionary War. A small factory was in operation on the property. Benjamin Munn, progenitor of the family of that name in Orange, built his house on the south side of the highway near South Arlington avenue.

On the north side, now the site of Calvary M. E. Church, Moses Jones' farmhouse stood on a hill, his large acreage extending a long distance northerly. Adjoining, (the site of Christ Church), was the blacksmith shop of Daniel Rowe's father. The son also followed the same trade. Benjamin Munn owned the house a few hundred yards west. Abiel Hedden, famed for his engraving inscriptions on tombstones, lived at the west corner of South Burnet street. Then came the house of Jotham Condit. His next-door neighbor was Edward Gruet, who purchased the property from the estate of Jotham Harrison, east of the First Reformed Church of today. Gruet carried on a successful weaving business. Directly across the street, now the site of the Lyceum, was the stone tavern, erected by Ebenezer Canfield in the pre-Revolutionary War days, and then conducted by Isaac Canfield. Timothy Williams manufactured wagons in the shop at the west of the tavern. Silas Condit, son of Dr. John Condit, who conducted a general store in the structure at the northerly side of the highway near Prospect street, sold the business and moved to Newark, where he spent the remainder of his years; he was a member of Congress. Alexander Dean, shoemaker, and Aaron Condit, carpenter, occupied the next two houses on the northerly side of the highway.

At the corner of the road to Bloomfield (now Prospect street) stood a public house. The first floor was used as the tap-room, and the second floor for dancing. Sleighing parties from a distance made merry here on winter nights when snow covered the ground. Daniel Condit purchased the property in 1810. Across the street, south side, was the

slaughter house of Colonel William Williams. This abutted the home of Joel Harrison (west corner of Washington place). His factory was in the rear of his premises, where he manufactured hats. Major Daniel Harrison was living in a rather pretentious stone dwelling on the south side of the highway, nearly opposite Washington street (then known as the Swinefield road). He, too, was a hatter, his factory standing on the site where Washington place enters Main street.

The stone school-house or academy which stood near the east corner of the highway and Swinefield road was demolished about 1805, and Peter Grossburg erected the one-story structure familiar in after generations, and which was removed in 1919. Mrs. Nixon's store, on the west corner of Washington street and the highway, was the magnet attracting boys and girls of the vicinity in early Nineteenth Century days. Her stock of candy and notions never diminished, though she made many sales. Daniel Rowe afterward used the site for his blacksmith shop. Stephen Stetson's hat factory took up the remaining frontage on the north side of the highway to the point where North Harrison street enters. A frame cottage, occupied by Moses Smith Harrison and family, was at this site. John Skinner, tobacconist, erected and was living in a large house at the west corner of Harrison street, afterward occupied by Calvin D. Pierson. Amos Baldwin lived at the east corner of Baldwin street. Vacant lots intervened to the corner of Hillyer street, where Moses Tichenor's house stood, afterward the home of Rev. Asa Hillyer. Dr. Matthias Pierson, who died in 1809, bequeathed his homestead at the east corner of Oakwood avenue and Main street, to his son, William, manufacturer of hats.

Dr. Isaac Pierson's large two-story frame dwelling, on the south side of the highway, was removed half a century later to make room for the Central Presbyterian Church. Many political conferences were associated with this dwelling, Dr. "Ike" being one of the leaders in Essex County of the Republican party. When his son, Dr. William, was licensed to practice medicine in 1820, he ensconced himself in a dwelling next west. His office was in the basement. Afterward he moved to the Hillyer home, at the east corner of Hillyer street. Allen Dodd, hat manufacturer, was in occupancy of the plot on the north side of the highway next to the home of two maiden women. The house was owned by the Pierson family.

Jabez Freeman, shoe manufacturer, was living and conducting his business next west of Dr. William Pierson's home and office. Nathaniel Bruen's home adjoined in a westerly direction on South Main street, later occupied by John Nicol, who possessed strong religious views and also passed the century mark in his birthday anniversaries. Benson Campbell, shoe manufacturer, and Ira Munn, son of Samuel Munn, the tavern proprietor, also manufacturing shoes, were in the next two build-

ings, and the site of the North Orange Baptist Church was the hat manufacturing plant of Job Williams. Gray's wood-turning mill was at the east corner of Commerce street and South Main street. The stone parsonage, erected on the north side of the road in 1748, was showing time's ravages upon its strongly laid courses and was nearing the end of its usefulness as a high-grade dwelling. Samuel Tichenor was operating a hat factory on the next lot in a westerly direction. Samuel Munn, at Main and Park streets, the genial tavern proprietor, was showing the inroads of time upon his manly countenance, but his popularity had not waned an iota.

The site of Colonel Abram Winans' tannery, a two-story structure, on the south side of the highway, at Parrow brook, was used in later years for the building of Willow Hall. Moses Condit's cider mill and distillery on the north side of the highway, where the Masonic Temple is standing, was a scene of intense activity when the season, in the autumn months, was at its height. The distillery operated by Henry Stryker was next on the north side of the highway and a few rods westerly Mary, widow of John Condit, was earning a livlihood by teaching school. She was familiarly known as Aunt Polly Condit. Giles Mandeville, who settled in Orange in 1800, at the age of twenty-two years, carried on his tailor business on the south side of the highway equidistant from Center street and Parrow brook. His shop was used by the Orange Library for the storage of its books, to which he added his volumes. William Condit's general country store, at the east corner of Center street, was opposite the hat manufactory of James Condit on the west corner, his business being very large and remunerative. The factory was built in the rear of the house on Center street. Moses Condit, proprietor of the tavern, licensed in 1739, was in the building a few steps west. John Morris Lindsley's general store, at the east corner of Cone street and the Academy, were the next buildings. The house erected by David Peck about 1780 and where Chester Robinson, principal of the Academy, was later in residence, was the only remaining structure till Scotland street was reached.

The Meeting House was on the north side of the highway, and across the way, at the corner of Day street, Stephen D. Day carried on his general store. The upper part of the building was used as his dwelling. Three other homes on this side of the highway, in a westerly direction, were those of Noah Matthews (corner of Essex avenue), Daniel Smith (corner of Cleveland street), Jared Harrison (opposite Lincoln avenue). This latter place was also the location of a cider mill and cooper shop and where farming was a source of revenue on a large scale.

Peter Dean's cooper shop was the first building on the south side, and west of the Old Burying Ground, later the property of Charles A. Lighthipe. On the north side of the street was the home of Viner Dean,

near the corner of Ridge street. Captain Moses Condit, owner of a large property, was in residence west of it, and Moses Quinby, farmer, was living where the West Orange station of the Erie railroad is located.

CHAPTER XLIV

LOCAL GOVERNMENT INSTITUTED

Orange was undergoing a transformation early in the Nineteenth Century, apparent even to the casual observer, by the increase of yearly products of husbandman and manufacturer, and general interest manifested in local public affairs, though unrest was very much in evidence over the lack of autonomy. An anomaly was presented of a titular head without function ever since the mass meeting in June, 1780, adopted the name of Orange in place of Newark Mountains. Attendance at annual meetings in the river town was tiresome, and the people were drifting from their relation thereto. Cottages of frame and sandstone construction were the abiding places of a contented and God-fearing people, nearly all descended from the pioneer forebears. Fruit trees were in blossom, and the sweet-scented and spicy odors of the vernal season permeated the atmosphere when the growing local government sentiment crystallized in favor of legislative enactment to secure the desired end, in 1806.

Agriculture dominated in the vocations of the men. Flocks of sheep grazing in luxuriant pastures on the mountainside gave promise by their sleek condition of generous stores of wool in another season's shearing. Cattle browsed in meadow and upland, more often seeking the shade of the wooded tract as spring merged into summer. Birds in large numbers nested in the trees and vocalized the morning and evening hours with their never-wearying music.

Major Amos Harrison was elected a member of the General Assembly on Tuesday, October 14, 1806, and to him was entrusted the bill incorporating the town of Orange. The Legislature convened on October 26, and within a month, on November 27, it was enacted into a law. Provision was made for the first town meeting, which was set "the second Monday in April next, at the house of Samuel Munn in Orange." This hostelry, scene of innumerable historical events during the past forty years, could not accommodate the crowd of men attracted to the important ceremony of inaugurating our local government. Adjournment was therefore made to the Meeting House. Major Amos Harrison was elected moderator. Solemnly the voters by a show of hands elected the first officials of Orange. The Township Committee consisted of Daniel Williams, John Dean, Abijah Harrison, Stephen D. Day and Thomas Baldwin. Others elected were: Town Clerk, Henry Stryker; Assessor, Dr. Isaac Pierson; Collector, Nathan Squire; Surveyors of the Highway, Stephen Tichenor and Jonas Smith; members of the Board of

Freeholders, John M. Lindsley and Samuel Condit; Overseers of the Poor, Caleb Tichenor and John N. Baldwin; Judge of Election, Jabez B. Baldwin; Committee of Appeal, David Mean, Jabez D. Kilburn and Abram Winans; Constables, John Quinby and Noah Matthews; Pound Master, Thomas Baldwin; Overseers of the Roads, Asa Perry, Joel Condit, Captain Zenas Pierson, James Williams, Caleb Williams, Daniel Kilburn, Cyrenus Baldwin, Joseph Condit, Matthias Pierson, Jr., David Mean, Peter Dean, Daniel Dod, John Hedden, Jabez D. Kilburn, Stephen Jaggers, John Earl, Abraham Harrison, Thomas Baldwin, Joseph B. Ball, Timothy Ball and Daniel Edwards. It was resolved that the dog tax be appropriated to support the poor, that the business of the latter be left in the hands of the overseer, that the sum of $350.00 be raised for the support of the poor during the current year, and that the pound master advertise three weeks in a public newspaper before sale of the strays impounded.

Stephen D. Day was elected chairman of the Township Committee on Tuesday, April 21, at 10 A. M., held at the tavern of Samuel Munn. On June 20, 1808, the Orange and Newark representatives agreed upon this division line: Beginning at Turkey Eagle Rock, and running from thence south thirty-nine degrees and forty-five minutes east one hundred and fifteen chains to the middle of Phineas Crane's bridge, thence south sixty degrees and seventeen minutes east seventy-nine chains to Silas Dodd's bridge; thence south thirty degrees and thirty-nine minutes, east ninety chains to the Boiling Spring, thence south twenty-nine degrees and forty minutes west seventy-three chains and forty links to Peck's bridge; thence south thirty-nine degrees fifteen minutes west two hundred and six chains to Sayres Robert's bridge at Camp Town, thence south forty-seven degrees and forty minutes west one hundred and ten chains to a bridge in the Elizabeth town line where it crosses the Elizabeth river.

The division of the poor between Orange and Newark was consummated on June 3, 1808. "Agreeable to notice," reads the record, "the Townships Committee of the Townships of Newark and Orange met at the house of Moses Condit, Jun., inkeeper in Orange." Seventeen indigents were parceled out to Orange and the "remainder" were assigned to Newark. D. D. Crane was chairman of the Newark committee and Stephen D. Day represented Orange. The division of the treasurer's funds required an all-day session as the records state, and which concluded the relations between Orange and Newark:

July 8, 1809. Agreeable to notice the Orange Township Committee meet the township Committee of New Ark at the house of Moses Roff, in Newark, at 10 o'clock in the morning. Present belonging to the Orange Township Committee, Abraham Winans, Daniel Williams, Josiah Baldwin, Samuel Condit, Thomas Baldwin, and proceeded to settle the account of the two townships, all of which we settled. Except our proportion

of the five hundred dollars which the town Land was sold for, for which we paid two-sevenths of five hundred dollars when the two Townships was together for Carrying on a Law Suit, which settlement will appear by receipt, given by both of the townships, and were signed by the whole of the two town committees, except John Dodd. He went away on business. The receipt is as follows:

"Newark, N. J., July 8, 1809.

"On settlement of account made this day between the two Town Committees of Orange and New Ark there was a balance found of three dollars Ninety-three Cents in favor of Newark Township. A demand was made of two-sevenths of five hundred dollars by Orange Township for monies expended in defending the title to town Lands, but Newark Committee refused to act upon it. The above balance was paid by us, errors excepted. Signed by Stephen Hays, Aaron Johnson, James Ventevool, Abraham Spier, Newark Committee; Abraham Winans, Daniel Williams, Samuel Condit, Thomas Baldwin, Orange Committee."

In the settlement there was a balance found in the hands of Henry Stryker, Collector, for Newark township, of twenty-three dollars seventy-two cents, which money they gave the Orange Town Committee an order to receive, which money belongs to Orange, according to settlement.

The Orange township is to pay James Edgins for an account that he held against the New Ark township before he was sot off, which amounts to thirteen dollars and twenty-one cents, $13.21.

Committee meeting day was the occasion for road overseers, overseers of the poor, the idle curious, and the farmers having claims for sheep destroyed by dogs, to congregate at the tavern designated as the official headquarters. The inn-keeper, if alert to business possibilities (and he was never known to fail), had a goodly stock of refreshments in readiness for entertainment of the throng. The dinner horn sounded promptly at noon for those having an appetite and the price—two shillings (twenty-five cents). The proprietor sat at the head of the table. When weather was warm he appeared in shirt sleeves. Chicken pot-pie was the most appetizing viand and was a rival of boiled pork and cabbage in popular favor. The contents of the huge iron kettle, placed on an iron crane, under which logs of hickory burned, sent out tempting odors from the kitchen. Dumplings were placed in stately rows around the platter which was about three feet in length. It was "skidded" along the board at the call of the diners. Vegetables, not forgetting the never-failing "cold-slaw," invariably served at the public house were also on the bill of fare. Dessert was not always served. If the tavern keeper and the cook (usually his wife) were in good humor apple dumplings in season were set upon the table, frequently without the formality of removing the other dishes. Steamed in large iron kettles, those concoctions of the old tavern days were a marvel of epicurean delight. When the savory mess was brought to the dining table each person with very little ceremony partook of it as inclination seized them. No one, as a rule arose hungry from a tavern dinner.

Samuel Munn's long and serviceable career was closed on Tuesday, July 28, 1812, and the "Centinel of Freedom" remarked that he was a "respectable citizen and innkeeper." The business was continued by Ira Munn, his son.

Overland transportation was a tedious process in 1800. Highways in constant need of repair interfered with prompt communication by interior towns with the markets of Newark and New York. Often in unseasonable weather parts of the roadway were impassable. That the growing traffic might be facilitated, turnpike companies were organized under State laws, for the maintenance of passable roadways. New England, Pennsylvania and New York invested liberally in these companies and large sums of money were expended. The Newark and Mount Pleasant Turnpike Company, on May 2, 1809, elected Dr. John Condit, president; Stephen D. Day, treasurer, and General John N. Cumming, Aaron Munn, Dr. Isaac Pierson, Abraham Winans, John Harrison, Ezekiel Kitchell and Henry Vail, directors. The turnpike from Newark followed Orange street to the corner of Warren street. From there 600 feet of the roadway was eliminated, and the opening of a new course straightened the line of the thoroughfare known as Main street. The part abandoned was named Hedden place. At Valley road the route turned northward and then westward, following the line of Mount Pleasant avenue and over the mountain to Morristown. The roadbed was repaired when necessary, funds being supplied by tolls in return for the convenience afforded travelers. Gates were placed across the road at intervals of four or five miles and the toll-keeper allowed none to pass in vehicle or driving livestock without paying a fee. One of these gates was on Mount Pleasant avenue, about half-way up the mountain. If a driver turned out of the way for the purpose of avoiding payment of toll he was apprehended and compelled to pay three times the amount of the charge. These roads continued in use until the steam engine entered into competition.

Orange had a Union Debating Society which on May 18, 1807, took up such weighty subjects as "Which Is Happier—the Rich or Poor Man?" "Which Is Most Beneficial to the Public—the Miser or the Spendthrift?" "Which Enjoys Most Happiness—the Moral or Sinful Man?" Various meeting places were the scenes of the debates until the following year, when a lease was secured from the trustees of the White School House, signed by Rev. Asa Hillyer, president. There on the second floor these village debaters held their sessions for several years. The officers first selected were: President, James Hayes; Secretary, Josiah Leonard; Treasurer, Bethuel Harrison, Committee to Declare on Debates, Ambrose Fairchild, Charles Lighthipe and Charles Harrison. The president held office for the limited time of three weeks, secretary six weeks, treasurer three months, and the committee three weeks. The records show that the first president was fined six and a-half cents for being tardy at one of the

meetings, and three others twelve and a-half cents for the same offence. They appealed from the decision of the committee but the society decided that the fines should be collected. It was resolved in October, 1807, that each member should wear a badge of distinction, and so they went about the village decorated with this emblem, "consisting of a green ribband."

CHAPTER XLV

SECOND WAR WITH GREAT BRITAIN

Differences between Great Britain and the United States were nearing the breaking point early in the Nineteenth Century. In no section was this more apparent than in Orange, where the support was loyal and enthusiastic for the established Government at Washington. The people were intensely patriotic, though there was a sharp dividing line between the two political parties. The Federalists, in the minority, were feeble in their remonstrance against the Mother Country for her outrages upon citizens of the United States and their maritime interests, while the Republicans were eagerly seeking a way to bring about a speedy settlement of the misunderstandings regardless of any sacrifice which might be entailed.

Complaint frequently made of the impressment of American seamen into British service while engaged in lawful pursuits and being forced to do duty on its men-of-war brought no redress. Depredations were made upon the legitimate commerce of the United States, the claim being made by the British that American-built ships, owned by citizens of this country, laden with goods grown and manufactured by its people, navigated by its citizens, and bound for a belligerent port, neither invested nor blockaded, were subject to the orders of Great Britain for seizure and condemnation.

Early in July, 1807, the populace was aroused to fever heat in righteous indignation when a post rider told of the firing by the "Leopard," of the British Navy, upon the "Chesapeake," of the American line, as she lay off the Atlantic Coast. Quickly the news spread through the town and excited groups gathered about the taverns, the common meeting places, discussing this war-provoking act. It was soon learned that the commander of the "Leopard," after searching the "Chesapeake" for mutineers, had drawn his vessel a short distance away and then deliberately fired a broadside upon his quarry. Three seamen were killed and thirteen wounded. Though badly damaged, the frigate displaying the signal of distress, sailed into Hampton Roads, and a report of the attack was dispatched to the authorities at Washington.

President Jefferson immediately issued a proclamation, ordering all British vessels out of American harbors. Mass meetings were held in every county as soon as practicable after receipt of the intelligence of the unprovoked attack upon the lives and property of United States citizens, and a general feeling of resentment against Great Britain was manifested.

Essex county was well represented at a mass meeting held in the court house, Newark, on July 9, 1807, and a committee of correspondence to keep in touch with national affairs was appointed.

An event of more than passing interest, in all this turmoil was arranged for Thursday, December 28, 1809, when the first fraternal organization of Orange was to be launched upon the tide of public favor. The center of the town, about the First Church, betokened this as the coign of vantage in viewing that which was permissible for the public gaze of the instituting of a Masonic lodge. At 12 noon the members demitted from St. John's Lodge of Newark and those newly associated with the enterprise met in the lodge room in the second story of the old Academy which stood on the south side of Main street, midway between Cone street and Essex avenue of today. The ceremonies were performed by William M. Kissac, D. G. M., and Rev. Joseph Willard, of Newark, chaplain of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. Soon after 12 o'clock, the lodge, officially received into the fraternity, solemnly marched out of its quarters, arrayed in its paraphernalia, and to the church, where we are told, by records preserved of that occasion, that the Grand Chaplain opened the ceremonies with an impressive prayer, enjoining upon all the true spirit of friendship and brotherly love, and a sermon appropriate to the occasion was preached. Returning to the lodge room, officers were elected as follows:—W. M., Jeptha Baldwin; S. W., Alexander Wilson; J. W., Matthias Smith; Treasurer, Stephen D. Day; Secretary, William W. Baldwin; S. D., Stephen Tichenor; J. D., Moses Condit; M. C., Simeon Baldwin; S. S., Abraham Winans; J. S., Benjamin Lindsley; Tyler, Linus Baldwin.

Moses Condit then announced that dinner was waiting at his tavern, a few rods to the eastward, where Rev. Dr. Hillyer and other clergymen joined the Masons numbering one hundred, and "where the utmost harmony prevailed during the whole proceeding."

Watchful waiting followed in the international situation while diplomatic correspondence was carried on for five long years. Fast days were held once or twice each twelve-month at the Meeting House, where prayers were offered for the preservation of the Nation and for relief from the menace facing the people till 1812. Then it was felt war was imminent and preparations of a belligerent character served as a safeguard.

The Legislature elected in the autumn of 1811 was politically Republican, but there was a strong Federal minority. Resolutions originating in the House of Assembly were adopted on January 11, 1812, in which it was clearly stated that the Government of New Jersey entertained a full and perfect confidence in the wisdom and integrity of the Federal management, that New Jersey would readily accord in any proper measure for the security of the National honor, and to this end the property

and man-power of the commonwealth were pledged. This act was favorably received in the Union and served to spur Congress to the Declaration of War with Great Britain.

President Madison, who had succeeded Thomas Jefferson as the Chief Executive of the Nation, ordered the militia into active service on April 12. In consequence, Governor Joseph Bloomfield, of New Jersey, called upon 5,000 of the State troops to be in readiness for mobilization. Citizens of Orange, well aware of the crisis now threatening the peace of the Nation, were thoroughly aroused, being also greatly disturbed by the act of the Federal minority, which voiced its disapproval of the action taken by the Legislature. The unpreparedness of the Government to participate in a war against a Power possessed of unlimited resources did not deter the people from assuming hostile attitude. A principle was at stake. Surely this needed, when attacked, no apologetical action nor palliation of any sort. On the contrary, the people saw to it that the Constitution, no matter how harmfully it affected the economic and industrial life, must be upheld.

Notices were posted prominently about June 1, announcing that "a meeting of the inhabitants of the township of Orange, will be held at the public house of Moses Condit, Jr., on the 4th inst., for the purpose of obtaining an expression of the sentiments relative to our National concerns." The long room in this old-time tavern, yet standing near the four-corners, was crowded with citizens to the point of discomfort on that early June evening, some of whom had traveled several miles from over the mountain and from other sections embraced in the town limits. Daniel P. Stryker, a noted man of the period, on being called to the chair, counseled firm action in the crisis facing the country. Every man was expected to do his duty. The time was nigh when the people must decide for or against the national honor. Amos Harrison was chosen secretary. Resolutions duly prepared by a committee selected from the enthusiastic mass of patriots, which, when presented to the meeting, were frequently punctuated with outbursts of applause, ending with cheers, nine times given, for Liberty and for the Union. The presentation began:

As Americans we feel grateful for the long peace and unexampled prosperity of the country; we feel proud of her rising political importance; we feel competent in her assembled resources and the bravery of her sons. But we feel indignant at her wrongs—wrongs originating in lawless usurpation, unlimited ambition and unceasing envy—wrongs persisted in notwithstanding the moderation of our claims, the justice and impartiality of our conduct and the wisdom of our policy, wrongs inflicted by France, certainly in contempt of our interests, but by England more glaringly in contempt of her own.

Situated in such critical circumstances, in which our Government needs the united support and wisdom of the Nation, it grieves us to own such as those who constituted the recent meeting at Trenton, endeavored

to sow discord and disunion, to shake the confidence reposed in our Republic and openly avow sentiment not only false, but humiliating to the feelings of an American.

Then came the resolutions, all of which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we note with sincere pleasure our Government levying a competent military force and providing resources for the avowed purpose of asserting our just rights, which at this time are so grossly violated by Great Britain as to render such measures highly expedient and calculated to promote the best interests of our country.

Resolved, That a just cause for war exists and that the resources and revenue of our country under the wise management of the Government are fully adequate for waging a successful foreign war.

Resolved. That in our opinion, the plain, sincere and honest principles and policy which have guided the present administration in adhering to a strict and impartial neutrality, ought to have secured the United States from being involved in disputes with foreign nations, and so unjustly deprived of its trade and revenue.

Resolved, That we highly approve of the restrictions laid by the Government on the trade of the United States by apprising the merchants of the danger abroad and of the future intentions of the Government, and by securing our property and produce a national benefit.

Resolved, That we will cheerfully contribute our portion of the war taxes, nor can we fear any debt about to be incurred by the Government in the sacred cause of preserving our rights as a nation.

Resolved, That the drafting of the militia under the existing laws is equal, just and necessary, and perfectly congenial to the spirit of a free people.

Resolved, That in our opinion, our country can only be relieved from the dangers and difficulties under which it is now suffering, by a change of the measures of forbearance and a recurrence to the energetic principles and policy of Washington.

Resolved, That we are compelled to these declarations by a deep conviction of the critical situation of our country, and sincerely invite good men, however heretofore separated by party prejudices, to unite in restoring our country to honorable peace and prosperity.

Resolved, That we place the highest confidence in the wisdom and integrity of our Rulers, and that conduct of that part of the representation of this State who have supported the present administration deserves our most cordial approbation.

Resolved, That we view with indignation the policy of the French Ruler, so little calculated to inspire us with confidence in the integrity of his design and hope our Government will meet the measure with becoming and impartial spirit.

Fourteen days later war was declared—on June 18, 1812, and the militia began in earnest to prepare for active duty. Dr. John Condit, United States Senator, of Orange, cast his vote affirmatively upon the declaration of war with Great Britain.

Governor Joseph Bloomfield, for whom the town of Bloomfield was named, was placed in command of the Third Military District with the rank of brigadier-general in the regular establishment. Headquarters were established at the Battery in New York. From here, at 9:30 A. M., June 20, he issued the formal order to the army, placing it upon a war footing.

Residents along the highway running through Orange, later dignified by the name of Main street, were disturbed in the quiet which had come after the morning celebration of Independence Day, in 1812. Never had they heard such a clattering of horses' feet as that which sounded on their ears at about the meridian hour. Mounted horses were soon seen passing along in a cloud of dust, racing "like all possessed," as more than one good housewife declared. Captain John P. Decatur, commandant, and his troop of horse, after the Independence Day parade in Newark, wagered with a number of others that they could ride from the corner of Broad and Market streets to the First Church, Orange, in half an hour. The commotion created by the testing of the metal of Captain Decatur's mounts caused not a little alarm, as it was feared that the British were again in the community. Swiftly over the roadway, which knew nothing of grading or scientific treatment, the cavalcade passed. The time was fast disappearing when Captain Decatur, well in the lead, reined in his horse, at the destination. He had two minutes to spare. Every rider finished with the time limit. The public house of Moses Condit, which enjoyed a wide-spreading reputation for its generous reception of travelers, especially those arriving on Independence Day, was next visited and it proved a veritable harbor of refuge from the toil and heat of the four-mile horseback ride.

Governor Aaron Ogden, who had succeeded Governor Bloomfield, issued an order from his Elizabethtown home, March 24, 1813, in which "every enrolled militiaman must provide himself with a good musket or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints and a knapsack, a pouch to contain not less than twenty-four cartridges suited to the bore of his musket, each cartridge to contain a sufficient quantity of powder and ball. If a rifleman, with a good rifle, knapsack, shot pouch and powder horn, twenty balls suited to the bore of his rifle and one-quarter of a pound of powder. If a dragoon, with a serviceable horse, at least fourteen and a half hands high, a good saddle, mall and pillion and valise, holsters, breast-plate and crupper, a pair of boots and spurs, a pair of pistols, sabre and cartouch box to contain cartridges for pistols." The Government provided rations, but the men were expected to equip themselves with the necessary outfit to make them soldiers competent to engage in mortal combat with the enemy of the country.

Notwithstanding the issuance of this order, which betokened early service, the militiamen of Orange were not called into action till nearly a

year and a half later. Governor William S. Pennington, who succeeded Governor Ogden, issued an order from his headquarters at Trenton, July 14, 1814, in which he called upon the militia of the State to be ready for immediate service. "The commander-in-chief thinks it his duty to remind the militia of New Jersey that the crisis calls for a manifestation of public virtue," he said. "The events of the war in Europe have left America to again contend singly with the British Empire. The eyes of the world are upon us. Let us convince the enemy that the moment he lands on our shores he will be met by freemen in arms and willing to defend their country. The citizens of New Jersey were among the first in our glorious struggle for national independence and in the formation of our national government. They will not be the last in arms to maintain what they have so heroically contributed to achieve and wisely to establish."

Captain Stephen D. Day, who maintained a general country store at the "four corners," and his company of infantrymen, on August 11, proceeded to the Heights of the Navesink, overlooking New York harbor, where they performed guard duty for three months or more.

Governor Pennington called for volunteers from among the militia companies, which under date of July 14 previous had placed themselves at the disposal of the State Executive. First to respond, and with such alacrity as to cause no little favorable comment among the higher officers, was Captain Daniel Kilburn's Company of Artillery, Second Regiment, New Jersey Detached Militia, of Orange. Captain Joel Harrison's Company, Third Regiment, Detached Militia, of Orange, was also among those called into active service under this requisition. The troops were mustered into the Federal service on September 1, 1814, and were on guard duty along the water front in the vicinity of Hudson river and at Sandy Hook till mustered out on various dates in December.

The course to be pursued by the townsmen was discussed at a meeting held in the house of Moses Condit, Jr., Thursday, August 18, 1814. An exigency had arisen over the threatened invasion of the British land forces, which resulted in the destruction of the Capitol and Executive Mansion at Washington six days later. The imperative need of the hour, it was pointed out by Dr. Daniel Babbitt and others, was the fortification of Brooklyn, which was exposed to any contemplated depredations of the enemy. It was voted to tender to the corporation of New York the assistance of the men of Orange in the erection of a suitable protection against the common enemy on the heights of Brooklyn. The offer was accepted and a few days later an Orange contingent helped materially in throwing up earthworks at that point, for which it received the warm-hearted appreciation of the people and of the officials.

Every war produces songs which act as a stimulant in bringing victory. The rallying selection of 1812 was entitled:

COLUMBIA'S PRIDE—HER LIBERTY

Land of our Fathers, freedom's field,
Thy sacred right shall be maintain'd;
Columbia's sons will never yield,
Or see thy spotless honor stain'd;
For He who gave us life, gave thee,
Our Country's Pride—Sweet Liberty!

With joy each freeman bears the sword,
That calls to arms, to arms! ye brave;
The servile heart will not be found,
That would not bleed our rights to save;
For He who gave us life, gave thee,
Our Country's Pride—Sweet Liberty!

The cannon's music charms the ear,
When freemen for freedom fight;
Prepare! Columbia's Sons, prepare!
We'll die before we yield our rights;
For He who gave us life, gave thee,
Our Country's Pride—Sweet Liberty!

Martyrs to Freedom, view each heart,
We'll die or save those rights you've given;
With those just rights we will not part,
Toward which immortal souls have striven;
For He who gave us life, gave thee,
Columbia's Pride—Our Liberty.

The First Church changed its corporate name in 1811, from the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark to the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. Rev. Asa Hillyer, pastor, expressed his opinion that now the parish had received its rightful title, it should also have an edifice meeting the demands of its growth and wide influence. Opposition arose, mildly, to be sure, for the great pacifist-hearted pastor quieted the alarm shown by some of the timid brethren who were sure that it was too ambitious an enterprise to undertake, particularly while the nation was on the verge of war.

The old edifice was serving its last stage of usefulness and no one felt it more than he who presided so diligently and satisfactorily over the spiritual welfare of the parish. Dr. Hillyer started out with his subscription list one Monday morning, calling upon his people till he was reasonably sure that the money could be raised. Jared Harrison, the owner of a large farm, and whose house was on Main street, nearly opposite where Lincoln avenue now enters, headed the list with a subscription of $500.00, a considerable sum for the period. Captain Stephen D. Day, who was next visited, gave $300.00. This was also the amount pledged by Aaron Harrison. Thus the subscriptions continued till the end of the week, when more than sufficient funds were guaranteed to erect the new edifice.

Losing no time, a parish meeting was called for the evening of June 4, 1812, when it was resolved unanimously to proceed with building operations. On this same evening another meeting was being held in the tavern across the way, where, practically, war was declared by the people of Orange upon Great Britain.

The lot, one and a quarter acres in extent, upon which the new edifice was erected, was purchased from Stephen D. Day for the sum of $400.00. Moses Dodd, as the supervising architect, received three dollars per day for his services. Construction was soon in process. The old structure, built in 1754, was dismantled simultaneously with the building of

the new edifice, the material of the old being worked as far as possible into the new one.

"On Thursday, the sixth inst.," reads an article in the "Centinel of Freedom," January 18, 1814, "the new Presbyterian Church in Orange was opened with an appropriate sermon by Rev. Mr. Hillyer, in the presence of a large and respectable audience. All the pews, excepting sixteen reserved as free seats, were sold in the short period of five hours for about twenty-five thousand dollars—two thousand dollars above the estimated expense of the house which had been laid upon the pews by an appraisement, subject to an annuity of two and a quarter per cent. This annuity, with other funds of the congregation is deemed sufficient to support the gospel among them. We are happy to add that greater unanimity was perhaps never witnessed on a similar occasion."

The parish voted April 14, 1814, to use "the overplus raised by the sale of the pews remaining in the hands of the Trustees to defray the expense of finishing the house, purchasing a bell and chandeliers and fencing the lot." An extra sum of $2,750 was raised for the erection of the steeple, one of the most solidly built in that or any other generation.

In general exterior appearance the style of architecture, severely colonial, can hardly be excelled. Moses Dodd built well. He understood his profession and he has given to the posterity of Orange a landmark which will survive many centuries.

Squire Day, who opened Day street, extending from Main to Washington streets, the latter then known as the Swinefield road, built a large two-story dwelling on his new tract in 1814. The first floor was used for store purposes. This was the town center for many years. People passing stopped for a chat with the proprietor, who was the medium of all the latest news, gossip and rumors floating along the highway. Squire Day sold about everything the family needed and which were not made upon one's premises, from a yoke for geese to a grindstone. Farmers exchanged produce for goods which they could not or did not raise. In substance the store answered for a clearing house, agricultural and financial. The Squire was never without currency and always willing to accommodate those who called upon him for assistance with the necessary collateral.

During the war the Orange Post Office was created. A brief statement in the "Centinel of Freedom," which circulated freely through the town, from the adjacent city of Newark, announced on September 29, 1812, "a new Post Office is established at Orange, and Henry P. Stryker is named the first Postmaster by President Madison." A few days later, Postmaster Day, of Newark, advertised that the Orange mail arrived there every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 2 P. M., and departs at 3 P. M., on the same days for Orange. Postmaster Day was delivering mail on Sundays, from 9 to 10 A. M. The population was increasing,

despite the war, and the people were well rewarded with returns of a commensurate character for their labor.

On the last day of 1813 the people of Springfield gathered at the house of Major Aaron Hand, innkeeper, and upon selecting Caleb Woodruff chairman, declared: "After taking into view and discussing on the subject of the advanced price of certain imported articles,"

Resolved, That we pay no more than $1.50 for Huyson teas during the war.

Resolved, That we will not purchase sugar, if it costs more than twenty cents per pound.

Resolved, That we will dispense with the use of coffee, unless it can be purchased for thirty cents.

They also "recommend to their fellow citizens throughout the State of New Jersey to meet together and adopt similar resolutions." The statement was attested by the signature of the chairman and that of John Wade, as clerk.

The Treaty of Peace and Amity between Great Britain and the United States of America was signed at Ghent, December 24, 1814, and it was ratified by the unanimous vote of the Senate of the United States, February 17, 1815.

A financial depression seized the country, and the industrial life of Orange and surrounding settlements received a severe blow. Discharged soldiers and sailors swelled the ranks of the idle, who visited the taverns till their money was exhausted, and then stood on the street corner and other places knowing not whither to go. Hunger asserted itself. Boldness led to theft and other unpleasant occurrences.

In 1816 the United States National Bank was chartered, with a capital of $35,000,000. Prosperity returned, and soon the people were enjoying the "Era of Good Feeling" produced by the administration of President Monroe.

Late in the Spring of 1913 a post rider brought the news into Orange of the death of Rev. Jedidiah Chapman, he who had served the parish of the First Church for thirty-four years, and who assisted so nobly in achieving the Independence of the Colonies in the Revolutionary War. About ten months after his settlement over the Geneva Church, as its senior pastor, and after a service of fifty years in the ministry, he rested from his labors May 22, 1813. His last illness seized him in the pulpit while preaching from the text: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness," etc. He was in the seventy-third year of his age, and left a most excellent record as a Presbyterian clergyman and an earnest patriot. His life was one of constant service, and his works do follow him to this day.

CHAPTER XLVI

NOTABLE INDEPENDENCE DAY ANNIVERSARY

Patriotism was at white heat in the early summer of 1811. The war fever was gaining strength every day and at the dawning of another anniversary—the thirty-fifth—of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence, the people were in harmony with a program prepared by the committee appointed to arrange for its celebration. Cannon were discharged and church bells were rung at the sunrise hour. Exercises at the Meeting House were preceded by a procession which formed on Military Common, opposite Samuel Munn's tavern, at 10 o'clock in the morning, in the following order: Uniformed companies of the militia; Captain Henry Squier, bearer of the Liberty Cap; Captain Zenas Pierson, bearer of Standard of United States; clergy, Nathaniel Bruen, bearer of Declaration of Independence; Dr. Daniel Babbitt, orator; civic societies, military organizations, vocal music, young ladies in white dresses and teachers with their children. Dr. Babbitt's oration fully met the expectations of the hundreds of men and women crowded into the old Meeting House. Here is what he said, in conclusion:

Fellow Citizens—We, as the only republican government on earth—as the only nation with whom Liberty and the equal rights of man are known, acknowledged and enjoyed, are entrusted with a most precious, a most sacred deposit. On our faithful discharge of the trust imposed in us is suspended the happiness or misery of unborn ages. The advantages, civil and religious, which we enjoy, we are under the most solemn obligations, we are bound by the most tender ties to transmit unimpaired to our posterity. As we would acquit our own consciences—as we would avoid the curses of our offspring let us be vigilant. Let us be faithful to neglect no means which will tend to perpetuate and secure to our children the blessings of national liberty, and the benefits resulting from a republican government. But we are not only accountable to our own children for the privileges we possess; if we abuse or impair them, all of our brethren of the human race will require the forfeiture at our hands. The form of government under which we live will from us receive a decided character. The monarch's claim to arbitrary power, our conduct will tend either to weaken or confirm, and the fetters of his subjects we shall be instrumental in unloosing or in riveting more closely. If we with watchful and jealous eye guard and protect our rights, the name of American Liberty shall become as celebrated as Roman; and we may with pleasure and confidence anticipate the day when the equal rights of man shall be universally known and respected—when thrones and palaces shall be converted into temples, where the Goddess of Liberty shall be enthroned, and monarchs worship and cast their crowns and the laurels they have won, at her feet.

Dr. Babbitt had not yet reached his twenty-third birthday. He was born in Mendham, Morris county, of Daniel Babbitt and Sarah Beach Babbitt, on August 3, 1788, and chose Orange as his place of residence after graduating from Princeton and the medical school licensing him to practice. Dr. Babbitt's highly cultivated mind gave him at once a place among the Orange leaders. His home was on the west corner of Main street and Essex avenue, and here he lived till his death fifty years later. He secured local fame by planting a number of buttonwood trees on the street in front of his home, around the church and other places. The saplings grown in Mendham in 1814 were the first of that variety planted in Orange. To him, therefore, belongs the credit for suggesting the cultivating of shade-trees along the streets of Orange.

Mistress Mary Williams, who survived the perils of the Revolutionary War, and who lived at Tory Corner with the remaining members of her family after her husband, Nathaniel Williams, had gone over to the enemy, was nearing the end of a long life when the snow disappeared in the early spring of 1816. She was permitted, however, to welcome home one of her boys who at the age of twenty years had left her to follow the fortunes of the British army. Thirty years after exile in Nova Scotia, James Williams returned and was forgiven by his mother, relatives and neighbors. He was now a man fifty years of age. His brothers and sisters were married and Nathaniel, the infant cooing in his crib, when the separation came on that summer day in 1777, was now a man full grown, and in charge of the farm. On the eve of the fortieth Independence Day anniversary, Mistress Mary quietly passed into the larger life, at the age of four-score years. Suffering and toil, trial and burden-bearing were now over for this brave-hearted and good woman, of whom it can well be said that she performed her full share in achieving the Independence of her country which she dearly loved. Several of the Tories returned during the latter part of the Eighteenth Century and at this time nearly all the animosities were overcome, the passing of the years softening the bruised feelings of those estranged during the Revolutionary War. A sandstone memorial was placed in the Old Burying Ground bearing this inscription:

In
Memory of
Mary, Wife of Nathaniel
Williams, who died
July 3, 1816, in the 80th
year of her age.

CHAPTER XLVII

THE LOWER ACADEMY

Cyrus Jones, president of the board of trustees, advertised in the newspapers February 16, 1813, "that a teacher who can come well recommended" is wanted "in the Eastern District School of Orange, to take charge of an English School. Such teacher will meet with liberal encouragement."

The first building used for educational purposes on this site was of sandstone, but the precise year of its erection is unknown. From the fact that it was condemned as unfit for human habitation at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century leads to the belief that it ante-dated the Revolutionary War. This stone building stood upon an open common extending from Washington to Prospects streets, one story in height and about 22x40 feet in dimensions, furnished with slab benches, of varying height, extending from end to end, while the walls were made to support boards used as desks. No shelves underneath were provided for books and slates—"they lay all over," according to an authority. A box stove stood in the middle of the room which brought the urchins alarmingly near the roaring wood fire during the winter months, while the older pupils sat with their faces to the walls and were obliged to "turn out" in order to receive the benefit of the heat.

District limits were not established and pupils came from several miles around, particularly when a popular teacher was holding sessions. The attendance often numbered sixty or seventy pupils. The school, as were all the others of New Jersey at this time, was conducted privately, being supported entirely by stipulated tuition fees for each pupil, which the teacher was obliged to collect himself from the parents. The teacher was engaged by the trustees to teach the school, at a sum usually from $1.50 to $2.00 for each pupil per quarter of thirteen weeks. No vacation was allowed, the classes continuing throughout the year. Money was very scarce, and the teacher was obliged to accept equivalent in whatever of value was offered him. One week's board was equivalent to one quarter's tuition. Not infrequently sewing, laundry and mending were substituted for money payments.

The boys and girls dressed in homespun and, when the weather was warm, appeared without shoes and hats. Formal opening of school was not followed. The master rapped for order and sternly announced that school "was open." The principal text books were Webster's Spelling Book, "The American Preceptor," "Moral Repository," "Dwight's Geography," "Dilworth's Arithmetic," and "Schoolmaster's Assistant." The

writing books were home-made and the quill pens used by the pupils were made by the teacher. An important study was the Westminster Catechism, to which all of the Saturday morning session each week was devoted. Rev. Dr. Hillyer, the parish minister, or a deacon visited the school on these occasions and catechised the children. Grammars, histories, blackboards and maps were not in the curriculum. No attempt was made by the teacher to explain the meaning of words or terms. When recess hour arrived, the master would say: "The boys may g'wout," and over the benches they would tumble pell mell and out of the door. They were recalled by a vigorous rapping on the window sash with a book or ruler, after which the girls were permitted to "g'wout." They were recalled in the same manner. At the end of the day the teacher would say, "School's out!" and out the boys and girls would rush, eager for their freedom, without observing any ceremony. When visitors were present decorum was observed by the pupils. Then they bowed their way out of the room till the outdoors was reached and away they would go across the fields whooping and scampering in their jubilant spirit. As visitors entered the school room the pupils stood at respectful attention till commanded to be seated.

In the floor of the old stone school-house was a trap door which opened into a cellar for storing wood used to "feed the box stove." Unruly boys were placed in this dungeon till they promised to conform to the discipline of the school. A certain teacher named Talman was a martinet. He carefully prepared three whips suspended by strings on the wall behind his desk, and in plain view of the boys and girls, a constant remainder of swift and sure punishment for infraction of the rules. One of the whips taken from a quince bush, was named "Lady Quince," another from a hickory tree was called "Captain Hickory," and the third, from a birch tree was called "Major Birch." The boys stood in constant dread of these "three correctors," but the one most feared was "Lady Quince," because when wielded by the teacher's strong arm, it caused much more pain than the others.

The stone building was condemned in 1804 and in the following year a two-story frame dwelling, afterward a landmark known as the "White School House," was erected further eastward on the common. It stood on the ground now occupied by the Brick Presbyterian Church, and broadside to the street because the lot lacked requisite depth. To remedy this defect and give the children better accommodation for their play hour, an exchange of land was negotiated by the trustees with Henry Baldwin, owner of the rear plot. Nearly one hundred feet were thus added to the school property. Mr. Baldwin, who received in exchange the corner lot occupied by the stone school-house, expressly stated in the deed that the new site should only be used for public school purposes. Legal entanglements were caused by this act twenty-five years

ABOVE—OLD WILLIAMS HOMESTEAD, CORNER OF DODD AND WASHINGTON STREETS, ORANGE, BUILT IN 1813 BY CALEB WILLIAMS, A MINUTE-MAN OF THE REVOLUTION

BELOW—OLD HOUSE ON SOUTHEAST CORNER OF NORTH PARK AND DODD STREETS, EAST ORANGE, SOLD IN 1830 BY SAMUEL M. DODD TO SAMUEL S. BALDWIN

later when the parish of Brick Church erected its edifice there, but were happily solved.

The White School House, without architectural adornment was built for practical needs. Two stories in height, it was surmounted by a skeleton cupola, unenclosed and without a bell. The first floor was used as the school room and the one above remained unfinished for several years. The gable ends and rear of the building were painted red and the front a pure white. Furnishings of the same general character used in the stone school house were installed in the new one. Voluntary subscriptions provided the means for erecting the building. Taxation was not then a medium of providing educational facilities.

John Baldwin, who lived with his parents on Walnut street, attended a public meeting called to consider raising money to defray the expense of the edifice, being then (1805) at the age of fourteen years. Impressed with the generous subscriptions offered, he made a pledge of one dollar. His father refused to honor it. The boy was true to his word and worked on the building two days in payment of his subscription. Poplar trees were set out behind the schoolhouse, but they were objectionable to Mr. Baldwin, owner of the adjacent property, claiming that they shaded his ground and they were removed.

"We are pleased to learn that our worthy and patriotic Senator, Colonel John Condit, has so far recovered his indisposition as to arrive from Washington City at his seat in Orange, on Tuesday last," said the "Centinel of Freedom," of April 10, 1813. The Senator, just passed his sixtieth birthday, publicly announced on September 12, 1817, that "he cannot stand as a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate." He had spent himself physically during his forty years of continuous service in the public life as a soldier and statesman. However, the people, reluctant to dispense with his services at the National Capitol elected him as a representative of the Sixteenth Congress, but he did not take his seat. His temporal affairs having been exhausted by his long attention to public duties, he felt it incumbent upon himself to decline "to enter upon the arduous and perplexing duties of a member of the House of Representatives," as his biographer has put it, "and to mingle in the strife of a body composed for the most part of men younger than himself." He accepted the office of Collector of Port at Jersey City, tendered by William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, which he held till 1830, when he was removed for the independent expression of his political opinions. Andrew Jackson was inaugurated President in 1829, and "Dr. John" was not in harmony with his policies. The statesman and warrior then returned to Orange, and where he passed the few remaining years of his life.

The third census in 1810 gave Orange a population of 2,286 and that of the entire county as 26,675.

Revival meetings at the church were bringing in large numbers of new members in 1817, but the sad fact remained that the evil spirit prevailed in large degree—war's aftermath. A meeting of citizens was held on December 15 of that year, at the house of Daniel Kilburn, formerly conducted by Samuel Munn, to take action against robbing and pilfering in the village. Stephen D. Day was chairman and Isaac Munn, secretary. The first Sunday school in Orange began in 1816 by volunteers giving religious instruction to the children of slaves. An act of February, 1820, provided, however, that children born of slave parents, subsequent to July 4, 1804, were to have their freedom, the females upon arriving at the age of twenty-one years and the males at twenty-five. In 1800 there were 12,422 slaves in New Jersey, but fifty years later they had decreased to 236.

The first Sunday school for white children started in 1817. This one and also that for the colored children met in the Academy. The Orange Bible Society was organized on November 1 of the same year, but it did not prove popular. Rev. Mr. Hillyer received the degree of Doctor of Divinity from the Allegheny College in 1818. He negotiated with the trustees of the church the year previous for an increase in his salary and the vacating of the parsonage, which had become untenable, and was allowed $1,120 per annum, in lieu of all rights to the parish house and lands. He then moved to the dwelling at the east corner of Main and Hillyer streets.

CHAPTER XLVIII

AN ERA OF HARMONY

Pursuant to a call for a Republican caucus, fifty members of that party assembled in April, 1820, in the House of Representatives, at Washington, to decide on a candidate for the presidency. It was decided, however, that the people had preordained Monroe and Tompkins, President and Vice-President respectively, were to be re-elected, and that there was no need of announcing candidates for the high offices. The Federalists remained passive because of their disrupted organization. President Monroe received all but one vote in the Electoral College, because it was deemed eminently proper that only one President should have the honor of being unanimous choice of the people, and the credit was allowed to remain associated with the Father of His Country. The second term of President Monroe began auspiciously with a happy and united people. Near the end of the administration, on December 2, 1823, he proclaimed to the world through a message to Congress that: "We owe it to candor and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and the European Powers to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this Hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety." This was the famous doctrine, "America for Americans," interpreting for all time Washington's declaration of "No entangling alliances."

Isaac H. Williamson, elected Governor of New Jersey in 1817, continued in office very satisfactorily till 1829. It was indeed the era of good feeling. Writing of this period, in after years, a former resident of Orange dwelt most optimistically on the village as she remembered it, saying:

Associated with my earliest recollections of Orange, as it was in 1823 when I lived in your goodly city, is the unpretentious building known as the Academy, where for a number of years I attended school. In the upper part of the building a lodge of Free Masons met weekly, to eat crackers and cheese and to discuss the mysteries connected with the doctrines of their craft. In this same building also a flourishing Sunday school was conducted, and much good accomplished under the teaching and influence of such teachers as Miss Eliza and Tacy Hillyer, Miss Harriet Pierson, and many others equally devoted.

The only church in the town was the First Presbyterian, where Dr. Hillyer preached for half a century. No sound of organ, violin or melodeon was ever heard within its walls. The choir was led by Mr. Job Williams, and before him by Mr. Holbrook. The tune was raised by the aid of a tuning fork, and the glorious Congregational singing inspired the people to a deeper devotion. On a Sunday morning in winter might

be seen matron and maiden hurrying along to church, foot-stove in hand, filled with glowing coals, to keep them warm and comfortable during the morning and afternoon services.

My respected father, who dressed in the height of the fashion, I remember as being attired of a winter morning in a long drab overcoat, made with three capes, reaching just below the shoulders, and wearing a tall beaver hat. He was followed to church every Sunday by six or seven children, who were all seated in the pews; no staying at home in those days.

A dancing master visited Orange and established a dancing school in the Park House. The proprietor was Mr. Daniel Kilburn, who had a large family of sons and daughters, some of whom undoubtedly constitute the old residents of today. Several of Dr. Hillyer's flock sent their children to be instructed in the art of dancing, which caused a war of words, some scandal and much commotion in the community.

It was my good fortune, accompanied by my mother, to be present at a donation visit given to the good pastor, and though more than fifty years have passed since that memorable day, the pleasure experienced on the occasion in meeting the neighboring children and having a good time, is fresh in my mind. The parsonage was situated on the brow of a hill. We were permitted to roam about the grounds and garden, the finest in the town, and filled with the choicest fruits and flowers. Roses and lilies of every variety and hue, peonies, snowballs, sweet tulips, all contributed to delight the eye. The bountiful supper, spread by fair hands, was partaken of first by the elders, then by the children.

The manufacturers of Orange transported their production to New York City in their own private conveyances, for the railroad was not in existence, and street cars were unheard of. A daily stage was run, however, to New York by Mr. Vreland, and was a great accommodation.

I have been writing of Orange as it was in the past, when its inhabitants were a plain, happy, contented people. O, Orange, dear Orange, exalted to heaven in point of privilege, may it be said of thee Happy are the people whose God is the Lord.

Squire Stephen D. Day prided himself upon his progressive spirit—he introduced the first piano in Orange, laid the first sidewalk in front of his store at the corner of Main and Day streets, sold his unoccupied land at ridiculously low prices to hasten the growth of the village and carted the first wagon load of coal from the mines to his home. Twenty or more years it had been hinted by wise citizens that the new article of fuel discovered in Pennsylvania would eventually supplant the burning of wood and all were eager for its trial. Perhaps the first boatload of coal coming into Essex county was the one announced under date of September 27, 1825, that "the inhabitants of Newark are informed that a boat of Lehigh coal has been opened at the store of P. Alling, for the reception of orders. As soon as a sufficient number of orders have been made to amount to a small cargo, a vessel shall be sent to Newark and the coal delivered on board at $9.40 per ton weight. Persons wishing grates set in can make application at the same place in compliance with which grates will be furnished and skilful masons engaged." The Morris canal was not opened till

several years later, nor was there any railroad communication with the coal fields of Pennsylvania.

Squire Day, while on a trip to Easton, Pennsylvania, having no merchandise to load on his wagon, decided to invest in a small quantity of Lehigh coal, numerous heaps of which had attracted his attention in different parts of the town. Persons of whom he inquired as to its value told him that it might be worth something for fuel, but that they had never tested them. The Squire purchased half a ton of the "black stones," nevertheless, and brought it home. He experimented with the coal in the sitting room and kitchen fireplaces, but they would not burn. Then he carried a supply to a neighboring blacksmith, where with the aid of strong bellows the stones were made red hot in the smith's forge, but soon lost their glow. Reluctantly the stones were dumped in the back yard, and there they remained several years until the true method of combustion was known. But to Squire Day belongs the credit for having brought the first load of coal to Orange. He lived, however, many years in the enjoyment of the anthracite glow.

CHAPTER XLIX

MINERAL SPRINGS DISCOVERED

Forty years have passed since that memorable twenty-third day of June, 1780, at Springfield, when the local militia crowned itself with glory. Captain "Tom" Williams, Dr. John Condit and a few others among the heroes of that day, remained in 1820. Their reminiscences of the war were never tiring to the privileged listeners. Quaintness marked the manner of living, which differed very little from that of the pre-Revolutionary War days.

During the summer of 1820 a mineral spring was opened at Tory Corner, along the Wigwam brook, near the intersection of Washington street, Valley road and Eagle Rock avenue. Several days later the settlement of some two thousand souls was awakened from its lethargy by the opening of another chalybeate spring, on the farm of Joseph Condit, once the property of Dr. John Condit, and included in the original grant to Nathaniel Wheeler. Freely were the people allowed to partake of the precious fluid so vital for the prolongation of human life at this health-giving font. Crowds of men, women and children wended their way mountainward, along the main highway, up the road known as Northfield avenue and through the lane leading to the spring in the ravine. Jugs and other vessels were requisitioned by those carrying specimens of the water to the bedside of patients, who, it was believed, would be benefited by drinking it. Physicians, among them Dr. Isaac Pierson, the local practitioner, declared positively that the water contained medicinal properties and could not be excelled as a tonic. Farming operations, and even the old grist mill, were at a standstill while the excitement continued. "The discovery of the mineral spring at Orange," said the editor of the "Sentinel of Freedom," "has excited the greatest attention, and whatever virtue is possessed by its waters it would be wonderful if all who resorted thither were healed of their diseases. That it has proven beneficial to many there remains but little doubt, while hundreds repair to the place, drink its waters and return with no other benefit than is derived from the gratification of the ride and a view of the romantic scenery about the spring. The street, morning and evening, on the Sabbath, is thronged with chairs, wagons and stages from this town, who gather up their passengers as on week days, disturbing the quiet of the day."

Mr. Condit did not realize on it as a financial asset until nearly a year after the discovery. The farm no longer adaptable for agricultural purposes, was metamorphosed into the chief summer resort of the United States. Fifteen acres of the tract were sold on April 28, 1821, to James

Wadsworth, of New York, who transferred them to the Orange Spring Company. The Orange Spring Hotel, having accommodation for a large number of guests, was then erected. Ira Munn, the proprietor, soon became popular for the entertainment provided. The old stage coach, bumping and jogging along over the uneven highways, was more of a trial than pleasure, yet this was the only available means of transportation from outside districts to the mountain retreat. Usually those coming from a distance stopped at the Gifford tavern, corner Broad and Market streets, Newark, before starting out on their last lap of the journey to the Spring Hotel. The body of the stage which brought these people mountainward was suspended by jacks above the gear, in place of springs, and with every jolt over a rough spot in the roadway the passenger was sure to feel an "echo." Tired and aching physically, upon arrival at the hotel, the cheery voice of Mine Host Munn dissipated all thoughts of discomfort.

"To lend a sweeter zest to Nature's charms,
Behold! with pleasantry a Munn in arms;
His mansion, proudly rising to our sight,
Yields all the wishes of plenty and delight."

Religious services were held at the Spring in the late summer of 1820, under the auspices of Rev. Dr. Hillyer and others, as an offset to the disturbance of the Sabbath by crowds of boisterous visitors and townsmen. They did not, however, meet with success. Another movement was attempted in the early part of the summer of 1821, when this advertisement appeared in the "Sentinel of Freedom," under date of June 26:

Next Sunday (July 1), at precisely 4 o'clock, a sermon will be delivered at the mineral spring, formerly Mr. Condit's, at Orange, and by desire, from the following text: Rev. xxii. 17, "And the Spirit and the Bride say, Come, And let him that hearest say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely." That the same clergymen, Dr. Hillyer and Dr. Ogden, will officiate who appeared at the said spring in September last. We are requested to mention that it is expected on this occasion an appropriate anthem wil be sung by Messrs. Richmond and Holbrook, assisted by several of the ladies and gentlemen of Newark, to whom they have taught church music, and also that it will be necessary for those who wish to be seated while they shall hear the sermon to bring seats or chairs with them. We understand that several stages will be in waiting at Mr. Morton's tavern (Newark) at a quarter of an hour past three in the afternoon on the day above-mentioned to take passengers from thence to said spring and that immediately after public worship shall be concluded the said stages will, if desired, convey the passengers either to Newark or Paulus Hook.

The plan did not work as expected. Despite the attractive advertisement a crowd did not appear. A mass meeting of local citizens was

held at the Academy on July 9, 1821. The object, it was announced, was to prevent, if possible, a profanation of the Sabbath. Amos Harrison was moderator. The real purpose may have been to inveigh against the individuals frequenting the mineral spring, but the meeting favored the restoration of the Puritan Sabbath. "On the day which the members of this meeting," it was declared, "wish to devote to religious retirement and to public devotions, there is scarcely an hour from morning till evening in which the rattling of carriages, the noise of the profane and the loud laugh of the scoffer is not heard in our streets. With few exceptions no respect is paid by the Sabbath breakers to the House of God, nor to the places where many of the inhabitants of our village are in the habit of closing the public exercises of the day in social prayer. No one near the public road can worship God in his retirement without interruption. Near the spring a bar is opened full of intoxicating liquors, which are vended to those who choose to buy. The place is retired and obscured from human observation. Thither the profligate may retire and profane the Sabbath by intemperance and without the fear of detection, and such strong temptations are presented to the young and inconsiderate as to lead them to break over the restraint of parents, guardians and masters, and spend at least a part of every Sabbath in scenes of wickedness."

The tavern, open seven days in the week, was also brought under review and when the meeting adjourned it was with the adjuration to all believers in the American Sabbath to refrain from visiting the spring and also patronizing the tavern on that day.

As the summer of 1823 approached the Orange Spring Hotel proprietor was overwhelmed with requests for reservations. Improvements made by the company added to the delightfulness of this sequestered spot. Forest trees of prodigious growth abounded on every side, a ravine wound its way through the undulating open space in front of the hotel, the brook of iron water flowed merrily on its way to the sea, rustic benches and arbors were placed here and there, flocks of swans moved lazily to and fro in an artificial lake, clusters of flowers of varied colors and growth were artistically arranged about the lawn, trails winding up the mountain, made romantic paths; birds were nesting in the trees and over all the scent of the woodland, spicy and healthy, contributed to the rarity of the environment. Just a few rods westward, at the mountain-top the Christian Path, over which the people living in the back country made their way to the Meeting House on the Sabbath Day, began its descent down the mountain.

During the summer of 1823 New York was scourged with an outbreak of cholera. It spread through the city at an alarming rate. Business was suspended and hundreds of families rushed out into the country to escape the pestilential atmosphere. Many of them sought refuge at the Orange Spring Hotel, which continued at full capacity until late in

the autumn. Others found refuge at the taverns and houses. At the hotel the days passed merrily. Fiddlers playing the old-time dance music were heard week-day evenings, and the driving parties and impromptu picnics all assisted in whiling away the hours. A newspaperman was permitted to look in upon this jolly company, on August 12, 1823. He said: "This delightful retreat from the piercing beam of a midsummer sun continues to be the resort of not only those who wish to repair a debilitated constitution, but those who seek relaxation from business and turmoil of a city residence. The excellence of these waters has been tested by past experience and their medicinal qualities are still rising in the public estimation. It is a matter of no wonder then that the young and the old, the rich and the gay, the merchant and the mechanic, the healthy and the diseased, should steal away to this reviving font to partake of the beverage of its waters, to meander in Nature's delightful bowers or to participate in the hospitality and rich dainties in the Mansion Hotel."

George Chelton, of Westfield, New Jersey, a chemist, made an analysis of the spring water, which he found to contain 3.3 grains of carbonated iron, between 4 and 5 grains of sulphur, and traces of salts, magnesia, lime and soda. One of the most notable events associated with the hotel was the grand union ball given by representative residents of Essex county on October 19, 1824, in honor of Lafayette's visit to America and in commemoration of the forty-third anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis to Washington at Yorktown. Lafayette was in Baltimore on this evening and was not in Orange, as hazy tradition has indicated.

The popularity of the hotel waned about 1830 and then vanished as the iron water flowed in diminished volume. Saratoga and other prominent watering places had diverted the leisure class to their exclusive precincts. A subsequent attempt made a few years later to revive interest in the summer resort failed after a fair trial. Though a brass band discoursed sweet and inspiring music, the cuisine made as palatable as expert culinary artist could devise, and every lure possible provided to attract the fashionable tourist, they could not be induced to come. Money, lavishly spent in betterments, was all for naught. Passing from private possession, half a century later, the invaluable property was preserved in all its natural beauty by the Essex County Country Club, forever, it is hoped.

Colonel Chester Robinson was the principal at the Orange Academy, where the high-grade educational facilities inaugurated forty years before, were continued. He came to Orange in 1817, resigned at the end of his two years' engagement, returned in 1821 and for twenty consecutive years administered his office with signal ability and success. Possessing oratorical powers, a cultivated literary taste and a publicist, he became an invaluable resident. The colonel was born in Granby, Massachusetts,

January 10, 1793, and married Miss Maria Peck, daughter of Stephen Peck, of Orange.

John Boston, skilled in handling sail and other boats along the Passaic river and its tributaries, came up the Second river on June 12, 1821, for the purpose of transacting business in this vicinity. Anchoring his boat at the Watsessing dock, long since disappeared from view, he returned at the end of the day to make the homeward trip. "He was setting the boat ahead with a boat hook," says an account of the affair, "when he fell overboard and plunged into the river. A rope was thrown to him which he did not embrace, but making for the shore found a watery grave. During the night he floated two or three miles down the river and was found *with the boat hook grasped in his hand,* which no doubt caused him to float so soon after he was drowned."

Moses Condit, proprietor of the Orange tavern, soon after dinner on September 14, 1820, was making an inspection of his cider mill, later the site of the Masonic Temple, when a beam slipped out of the workmen's hands and fell upon his head. Death was instantaneous. Widespread sympathy was expressed for the stricken household and the townspeople had lost a valued neighbor and friend. This memorial was placed over the grave in the Old Burying Ground:

In
Memory of
Moses Condit, who died
September the 14th, 1820.
aged 44 years.
His death was sudden and unexpected and
affecting his surviving family.

I was in perfect health, my friend,
No doubt you'll read with sorrow;
For I was killed before the night,
So prepare yourselves to follow.
Go home, dear friends, and cease from tears.
I must lie here till Christ appears.
Prepare for death while life you have.
There's no repentance in the grave.

The widow Lydia continued the business at the tavern for several years, until she became weary of her occupation and then moved to Ohio where she lived with relatives.

CHAPTER L

ORANGE THE FARMING CENTER

Orange long held the record as the Essex county farming center. Sleek and promising cattle, handsome yields of the farms and orchards and of the domestic manufacture, brought renown and prosperity to the community. A meeting of the county agriculturists held at Daniel Kilburn's public house, July 7, 1821, decided to form an organization for the encouragement of the farming industry. Gerald Rutgers presided, and Benjamin L. Day acted as secretary. These officers were chosen: Israel Day, president; Thomas Ward, Dr. Isaac Pierson, Samuel B. Miller and Peter Colt, vice-presidents; Peter Kean, corresponding secretary; Stephen D. Day, recording secretary; Benjamin L. Day, treasurer. The Essex County Agricultural Society was the name adopted, and the first "Cattle Show, Exhibition of Domestic Manufactures and Fair," was arranged for Tuesday and Wednesday, October 16 and 17, 1821, in the village of Orange.

Far and wide those two days were indelibly impressed upon the minds of farmers and others interested in husbandry and in fostering county industries. Almanacs were consulted for the state of weather predicted, and on the first appointed day the scene about Military Common was animated, indeed. Kilburn's tavern was the headquarters of the Society, where the officers received and tabulated the entries. Places were assigned exhibitors of cattle and other livestock on the Common. Yokes of oxen, dragging heavy carts in which were seated families traveling several miles, vehicles drawn by spans of horses, including the stage coach, the doctor's gig and other conveyances moved along the highway leading to the village center, then at the corner of Park and Main streets. Hundreds walked from over the mountains and other places. An exuberant writer states that "the concourse was immense on the opening day." Crowds of sightseers divided their time between the exhibition on the Common and the array of domestic manufactures displayed at the tavern of Widow Lydia Condit. The long room of the tavern, located near the corner of Cone street, was used for the exhibit, which was particularly attractive to the women folk.

Never was there such a scene in Orange, as the judges started on the official quest of determining the prize winners. Men, women and children looked on in wonderment and endeavored to learn from these autocrats of the great fair their opinions on the exhibits in which they were the most interested, but in vain. While the judging was in progress the society held its session at the tavern. Officers for the new year were

elected, the only change being the substitution of William Gould in place of Samuel B. Miller as a vice-president.

An enormous crowd gathered at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the field where a ploughing match, the day's feature, was to test the skill of certain well-known tillers of the soil. The team of Gerald Rutgers finished the assigned quarter of an acre in the least time. The judges reported that "Charles Harrison's ox team performed well and deserves great credit for the expedition and goodness of his work, but taking into view time and goodness of work, they award to Daniel Magee, Jr., who ploughed with the team of Peter Kean, the first premium, and to Ichabod Harrison, second premium."

Anxiously did the people wait for the morrow, Wednesday, October 17, when the awards were to be announced. The official committee met at the Kilburn house an hour or so before the time set for forming the procession, to arrange the list of successful contributors. Fifes and drums in the hands of local musicians sounded the assembly promptly at 10 o'clock and the president and first vice-president stepped out of the tavern, escorting Governor Isaac H. Williamson, the distinguished guest of the day, who had made an early morning ride across country from his Elizabethtown home. They led the procession, the remaining officers and members of the Society marching two abreast until the Meeting House was reached. The pastor, Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, venerable in appearance, welcomed the State Chief Executive to his church, and invited him to a seat on the pulpit platform.

The exercises began with prayer by Dr. Hillyer. Then an address was delivered by Peter Kean, Esq., after which the president announced the names of the successful candidates, who came forward as their names were slowly called and received their premiums. First prize went to Abraham Baldwin, of Orange, for the best bull, for which he received seven dollars. The other premiums were: Anderson Lewis, second best bull, five dollars; Samuel Sayre, of Morris County, best heifer, five dollars; Jabez D. Kilburn, of Orange, second best heifer, three dollars; Gerald Rutgers, best pair steer calves, five dollars; John Wade, best grass fed steer, four dollars; Obadiah Meeker, best ox, five dollars; Charles Harrison, best ram, four dollars; Peter Kean, best six merino ewes, five dollars; Robert Baldwin, best six fat wethers, five dollars; Isaac Combs, best boar, four dollars; Benjamin Lindsley, best sow and pigs, five dollars; Benjamin L. Day, best stud horse, five dollars; John Sigler, best mare and colt, three dollars; David Magee, first premium for ploughing, ten dollars; Ichabod Harrison, second premium for ploughing, five dollars; Peter Kean, best implement for working between plants, two dollars. In the domestic manufacture, Miss Cornelia Baldwin, daughter of Moses Baldwin, had best twenty yards of linen, the premium being seven dollars; Mrs. Benjamin L. Day, for best twenty yards of flannel, received

five dollars; Miss Wade, daughter of H. H. Wade, best imitation hat, three dollars; Miss Billings, best straw hat, three dollars; Miss Eliza C. Lindsley, best coverlet, five dollars; Mrs. Bethuel Harrison, best thread stockings, one dollar; Miss Mary Lindsley, best yarn stockings, one dollar; Mrs. Israel Day, best twenty skeins of woolen yarn, five dollars.

"The committee to judge the articles in domstic manufacture," said President Day, "notice with approbation several other coverlets, particulary one by Mrs. Doctor Babbitt (of Orange), who had displayed great taste, but not being made from articles of American manufacture could not compete for the premiums. Also a piece-work spread by a daughter of Colonel Abraham Winans. The several specimens of bonnets exhibited was in the opinion of the committee entitled to great credit. The specimens of steel carriage springs exhibited by Mr. Rhode, of Newark, were excellent in quality and entitled to great consideration." While the officers and members of the Society were entertaining the Governor at dinner at the Kilburn house the various articles exhibited were sold at auction.

Let labor have its due; my cot shall be
From chilling want and guilty murmurs free;
Let labor have its due; then peace is mine;
And never, never shall my heart repine!"

With this introduction, the official report of the first Farmers' Holiday of Essex County was spoken of as "having more than realized the expectations of its friends, and the result is a happy presage that Essex County has not only the ability but cherishes the spirit of heartily embarking in an object eminently calculated to advance improvement, exalt the character of the county and individually to benefit the members of the association."

At the meeting of the Society in Newark in the autumn of 1822 Dr. Isaac Pierson of Orange was the speaker.

A pilgrimage was made along the roadways leading to Newark, by men, women and children, in holiday attire, on Thursday, September 23, 1824, all eager to catch a glimpse of the country's distinguished guest, General Gilbert Motier, known in American history as the Marquis de Lafayette. The militia of Orange and a large number of the village folk were represented in the mass of cheering people gathered on Military Common, when the procession from Jersey City escorting the general arrived at the corner of Bridge and Broad street, at 12 o'clock noon. He appeared in excellent health, and was entertained at the home of Major Elisha Boudinot, on Park place. A handsome bower was erected, in which the guest was stationed while receiving the people, but a rainstorm prevented the parade in the afternoon being the great success which those in charge had planned.

CHAPTER LI

THE TOWN POOR

Chief among the items transacted at town meetings was the one relating to the unfortunates whose condition was not as a rule the result of folly, but caused by the disordered financial and economical status of the times. Money was not very plentiful in the era of 1820, and journeymen's wages were about $1.25 per day. Distress reported to the Overseers of the Poor was often due to long illness of the breadwinner. Tuberculosis, or consumption, as it was then known, was practically allowed to run its course, and no protection whatever was given the family in which the weak-lunged patient lived. Typhus fever was common. Sanitary auxiliaries of modern days were unknown. Windows were never opened at night in winter months; the air was deemed to be too heavily charged with impurities. Bathing was prohibited from early autumn until warm weather came in the early spring, for fear of producing "colds." The daily regimen, even in the most affluent homes, did not, as a rule, consist of a variety of food, to which the people are now accustomed, especially during the winter. Infantile diseases prevailed, as a matter of course, and "fever and ague" struck low the poor and rich alike.

Thrift was practiced as a matter of necessity. When death took the head of a family, the widow and children too often became public charges. "A list of the indigent children in the township of Orange," reads the title of a report submitted at an annual town meeting. It was remarked that "In several instances the number of children belonging to the families mentioned is not known, and perhaps some may not be in need of charity. It is believed, however, that most of the children on the list are not sufficiently educated through the indulgence of the parents." Twenty-seven names of children, all of native born parents, are appended to the report. In 1819 one thousand dollars was raised for the support of the poor, the village at that time having a population of about 2,800. It was also resolved to farm out the indigents, which was always done by auction. Isaac T. Tichenor paid $220 in 1820 for the use of the town poor, "and he to indemnify the town against all the poor that may come into the town for one year," was also included in the contract. Gnarled hands, bent backs, individuals prematurely aged and improperly nourished bodies were associated with this transition era from laborious physical labors to the steam-propelled machine era.

The spiritual affairs of the town poor were well looked after. The Female Benevolent Society started on its mission in December, 1818, with sixty members who contributed one cent weekly to its funds. Its

objects were the relief of the poor and distressed, the education of pious youth for the gospel ministry, the distribution of Bibles and religious tracts and to apply its funds to the extension of gospel truth. Miss Jane Hillyer was president; Miss Sally Day, vice-president; Mrs. Catherine Ramage, secretary; Mrs. Anne Nichols, treasurer, and Mrs. Hannah Williams, Mrs. Hannah Peck, Mrs. Hannah Condit, Mrs. Mary Quimby, Mrs. Abby Harrison and Mrs. Betsy Harrison were directresses.

A Bible Society, the members of which were to distribute the Scriptures among the destitute of the village, was officered by Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, president; Amos Harrison, Esq., vice-president; Dr. Isaac Pierson, corresponding secretary; Abraham Harrison, recording secretary; Daniel Condit, Esq., treasurer; Timothy Williams, Linus Dodd, John M. Lindsley, Moses Condit, Jabez D. Kilburn, Samuel Freeman and Nathan Williams, managers. Members paid one dollar per annum as the dues.

The children had their opportunity of helping along the poor through the Juvenile Society of Orange, beginning with sixty members. Its object, however, was restricted to "caring for the poor of the church and to the objects of missions and other charitable purposes." A statement was made that "the society found an urgent call to spend all its funds for the education of the children of the poor." The initiation fee was fifty cents, and the quarterly dues twenty-five cents. "The salvation of young immortals growing up under an inability to read the divine instructions of the Bible, powerfully appeal to the benevolent feelings of the heart," commented Dr. Hillyer. The officers of this society were: Abraham Harrison, president; John M. Lindsley, vice-president; James Camp, recording secretary; Dr. Daniel Babbitt, corresponding secretary; Ichabod Condit, treasurer, and William Condit, Charles Harrison, Samuel M. Dodd, Viner Van Zandt Jones, Daniel Condit, Esq., Allen Dodd, Daniel D. Condit, Samuel Freeman and John Hedden, managers.

It was resolved in 1817 at the eleventh annual town meeting, held in Daniel Kilburn's public house "that all the children belonging to the town that are eight years old and upwards are to be bound out, the boys till they are fifteen years old and the girls till they are eighteen; that the poor of the township be farmed out for the present year; that one thousand dollars be raised for the support of the poor the present year; that this meeting instruct their Chosen Freeholders to apply to the Board of Freeholders of the county to build a county poor house; the poor be farmed out the present year to Moses Jones for $940.00 and the town to be indemnified."

It was a solemn moment in the life of a poor boy when he stood before the justice of the peace, town overseers of the poor, and other officials, and obligated himself to be bound out or indentured to a townsman until he reached the age of twenty-one years. His consent, of course, was given. This system was long in vogue and boys of prominent

families often were apprenticed to a trade, binding themselves until they attained their majority. Men were considered well equipped for earning a living if possessing a trade. The professions were limited practically to the ministry and law, and there was not a very great demand for the latter. A form which boys were compelled to sign when starting out with their master, follows:

This indenture made this twenty-fourth day in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twelve. Witnessed, That Andrew Baker, hath of his own free and voluntary will, by and with the consent (he was a poor boy) of John Harrison and Abraham Baldwin, two of the overseers of the poor, and John Lindsley and Stephen Day, two justices of the peace of the Township of Orange, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, placed and bound himself and apprentice unto Benjamin Munn.

The said Andrew Baker to be taught in the said trade, mystery or occupation of shoemaker, which he the said Benjamin Munn, Jun., now follows. The said Andrew Baker is sixteen years, seven months old.

And with him Benjamin Munn, Jun., as an apprentice to dwell and serve for and during the full term of three years, four months and twenty-eight days fully to be completed and ended; during all which term the said apprentice the said master well and faithful shall serve, his secrets keep, his lawful commands everywhere readily obey, hurt to his said master at any time he shall not do, nor willingly suffer it to be done by others, but of the same to his power forthwith give notice to his said master; the goods of his said master he shall not embezzle or waste, nor them lend without his consent; at cards, dice, nor any other unlawful game he shall not play; taverns he shall not frequent; matrimony he shall not contract; from the service of his said master he shall not at any time absent himself without his leave, but in all things as a good and faithful apprentice shall and will behave and demean himself toward his said master; and the said master the said apprentice the said trade, mystery or occupation of a shoemaker shall and will teach, or cause to be taught, well and sufficiently in the best way and manner he can; and shall also find the said apprentice sufficient meat, drink, lodging, washing, and good, decent clothing for such an apprentice; to give him schooling, and have him so instructed as to keep a good merchants' book.

And the said Andrew Baker, the within named apprentice shall and will in all things keep and perform all and singular the several matters and things in this indenture mentioned, on his part to keep, done and performed. In witness whereof the parties to these presents have hereunto interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

his
ANDREW (X) BAKER
mark
JOHN HARRISON.
ABRA. BALDWIN.
Overseers of the Poor.

We, the subscribers do agree
to the above indenture, this
24th day of August, 1812.
JOHN LINDSLEY,
STEPHEN D. DAY,
Justices of the Peace.

Frequently the life of a boy bound out was made miserable, not only being at the call of his master but of every member of the family. From

early in the morning until late at night, for several months, he was occupied more as a helper about the premises than in the trade he was supposed to learn. If there was a scolding woman about this added to his burdens. All mistakes, articles misplaced and things out of running order were generally laid at the door of the apprentice. Once, at the end of a long and exacting day in a certain shoe factory where ten hours of unremitting labor was the rule, the employer or master shouted to the apprentice, "Now we have been engaged all day in working like beavers. Let's have some fun in chopping and sawing wood." It was really an unpardonable sin for an apprentice to sit still, even a minute during the day. He performed many tasks, from rocking the cradle to turning the grindstone for the hired men while sharpening axes and other implements. The boy grew impatient when the burdens were placed too heavily upon him, and away he started toward another settlement. Rewards of eight cents and upwards were offered for his return. Happily this system of indenturing lads to a life of servitude has long since passed.

On April 24, 1826, the township committee of Orange "agreed unanimously to offer Jeptha Baldwin for Uzal Baldwin's farm, $2,800, which was done by the chairman, and accepted by J. Baldwin, provided the said farm does not fall short of 57½ acres, and if it does, a reduction to be made on all short of 58 acres at $35.00 per acre." The chairman appointed "William Williams, D. D. Condit and Ichabod Condit, to attend on Friday, the 28th inst. on said farm, at 9 o'clock A. M., to run out said farm." The acreage was found to be of required dimensions and a home for the town indigents was built and continued in use fifty years or longer. It was located on South Orange avenue, near Vailsburgh.

Dr. John Condit, survivor of the first board of trustees of the Academy, and who had removed to Jersey City, conveyed the property on November 14, 1823, to Stephen D. Day, Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, Dr. Daniel Babbitt, John M. Lindsley, Daniel D. Condit, Abraham Winans and Samuel W. Tichenor, as trustees of the Orange Academy district, he having long since ceased to be a member, though title to the property was vested in his name. Dr. Condit involved the situation so inextricably that a legislative act was later necessary to unravel the knot because the deed was given in his own right and not as a trustee. "It is the true intention and meaning of these presents," reads a clause, "that no particular sect or profession of people in said place shall have any right to said premises on account of the profits which may arise from it, more than another; but it shall be and remain for a good, public and moral school of learning, for the use of all the inhabitants that are now or ever shall be in said Orange to the end of time."

Undoubtedly advantage was taken by the Academy trustees of the act of February 12, 1817, entitled "An act to create a fund for the sup-

port of the free schools." This was the origin of the State's contribution to the maintenance of public instruction. Various acts were passed dealing with the schooling of boys and girls of the State until February 24, 1839, when "An act to establish common schools," which contained the first directions for expenditures from this fund, was placed upon the statute books. This beginning of the common school education of New Jersey provided:

It shall be the duty of the trustees of the school fund of this State, for the time being, on or before the first Monday of April next, and also on or before the first Monday of April in every year thereafter, to appropriate for the support of public schools, out of the annual income of said school moneys, the sum of twenty thousand dollars and if the annual income of said school moneys shall not have been received in full, or shall be insufficient for that purpose, then the said trustees of the school fund shall have power to draw upon the Treasurer of the State, by warrant, signed by the Governor, for any sum necessary to make up the deficiency, who is hereby directed to pay the same; which sum so as aforesaid drawn or to be drawn from the treasury shall again be replaced by the annual receipts of said school fund as soon as the same shall be received.

Governor Peter D. Vroom, in his annual message to the Legislature in January, 1830, commented as follows upon the law:

Feeling the importance of extending the instruction to all classes of citizens, former Legislatures carefully husbanded the resources of the State, and laid the foundation of a fund which was to be appropriated to that interesting subject. This fund was increased by the constant addition of its interest and by occasional appropriations until the last session of the Legislature when it amounted to about $222,000. It was considered advisable at that time to commence a system of common school instruction throughout the State. The sum of $20,000 was ordered to be appropriated annually for that purpose, and to be distributed among the several townships in proportion to the State tax paid by them respectively, on condition that at their annual town meetings they should resolve to raise money in aid of such appropriation.

The law was passed at a late period of the session, owing to which and to some difference of opinion as to its construction, its operation has been but partial and limited. A number of the townships have done nothing. Some have raised small sums, while others, supposing that the benefits of the system would be immediately felt, raised five hundred to one thousand dollars.

At the end of two years it was reported that the fund had not been impaired by the withdrawal of $20,000 each of the twelvemonth. On the contrary, it had increased $1,346.99. The amount in hand was $226,254.92. In 1837 the annual appropriation was increased to $30,000.

CHAPTER LII

PARSONAGE LAND DISPUTE ENDED

Three score years and more a dispute was carried on with the First Church of Newark by the Trinity Episcopal Church of that town and the Mountain Society, afterward the First Presbyterian Church of Orange. The contention was over the title to certain parsonage lands conveyed to the "Towne of Newarke," December 10, 1696, by the Proprietors, involving "two hundred acres of upland and meadow in proportion for a parsonage." Final settlement was not made until 1826, much to the relief of all concerned. First recognition of the claims of Trinity Church and the Mountain Society was in 1756, when on March 9, says the town record, "the Parsonage Meadow was sold for the Year ensuing to Nathaniel Camp, for two pounds and seven shillings, to be divided between the three ministers, viz: two in the town and one at the Mountain." Trinity parish first made claim to its portion of the land by enclosing a wood lot on the hill above the town. "But the people at the Mountain," says Rev. Jonathan Stearns, in his history of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, "who had been accustomed to cut wood from the parsonage lands for their minister and had received for him some of the rents of the parsonage meadow, vigorously joined in the pursuit."

All of the patentees having died, in 1760 it was unanimously voted at the town meeting that a deed should be procured by the trustees of the Presbyterian Church from David Young, heir-at-law of Robert Young, the last surviving patentee, "for the said Parsonage Lands in Trust, in Order that they may be the better enabled to take care of the same for the said Church." Though the conveyance was obtained the next day, it did not satisfy those who were outside the congregation. Quite the contrary, it only served to increase the public clamor for a partition. It was recorded at the annual town meeting March 10, 1761, that "the Heirs and descendants of the first Settlers of sd. Town of Newark have divided into three several Societies within sd. Town for public worship of God, distinguished by the Names of The Church of England, The First Presbyterian Society and the Mountain Society, whereupon it was agreed: 2ndly, That as the Heirs and Descendants of the first Settlers of Newark have three Societys or Congregations for the publick Worship of God—Each having a distinct or separate Minister to support—It is voted and agreed, that the said Lands granted by said Letters Patent to lye for a Parsonage be equally divided in Quantity and Quality exclusive of the Improvements made therein, among said three Societies or Congregations."

The meeting in 1760 was not largely attended on account of a small-pox epidemic, and the claim was made by the Trinity and Mountain parishes that shrewd politics were entering into the controversy in that the action was taken, as the records state, "without any previous Notice being given to the Inhabitants of said Town of any Intent of their passing a Vote relating to said Lands called the Parsonage Lands."

One year later, in 1761, John Condit, Bethuel Pierson, Daniel Pierson, Esq'r, James Nutman, John Crane and Elijah Baldwin were appointed Town agents to make the division and apply to the Governor and Legislature for its legal ratification. Now all appeared clear sailing. Four of the agents reported at the next town meeting, in 1762, that John Crane and Elijah Baldwin, of the mother church, refused to act with them. The vote of the previous meeting was reversed. A majority of the men attending voted against the recommendation of the other commissioners for confirming the division. Further action was deferred till March 8, 1768, when at the annual town meeting it was "Voted by a great majority that the Parsonage Lands belonging to the Town of Newark be divided between the Three Congregations of the first settlers of Newark, to wit: The First Presbyterian Church, in Newark, the Church of England, and the Mountain Society." Once more the Newark trustees advised the people to let the Parsonage land alone, declaring the title to be only invested in them, and forbade them passing the former or any other vote relating to the Parsonage. Again, a commission consisting of two men selected from each parish was appointed to make the division but the Newark Presbyterians held out, declaring positively that they would not act. Whether the division was made before or during the Revolutionary War is not stated in the records, but the fact remains that the Mountain Society came into possession of eighty-six and 60/100 acres lying on the hill west of High street, but for which no deed was given. A fence was erected inclosing the tract and it became known as the "Lower Parsonage."

The long struggle for independence from the Crown of England caused a cessation of further disputes, if any such were contemplated. On November 4, 1783, peace being abroad in the land and the Mountain Society having become incorporated as the Second Presbyterian Church of Newark, it was "Voted and Agreed that at some future Day we will Examine in To the affairs of the Lands Belonging to this Parish and Settle the Dispute that might arise thereon." A formal lease was given to the Orange church instead of the deed requested for the land enclosed on the parsonage tract, on May 8, 1784. This was, however, a lease at will.

The reconstruction period was now on in full force. Land was becoming valuable. The trustees would not treat with the Orange representatives over its once acknowledged rights. Assertion has been made by various writers that the controversy waxed unto fever heat, assuming

at times a very unchristian spirit. No less an authority than the Rev. William White, fifth settled pastor of the Orange church, stated "that a report being spread upon one occasion that the people of Newark were coming to cut wood on a certain day, from a piece of ground claimed and appropriated by that congregation, the sturdy mountaineers turned out early, with axes and teams, and arranged themselves in great numbers on the fence, awaiting the arrival of the force. When the Newarkers arrived, hard words began, and still more solid arguments ensued; and the Orangemen being either more numerous or more valiant, fairly beat their opponents off the ground and sent them home with their teams empty." Then came the reprisal. "Therefore, resolved," reads an action of the Board of Trustees of the Newark Presbyterians, May 20, 1797, "that the lease given by this Board of Trustees of the second Presbyterian Church in New Ark, for eighty-six & sixty hundreths of an acre of land, belonging to the parsonage of this Church—which lease bears date on or about the eighth day of May, Anno Domini, 1784—whereby the said Trustees last mentioned became tenants at will to this board, do cease, and the same is hereby revoked and made null and void."

Occurrences of the following years till 1802 are not officially or otherwise recorded. The turmoil created by the Adams administration was of more moment than the parsonage dispute, though it cannot be imagined that the men of Orange relinquished any of their rights in the property, whether granted by the Newark Presbyterians or not. To quote from the minutes of the Orange Church, June 7, 1802:

It having been represented some time since from the Trustees of Newark that it was their wish to accommodate the difference existing between Newark Church & the Church of Orange respecting the lower Parsonage; the Trustees of this Congregation appointed from their Board John Lindsley, Esq., Aaron Mun, Esq., & Dr. Isaac Pierson, a committee to meet the Trustees of Newark at Seabury's tavern, to confer with them on the subject to hear their proposals & to agree as they, viz: the committee from this board shall think advisable.

The committee met the Newark Trustees at the time & place appointed and the Trustees of Newark made the following proposition,—that we should relinquish our claim to that part of the Parsonage called the Gore, or triangular piece at the East End of the lot, containing about ten acres: & that in consideration of our doing this, they would give us as good a title for the residue which we had in possession, as they could give us by law.

The committee from this Board thought it advisable to accept of the same and appointed John Lindsley & Aaron Mun, on our part, to meet on the ground a committee from their Board & ascertain the line of division agreeable to their present proposals.

John Lindsley & Aaron Mun report that they met, & did ascertain the future line of division, & marked out the same; & the Trustees of Newark agreed that we should take up & use the fence which was standing around the part of the parsonage lot which we had relinquished.

Legal experts declared that the only proper procedure was for the Newark Presbyterians to give to the Orange Church a lease for twenty-one years to the lot in the hands of the latter, which was granted. The first lease expired in 1823, and on September first of that year a new lease was made, which shows a shrinkage in the size of the lot. The lease stated that the holding was only of fifty-six acres and was "On the hill above the Town of Newark. . . . In Trust and to and for the Use of the Minister for the time being of the said (Orange) Church, from the day before the date hereof for and during and until the full end and terms of twenty-one years . . . yielding and paying therefore yearly and every year during the said term . . . the rent or sum of six pence, if demanded." Perpetual renewal of the lease for successive terms of twenty-one years each was also provided for in the covenant. In 1825 the Legislature was importuned to pass an act "for the relief of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark," whereby the said Trustees were authorized to convey, in fee, unto the Episcopal Church in Newark, the two Presbyterian Societies in Newark and the Orange Society, "in as full and ample a manner as they have a title thereto, such parts and portions of the lands held by the said Trustees under grant from the Proprietors of East Jersey for a Parsonage and burying place (and which were granted to said Trustees on or about the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand six hundred and ninety-six, as had been or might be set apart or designed for the use" of the said four societies. It was also declared in the same statute that the lands so to be conveyed should be held "solely and forever for the support of the Gospel in the said congregations or religious societies respectively and for no other use or purpose."

The deed, dated August 29, 1826, conveyed to the Orange Society the fifty-six acres of land, was acknowledged by the President of the First Church Board of Trustees, August 30, and recorded on September 1, 1826, in the county records. Thus ended the long drawn out dispute over the parsonage land. The shrinkage in the tract originally granted the Mountain Society is accounted for by the share apportioned to the Second Church of Newark. Fifteen acres of the Orange holding were sold to William Peck, April 23, 1833, for $450.00, or at the rate of $30 per acre, and Ashbel W. Cory, on November 3, 1835, purchased the remaining forty-four acres at $190 per acre, totalling $8,360. A mortgage upon the property was foreclosed and it again came into possession of the Trustees in 1839. Philip Kingsley, a native of Vermont, and who came to Orange, as the earliest resident lawyer, acquired the tract August 31, 1841, for $2,200, paying $50 per acre. He sold it at the rate of $88.30 per acre. The Orange officials believed that the church they represented was entitled to a part of the parsonage land, and by continuous insistence through three generations the object sought was accomplished.

CHAPTER LIII

ENTERING A PROGRESSIVE ERA

Feeling the heightened interest in Orange by thousands of New Yorkers and others, attracted by the flowing mineral spring and the salubrity of the climate, the people were awakening to its advantages as the decade of 1820 sped on its way. Within three years a bank, four churches, a Masonic Temple and numerous dwellings, were erected, all in some measure answerable to the popularity given the town by sojourners of wealth and culture seeking rest and immunity in the heated term from the dreaded cholera and other diseases. Mosquitoes, ubiquitous, even in the fair land of our ancestors, did not serve as a deterrent to those making this annual pilgrimage, many of them traveling a long distance.

John Morris Lindsley, appointed postmaster by President Madison, July 1, 1816, felt the augmentation of postal business so greatly after the tide of travel turned in this direction that his application to the authorities at Washington for permission to use a hand stamp in cancelling letters was granted. The process of sealing them with wax was yet in vogue, envelopes not making their appearance till after 1840. Postage stamps, of English origin, came into use about 1841. The post office was located in Mr. Lindsley's store, corner of Cone and Main streets. Mail was received and dispatched at the Newark office by a post-rider. Mr. Lindsley continued as postmaster for eighteen years, through President Jackson's first administration. "To the victor belongs the spoils" was sounding through the land, and Daniel Smith, a local Democrat, was appointed in the place of the old-time Whig, in 1834. The office was then removed to Mr. Smith's home at the point on Main street where Cleveland street now enters.

First of all the local institutions broached for public approval was the Orange National Bank. Summer visitors brought large sums of money here and trade in all lines was greatly increased. "An act to incorporate the Orange Bank in the County of Essex" was passed by the Legislature on February 26, 1826, and then, with the deliberateness for which Orange residents were noted, the plan of instituting the bank was discussed for the next two years, until April 12, 1828, when a meeting of the men interested was held at the tavern of Daniel Kilburn. Nearly every important movement locally had its origin in this old-time hostelry, now approaching its seventieth year of existence. Subscribers to the bank stock elected these directors (all associated with the town's manufacturing and business interests) : Stephen D. Day, Joel Harrison, John Dean, Daniel Smith, Allen Dodd, Zenas S. Crane, James Camp, Dr.

William Pierson, John Morris Lindsley, Stephen Condit and Jeptha Baldwin. Squire Day was elected president, and William Munn cashier, the latter continuing in office until his death in 1846. The home of Ephraim Perry, north side of Main street, opposite Military Common and adjoining the parish house of Grace Episcopal Church, was chosen as the first banking house. Business was started on August 1, 1828, with a fund of $10,000, one-tenth of the capital stock of $100,000.

A lot was purchased of John M. Lindsley in March, 1829, on the south side of Main street, near Cone street, at the rate of five dollars per foot front, or $300 for a frontage of sixty feet. The brick structure which served nearly sixty years was built thereon at a cost of $4,187.42, and was 60x100 feet in dimensions. Differences of opinion as to the location of the bank engendered bitter feelings. Downtown business men and the patrons living in Doddtown suggested the corner of South Main street and Commerce street, as a more central site, but the up-town directors possessing the majority of votes favored the lot offered by Mr. Lindsley, which remains to this day as the site of the home of Orange's first financial institution. The capital stock was increased to $300,000 on March 10, 1836.

Weekly announcements were made in newspapers of the value of the money issued by these State banks. The Orange Bank was usually quoted at par. Counterfeiting was easy. The local institution, on account of its wise administration and conservative policy, lost very little in the way of depreciated currency. The picture of President Day ornamented its bills. On the days when notes were due, the cashier hitched his horse to a buggy and toured the town and outlying country, notifying the makers thereof of the maturity of their paper.

Townsmen well known for their veracity have declared that when the location of the bank was finally decided upon, the disgruntled residents living east of Military Common decided that if they could not have a bank in a central location, they would build a church there, and so this accounts for the first break in the continuity of the Old First Church. Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok, preaching the fiftieth anniversary sermon in Brick Church, in April, 1881, declared that the causes were not wholly religious which led to the formation of the Second Presbyterian Church, or as it is now known, the Brick Church.

But the season was near for the organization of a new parish, and there was no stemming of the tide in this direction. Religious meetings held several years in succession in the White School House at the corner of the highway and the Doddtown Road, as the road to Watsessing of older days was known, opened the way for the movement. A good sized settlement was located in this vicinity, and so, when a public meeting was called for March 30, 1830, the upper floor of the school was crowded with those advocating the formation of a new parish. A resolution was

FACSIMILE OF OLD ORANGE BANK BILL

adopted, "that the time had arrived when it was expedient to erect the Second Presbyterian Church in Orange, and that we proceed to build without delay." This was the germ of East Orange of later days. It was the first organic public agency in the territory, and flourishing like the green bay tree from its very inception, received the support of nearly all the people living in the easterly section and in Doddtown. One month later, on April 30, 1830, a board of trustees was elected, consisting of Colonel William Williams, Peter Campbell, Samuel Condit, Allen Dodd, Caleb Baldwin, Lewis Dodd and Adonijah Osmun. The building committee was composed of Aaron Peck, Dr. William Pierson, Amos Ward Condit, Samuel Morris Dodd and Lewis Williams, Jr.

Rev. George Pierson, a native, and assistant to Rev. Dr. Hillyer, was extended the unanimous call to become pastor. He knew the character of the men behind the movement, its expected permanency and strength, and without undue haste, he announced his acceptance. The site selected for the edifice was the identical spot occupied by the school. A lot immediately in the rear, fifty feet wide, was purchased of Alexander Dean, by the Society for about two hundred dollars, which removed the cottage standing thereon to a point near Arlington avenue and Main street, to make room for the White School House. The church was deeded the valuable school property in exchange without further compensation. An architect was engaged, and on August 5, about four months after organization of the parish, the corner-stone was laid by Rev. Dr. Hillyer, who gave the movement his blessing. This added to the already high esteem in which he was held by all who knew him. Rev. Mr. Pierson delivered the address and the remark was generally made that seldom if ever was there such unanimity and harmony over a public project as the erection of this new parish. The first floor or basement was completed on April 20, 1831, when the congregation applied to the Presbytery of Newark for recognition as a church, which was granted on Thursday, April 26, 1831. The people had the satisfaction of receiving the Presbytery in their own edifice. Rev. Dr. Samuel Fisher officiated, assisted by Dr. Hillyer. Ninety-seven persons presented letters of dismissal from the First Church, and one from the First Presbyterian Church of Hanover. Twenty others were soon after added to the list, all members of the First Church. Rev. Mr. Pierson was installed November 15, 1831.

Two months later the First Presbyterian Church of South Orange made a further drain on the membership of the mother church. Religious meetings held in the Columbia school house developed such a profound interest that at a meeting called for the evening of April 8, 1831, of the male inhabitants of South Orange, it was resolved "the time has now come when we will make an effort to become a separate church." Mr. Granger, a licentiate, engaged in teaching in Bloomfield, was hired for a year to preach twice on the Sabbath and to have charge of the mid-

week lecture. It was also resolved "that a committee of three persons be appointed to wait on Dr. Hillyer and the session of the old church in Orange, and inform them of our determination and ask their assent to our being set off as a separate church." On April 18 the committee reported back an unwillingness of the First Church officials to the setting up of a new parish, but the meeting proceeded to elect Job Crowell, Jonathan T. Squier, John Ball, Thomas D. Kilburn, Edwin Gray, Moses Lindsley and Joseph B. Ball, trustees. Mr. Lindsley was the president and Mr. Squier secretary. The Presbytery of Newark, to whom an appeal over the heads of the First Church session was made, sent a committee to the congregation Monday, June 13, 1831, which satisfied itself that material existed for the formation of a new church. Twenty-nine members of the First Church were then dismissed to the new parish. Upon their request Rev. Cyrus Gildersleeve, a South Orange native, but living in Bloomfield, served as stated supply for two years till May, 1833.

Under the superb leadership of Taylor, Smith, Chapman and Hillyer, four great names in the development of Orange, the spiritual and civic affairs for a century and more were well nurtured. A high-grade community was nestled around the mountains. Rev. Mr. Hoyt, who wrote his history of the church in 1860, claimed that "the population of Orange, until this period, adhered so generally to the doctrines and polity of the Presbyterian Church that no movement was made to collect a congregation on any other basis. Persons who belonged to other communions, or were drawn to them, either went to Newark to worship or consented to forego their preferences. . . . Evidently it had taken deep root in the convictions and affections of a free and Bible loving people."

The movement toward formation of the first Episcopal Church in Orange began in 1808, when Rev. Joseph Willard, rector of Trinity Church, Newark, performed divine service at the home of Benjamin Williams, near Eagle Rock and Harrison avenues of today. Responsive congregations were attracted to these occasional meetings and a number of children were baptized under his ministrations. In 1825, Rev. Benjamin Holmes, a missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, residing in Morristown, made Orange part of his missionary circuit, and on April 7, 1827, St. Mark's Church was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey. The plot of high ground where Main street merges into Valley road was purchased, and the corner-stone of the edifice was laid on May 12, 1828. A brown sandstone edifice was completed at a cost of nearly $8,000, and its size, 40x60 feet, gave commanding position to this second House of the Lord erected in Orange. Bishop Cross presided at consecration services on February 20, 1829. Rev. Mr. Holmes relinquished supervision of the parish soon afterward, and it then ceased to be a missionary station.

Rev. William R. Whittingham, who became Bishop of Maryland a few years later, called as the first rector, assumed charge on June 1, 1829. He was then serving in the capacity of deacon, but was ordained priest December 17, 1829, and on the following day installed as rector. He resigned the office on November 1, 1830, so that he might devote his entire time to editorial work on a religious publication. Rev. Mr. Holmes again took up the charge on July 4, 1831, at a salary of $500 per annum. In less than five years the allowance was doubled. The priest entered heartily into the parish work and made friends easily. He was generally beloved in the community, and particularly among the people he served. During the rectorship ninety-six persons were baptized, forty-one were confirmed, and fifty-five were added to the list of communicants. Rev. Mr. Holmes died August 4, 1836. To show the great love the people had for him, the remains were buried under the chancel, adjudged the most fitting resting place for them, and is the only known instance in the Oranges of a burial being made in a church.

Methodism in Orange was of slow growth. A circuit rider of the Haverstraw District, which included the territory about the mountains preached here occasionally, beginning in 1804. The Bergen circuit was created in 1811, in which were Orange, Newark and other towns and villages. Rev. Charles Pitman, associated with pioneer Methodism, was conducting irregular services at the school situated in the triangle formed by the junction of what are now Washington street, Eagle Rock avenue and Valley road. He was assisted by Rev. John Potts and George Banghart. Rev. J. N. Crane, a resident of Orange, arranged semi-monthly services in a house on Main street, near Cone street, in 1828. The preaching was by Rev. Isaac Winner, of the Belleville Circuit. In the following year Rev. John Kenneday, of the Halsey M. E. Church, Newark, and Rev. Isaac Winner, were holding services in the upper room of the White school house. The Methodist doctrines were not very popular at that time, and after a few months the trustees forbade further use of the school by the ministers.

Union Lodge, F. and A. M., was now preparing to vacate its room in the old Academy building to occupy the first Masonic Temple built in the county of Essex, on the site of the present edifice, east of North Center street. The corner-stone of the temple was laid on St. John's Day, June 25, 1827, and the building, of frame construction, was dedicated on another St. John's Day, December 27, 1827, near the end of the year.

In August, 1829, Calvin Tompkins, William Murphy and others of the Halsey Street M. E. Church, furnished means for renting the assembly room in the Temple. Regular services, featured by revivals, stirred up a great deal of interest in the congregation during the ensuing winter. The denomination sprang into life through the assembly of a class of ten persons. James Collins was the leader. It was officially recog-

nized as a part of the Belleville Circuit on September 28, 1829, and the following have the distinction of being the founders of Methodism in Orange: Mr. and Mrs. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Halsey, Archibald Lyon, Samantha Lyon, Abram Clark, Abram Brandt, Henry Smith and Mr. Barrett. Then came, in 1830, the transfer of the embryo congregation to the Bloomfield Circuit, in charge of Rev. David Bartine and John L. Gilder. Rev. Edward Janes took the latter's place after three months. The first board of trustees consisted of Calvin Tompkins, William Murphy, Henry Wilde, John E. Edwards, Richard Kelsall, Archibald Lyon and James Collins. The latter was elected president, Mr. Wilde secretary, and Mr. Edwards treasurer. The election was held on August 24, 1830. A lot on the west side of the Masonic Temple was purchased of Dr. Daniel Babbitt, and Amos Harrison was given the contract to erect the edifice of wood, for the sum of $2,620. In the autumn of 1831 the dedication was held, and in April, 1832, the parish of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Orange was created, with Rev. Edward S. Janes (afterward elevated to the office of Bishop) pastor of the flock. The number of members on the rolls was eighty-eight. The new minister, broad-minded, of a catholic spirit and persuasive manners, won many friends. Much of the prejudice against Methodism in the community was swept away by his kindly acts. In 1833 the church was again attached to the Bloomfield Circuit, but in 1837 attained its distinctiveness as a separate parish. An effort made to unite Caldwell with it in 1838 failed after a year's experiment. This was the last change affecting its growth for many years. The church grew slowly at first, but its roots struck deep in the soil, its tendrils branched out in every direction with the passing years.

CHAPTER LIV

THE COMMUNITY SUSTAINS SEVERE LOSS

Farmers were gathering late crops in the autumn of 1831, before the blighting storms from the north seared the landscape and destroyed the produce remaining in the fields. A clouded sky betokened a storm on the morning of October 24, and for this reason the nine-year-old son of Samuel Morris Dodd (his namesake) and Jemima Condit Dodd was not sent to his classroom in the Franklin school. Samuel Morris Dodd was the son of Uzal Dodd, soldier in the Revolutionary War, and direct descendant of John Dodd, the pioneer ancestor. The ancestral farm, passing through the various generations, was in a high state of cultivation, the homestead being at the west corner of Boyden and Dodd streets. Mr. Dodd had accumulated a fortune, so reckoned in those days, of about $50,000. He was a member of the building committee of the Second Presbyterian Church. Dedicatory ceremonies having been decided upon for a certain November day, the women in charge of furnishing the pulpit and other accessories of the edifice were provided with a sum of money by Mr. Dodd for making the necessary purchases.

On the morning of October 24, the committee started for New York, it being a long journey by stage and ferry, where only the material could be secured, and Mr. Dodd, with his son Samuel and a colored man named Blanchard, began an inspection of his farm soon after breakfast of the same day. Promptly at the noon hour, the dinner was in readiness for serving, but the husband failed to appear. Usually he was most punctual. Mrs. Dodd became alarmed about his absence after a few minutes had elapsed, and going to the back door blew the horn two or three times. Then she waited impatiently for the answer which had never failed. The stillness of the hour filled her mind with forebodings. Not a sound was heard. Reaching for her sun bonnet, she ran down the path, with all speed to the shoe factory, located where the Erie tracks now cross Prospect street. Here she communicated her fears to Peter Campbell, her brother-in-law, the manufacturer, that a mishap was delaying her husband, who had not appeared at the dinner hour. Immediately all the factory hands were summoned to proceed on a search for the missing party. Several traveled in a northerly direction over Flax hill. Others proceeded to the sawmill pond (now Watsessing Park), and a number visited the woods. The news spread out through the village that Samuel Morris Dodd was missing—could not be found anywhere. The pond was drained of its water, every nook and corner was visited, and then as a last resort, at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, it was determined to investi-

gate an old building used for distillery purposes, near the west corner of Prospect and Dodd streets. Excitement increased and several hundred volunteers assisted in the search. A ladder was discovered extending out of a cistern within the distillery. Further examination, with the aid of a lighted candle, revealed the presence of poisonous vapors. First the candle was lowered gently into the darkened depths, only to be extinguished by the foul air. But enough was seen to confirm the fears frequently expressed that the place entombed the three unfortunate persons. The "Sentinel of Freedom," reporting the tragedy seven days later, said:

The bodies of Mr. Dodd, his son and the domestic, were discovered in a perfectly lifeless condition. The remains of the deceased persons were removed as soon as it was practicable and have since been interred in the presence of a very large concourse of the citizens of Orange township and adjacent places. There can be no doubt that the melancholy occurrence was entirely the result of accident. Probably the son of Mr. Dodd first entered the cistern, after which the father and colored man lost their lives in endeavoring to restore the child.

A correspondent writing to the same newspaper, said:

Whatever may have been the manner of its occurrence the event will be deeply deplored by the bereaved family, a large and respectable circle of relatives and by society at large. The colored man had nearly reached his twenty-first year and was decidedly one of the most promising of that class of citizens in the whole village. The boy was about nine years old and exhibited all the endearing qualities which mark children of his age as an object of interest and expedition. But the loss of Mr. Dodd is most deeply affective. He was about forty-four years of age, and besides he was beloved and respected by all who knew him, and was a very important member of society. . . . He had long been a professor of religion and adorned his profession by a consistent life. While we bow with submission to the will of God, it becomes us to listen to the admonition, "Be ye also ready."

Returning from New York with the drapery to be used for ornamenting the pulpit platform, the committee of women was so shocked by the tragic death of Mr. Dodd that they decided not to use it. Instead of the dedicatory ceremonies calling the congregation to the Second Presbyterian Church for the first time, the bell tolled for the obsequies of one of its leading members and his son. Following her mourning period, the widow became active in the parish which her husband had assisted in instituting. Her white lace cap, with long streaming ribbons, was ever on her head as she went about her acts of charity, relieving the distressed. Her home again became well known for its hospitality, and many a wearied soul found comfort within its walls. "Aunt Jemima" was the friend of all and her memory was hallowed in many lives.

An interesting incident in connection with the building of the Second Presbyterian Church was the placing of the bell in the belfry. It was resting on timbers in readiness to be hoisted in position and the people

ABOVE—HOUSE BUILT BY STEPHEN DODD ABOUT 1845, CORNER OF DODD AND PROSPECT STREETS, EAST ORANGE

BELOW—JOHN RAY'S FACTORY, EAST ORANGE, BUILT ABOUT 1845

were impatiently awaiting the day when its voice could be heard in the parish. Contractor Dodd, of Newark, was questioned as to the method to be employed in elevating the bell, if he was quite sure that it would not fall, and others equally momentous. The patience of the contractor was sorely tried, and while in this mood Squire Timothy Williams, who carried himself with considerable dignity, approached him and inquired with very great deliberation: "Mr. Dodd, how do you propose to hang the bell?" confident that he would receive a courteous answer. The ire of the contractor was now thoroughly aroused. Straightening himself from the task in which he was engaged, he answered, with some asperity: "I expect to hang it clapper down, Mr. Williams." The pride of the squire was deeply touched and he quickly moved away from the scene.

Orange, in 1830, had a population of 3,887 persons. Trade was brisk in hats, shoes and boots, leather and cider. Fire and police departments were unknown and outside of church work, interest centered in the Orange Lyceum, begun in 1832 "for mutual improvement in knowledge and literature." The members met weekly, the exercises consisting of lectures, debates, recitations in some useful branch of science, letter-writing and composition, public reading and declamation, according to the desire of those attending.

The Orange Library, it appears, having temporarily lapsed, was revived by the Lyceum, which collected books of various character. The new library opened at Albert Pierson's school room, where the Lyceum also held its meetings. This was situated on the south side of Main street, near Parrow brook. Mr. Pierson, then conducting a classical school, was elected first president. When the attendance taxed the capacity of the meeting place adjournment was made to the lecture room of the First Church. Interest continued unabated in the enterprise and it stimulated the mental acumen of many an Orange resident.

Early in the morning of August 14, 1831, the general store conducted by William Condit, at the east corner of Center and Main streets, was destroyed by fire. It was discovered about 2 o'clock, and it is believed to have been caused by a lighted candle left by employees when the store was closed at night. Crowds of people attracted by the illumination could do nothing more than look on while the flames devoured the frame building and all its contents. Mr. Condit lost practically all his possessions in the conflagration. The total loss was $5,000. The insurance was only $1,500.

An unusual instance of longevity was the career of Mrs. Martha Freeman, who died January 6, 1831, in the one hundredth year of her age. She was the daughter of Samuel Condit, the pioneer ancestor of Orange, who lived in the valley between the First and Second mountains, and granddaughter of John Condit, the emigrant ancestor who settled in Newark and died there in 1711. Martha Condit married Gershom Wil-

liams, in 1750, and after his death married Jedediah Freeman, by whom she had seven children. Her father died July 18, 1777, aged eighty-one years.

An exodus of Orange families with those from other parts of New Jersey to the fertile fields of Ohio began in 1808, and by 1830 Licking and other counties in that State were largely settled by Jersey folk. One of the towns bears the name of Condit, where many of the members of that family settled. Land grants made to soldiers of the Revolutionary War started the overland movement. The long trip was made by the prairie schooner drawn by horses or oxen. It was a serious matter in Orange when the travel westward was at its height as to the place where new families could make their homes. All the tillable land about the Orange township was occupied.

President Andrew Jackson created a great furore in the country, when, in September, 1833, he ordered William J. Duane, Secretary of the Treasury, to instruct revenue officers to cease depositing money in the United States Banks and to convert the funds remaining therein to paying the current expenses of the Government till the funds were exhausted. On his refusal to do so, Roger B. Taney was appointed in his stead. Complying with the direction of the President, the latter designated certain banks as depositories.

Perhaps a larger political meeting never convened in Newark than that held on Friday, March 14, 1834. Party differences and dissensions were merged in one united effort to save the country from ruin. The First Presbyterian Church was filled; there could hardly have been less than fifteen hundred persons present. Dr. William Pierson, of Orange, was chosen one of the secretaries. Orange delegates to the State Convention on April 21 to make a further protest against the President's drastic action, were Stephen D. Day, Dr. William Pierson, Stephen Condit, Aaron Peck, Jonas Smith, Daniel Kilburn, Daniel Reynolds, Philip Kingsley, Henry B. Canfield and Chester Robinson.

An earlier meeting in January was held by Orange citizens, who sent a vehement protest to the United States Senate against Presidential interference with the financial system of the country. Senator Theodore Frelinghuysen, in filing it, offered these animadversions: "On the whole I will say these are no pothouse politicians. They are the sinew of our manufacturing and agricultural strength. No department of the country can present a greater amount of respectable intelligence and enterprise or of private and personal worth and purity of character."

Dr. John Condit was now in old age, infirm from the effect of a paralytic stroke. Senator Frelinghuysen offered this tribute to the veteran warrior and statesman, who was one of the petitioners:

I notice among them, with peculiar pleasure, the venerated name of a predecessor on this floor, Dr. John Condit, of Essex, who for many

years filled the high trusts of a Senator from New Jersey, and who has felt it to be his solemn duty, among probably the last acts of a virtuous and honorable life, to leave his public testimony against the alarming act of Executive interference. And what gives effectiveness to his testimony is the interesting fact that when the re-charter of the old United States Bank was under consideration of Congress in 1811, when the most of Dr. Condit's political friends stood as a party arrayed against the bank, he with the elevated and manly firmness of an upright Senator did all that in him lay by his votes and influence to sustain as he deemed it, an indispensable financial agent. It is to me, sir, most refreshing, that after the lapse of twenty-three years, when this same individual is assailed by the clamors of prejudice, I may be permitted to recall such a precedent and receive the countenance of such a name.

The President would not relent, and as a result of a long discussion the Sub-Treasury was instituted.

By his close application to public duties Dr. Condit practically lost all his accumulated wealth, so that he was compelled on August 20, 1832, to seek a pension from the Government he had so faithfully served, which was granted. He was released from his sufferings on May 4, 1834, then approaching his seventy-ninth birthday. An inscription on his tombstone in the Old Burying Bround bears this testimony:

Sacred to the memory
of
DOCTOR JOHN CONDIT
A Patriot, Soldier and Surgeon
During the struggles of his country
for freedom
A member of the New Jersey Legislature and a
Representative and Senator in the
Congress of the U. States
for thirty years
in succession
His honors were awarded him
by grateful constituents for his Sound
and vigorous intellect,
stern integrity
and unswerving patriotism
in time of peril and throughout a long life
On the 4th of May 1834, he died,
in Christian hope,
revered, respected and beloved
by all who knew him,
age 79 years.

Thus closed the life of one of God's noble men, a friend of man and the protector of the Constitution and American traditions.

William Morgan, a Royal Arch Mason, of Genesee county, New York, threatened to expose the secrets of Freemasonry in 1826, and David Miller, who published the "Republican Advocate" of Batavia, New York, printed long accounts of alleged secrets of the craft, which, it was claimed, were furnished by Morgan. He was arrested for a debt of two dollars, and while in jail was visited by individuals and taken to Fort Niagara. He remained there for several weeks, and on September 29, 1826, disappeared, and was never heard of again. Much excitement followed this event, for it was claimed that the Masons had put him to death clandestinely. Thurlow Weed and other politicians made a great deal of capital of the alleged abduction, and as a result, the anti-Masonic party entered the field with candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency in the campaign of 1832, but they did not gain any prestige. General Jackson was re-elected by 316 electoral votes over Henry Clay, the Whig candidate.

The opposition to Freemasonry continued, nevertheless, with more virulence than ever. S. L. B. Baldwin, of Newark, established the "Newark Monitor" in 1830, and for several years he execrated the order through his publication, which appeared every Tuesday. Masonic lodges, on account of the frenzy created, were compelled to suspend all meetings till the excitement subsided. Union Lodge, of Orange, discontinued its sessions on April 6, 1830, which caused a caustic comment to be made by "The Monitor" to the effect that the Masonic Temple was now used for the more glorious purpose of imparting knowledge of the Christian religion. The congregation of the Orange Methodists was worshipping there and continued to do so till the frame edifice was erected adjoining on the west. Men who had embraced Freemasonry were marked by certain individuals who allowed their finer feelings to be overcome by distorted versions of the order. Union Lodge did not meet again until January 27, 1846. The people had grown very weary of the balderdash served by newspapers which should have been used for better purposes. The "Newark Monitor" continued for about three years, when, lacking patronage, it ceased to exist and was forgotten.

Prison reform was first suggested at the annual meeting of the New Jersey State Prison Instruction Society, held at Trenton September 14, 1833. The agent and corresponding secretary were directed to devote their entire time in promoting the objects of the society, and was also instructed to look to the religious interests of the State Prison "and see that as far as may be proper the prisoners have suitable instruction in reading, morals and religion."

He shall endeavor to become well acquainted with the convicts personally while they are in the institution, and when they go out he shall endeavor to obtain for them employment in case they wish it. He shall ever make it his business to take an interest in their welfare, and as far

as practicable, correspond with them and give them to understand that they are befriended, but still watched, as to their conduct.

He shall visit as often as he can the several jails in the State and suggest such improvements as he may think practicable. He shall visit the county prisons and endeavor to engage some suitable persons on every Sabbath, provide them with Bibles and other religious books, and a Bible lesson to be weekly examined.

He shall visit as often as he can the several pauper establishments in the State and suggest such improvements as may be made in them. He shall endeavor to have a Sabbath school properly attended in every poor house within the State, and supply the inmates with Bibles and other suitable books.

In fine, he shall devote his attention to these various institutions, look into their present state and make a report of the same to the society, and in every proper way he should endeavor to alleviate suffering and reform character.

The movement was entirely experimental. It was resolved that the agent who was to do all the investigating and bear the heaviest work of the society, should receive $125 for three months' work and a liberal allowance was also made for his traveling expenses. He was to solicit so much as he required from the charitably inclined people and no more. The society guaranteed him nothing. Joseph A. Ward was president; Dr. F. A. Ewing, vice-president; John Stuart, corresponding secretary; Joseph C. Potts, recording secretary; John McLean, treasurer, and John Stuart, superintendent.

A musical organization, named the Orange Haydn Society, added much to the happiness of the people in the period about 1835. Hiram Quinby was the conductor, and a program of seventeen numbers, consisting of choruses, solos, duets and trios, was given in the First Presbyterian Church on December 14, 1835. Another concert rendered in the Second Presbyterian Church on July 21, 1836, was under the direction of A. N. Merriam, who had become conductor. These are the only two known concerts arranged by the musicians, but there is no doubt that they greatly entertained the music loving people of the community for several years.

Jonathan and David Brown were twin sons of Job and Jane Tompkins Brown, of South Orange. They were born in 1798, and so remarkable were their characteristics similarly developed that they were named in honor of the Biblical worthies of the same name. Jonathan was married, and David was contemplating a similar step when he developed a serious mental illness and died on April 30, 1829. Jonathan, who had been in excellent health, was seized with the same ailment. Two days later he, too, passed away. So singularly were their lives knitted together and so unusual was their demise that one funeral service was held for both. The bodies were interred in the same grave, in the Old Burying Ground, Orange, and on their tombstone this memorial was engraved:

Sacred
To the memory of
of
David and Jonathan Brown
Twin Brothers.
who departed this life April, 1829,
in the 31st year of their age,
whose remains were deposited
at the same time and rest in
this grave
There was a remarkable
similarity
in the dispositions & characters of
these beloved young men &
resemblance equally striking
marked
almost every symptom of
the distressing disease which
removed them from the world
& disappointed the fond hopes of
numerous relatives & the raised
expectations of all that knew them.
They were lovely and pleasant in their lives
& in death they were not divided.

CHAPTER LV

INTRODUCTION OF THE RAILROAD

People were familiar with the stage coach and its double span of horses passing along the main street of the village, on its regular trips, in all seasons, stopping at occasional taverns for refreshments, and receiving and discharging passengers. Decade after decade extending far into the past century, this means of communication with the market centers faithfully served the public needs of interior towns. The Eclipse Stage line was operating in 1830 between Orange and Newark, starting from the Orange Springs Mansion, and having its easterly terminus at Barnabas Day's hostelry, now the site of the Public Service building on Park place. Erastus Pierson was running an independent stage from Orange to Newark. In a temporary abberation of mind on an August Sunday in 1839, he severed his right arm at the elbow, because he read in the Scriptures that if it offended him it must be cut off. Notwithstanding this deformity he handled the reins with considerable skill and carried his passengers safely till long after the Civil War.

Changes in the mode of transportation were occurring at this time. Newspapers informed the people of progress made by inventors working on the new style carriage to be propelled either by horse or steam power over iron tracks laid on boards resting in the ground. Its advent was impatiently awaited by the progressive element of the population, while all sorts of dire happenings were freely predicted by others if the new method was introduced in Orange. Morristown residents first suggested the idea of financing a road of this character for this section, and at a meeting of interested citizens, held in the South Ward Hotel, Newark, on Wednesday, January 14, 1835, hearty endorsement was given the project. A charter secured from the New Jersey Legislature authorized the issuance of a capital stock of $300,000, afterward increased to $500,000, by the Morris & Essex Railroad Company, the name adopted by the concern, and power was given it to lay out and construct a railroad and lateral roads in and from Morristown, and to intersect one or more convenient places in the line of the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company. Subscription books were opened at Morristown on March 9, at Elizabethtown March 10, and at Newark March 11. Citizens of Orange subscribed for a large block of the stock, which was also readily taken by others. The stockholders organized in Chatham on March 23, 1835, when Dr. Jeptha B. Munn, John S. Darcy, Israel D. Condit, Jonathan C. Bonnell, Alfred Bishop, William Brittain, James Cook, Dr. Lewis Condict and William N. Wood were elected directors. Dr. Condict was chosen president, and Mr. Wood secretary.

Travel over the road began on November 19, 1836, it having been completed to Orange from Newark. Two horse-drawn cars were placed in commission. A novel sight it was to the farmers and others to see these quaint-looking vehicles drawn over the rails. Long stringpieces of timber laid upon cross ties, and a flat bar of iron spiked on top, close to the inside, made up the original track of the Morris & Essex railroad. The bar or rail was about two and a-half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, with ends cut bevel so as to break the joints. Wire-like spikes, oval in form, held the rails to the timber, except when they worked loose. The grade from Broad street to Roseville avenue was very steep, being about 140 feet to the mile. Seth Boyden, a well-known inventor, was consulted with reference to the placing of a stationary engine at the latter point for drawing the cars up the grade by cable instead of using extra horses for this purpose, a very unsatisfactory process, especially in stormy weather. Mr. Boyden suggested that instead, he be permitted to construct an engine running over the track, which, he was positive, would give the desired relief. The order was accordingly given, and when the inventor brought forth the specimen of his handiwork it was named the "Orange." So thoroughly did it meet the requirements that another one was constructed and named the "Essex." These engines were equipped with a single pair of driving wheels placed on a straight axle, the connecting rod of the engine being attached to the driver by means of a crank pin.

Simultaneously with the introduction of the steam engine, on October 2, 1837, the extension to Madison was placed in operation, the line to Morristown being completed January 1, 1838. The daily receipts from passenger traffic during the first four months of this year averaged only $72.00, and for the entire twelve months the income amounted to about $30,000, which was insufficient to cover running expenses and other charges. On the opening day the public was invited to ride free. Two trains were now operated daily except Sunday. The morning train left Orange at 8.30 A. M. and the afternoon train at 1 P. M. The westbound trains left Newark at 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. The fare from Orange to Newark was twelve and a-half cents, or twenty-five cents for the round trip.

An eight-wheel car, capable of carrying from seventy to one hundred passengers, was placed on the road, February 15, and the first freight train began operations in the summer of this memorable railroad year, 1838. Bells placed in the depots were rung by the ticket agent to notify the people of the approach of trains. The first freight crew was composed of Engineer Samuel Craig, Fireman William Pierson and Conductor A. O. Crane. The train consisted of a locomotive, tender, and one freight car, the latter about twenty-five feet in length and resembling a modern flat-car, but without sideboards or stakes. A few boxes

of soap, two barrels of flour and sundry small packages, all of which could easily have been carried handily on a modern hand-truck, made up the load. A way bill for the freight charges was handed the conductor, who promptly placed it in his hat, where it remained through the long trip to Morristown, he trusting to memory for the proper points of unloading. Thus the system began which was to grow into a gigantic enterprise in a distant day, and upon which thousands of persons were to depend for their livelihood.

While running on a straight track through Scotland street, between Orange and South Orange, a barrel of flour fell one day from a freight car and, breaking apart, its contents showered over the train crew, much to its discomfiture, and affording amusement to the people living in the vicinity who witnessed the incident. The regular stations between Newark and Morristown were Orange, Millville (Millburn), Chatham and Madison.

The first cars used on the Morris & Essex railroad were equipped with wooden wheels, heavy iron tires encircling them, and an iron box was placed in the center, securely fastened to the axle. During the summer months the spikes holding the rails "worked up," due to the intense heat. When the wheels of the car passed safely over them the engineer and conductor breathed a sigh of relief, but if one of the ends rose high enough to strike a wheel above its horizontal center the upper course continued through the bottom of the car, and woe to the passenger who happened in the way. Not infrequently when the train was speeding along under scheduled headway, the engineer was compelled to bring it to a dead stop, for the purpose of straightening the rails. An emergency kit was carried in the locomotive, and with hammer and spikes the conductor endeavored to correct the defect. If this could not be done with expedition, the rails were carefully removed and placed alongside the track. Slowly and carefully the train was moved over the bare timber till the track was again reached, after which it proceeded merrily on its way, while the hills and vale echoed to the clang of the locomotive bell and the sparks flew out of the smokestack in the effort of the engineer to make up the lost time. Whistles were not attached to the locomotives in the early days, and there was no pilot or cowcatcher. Stacks of wood were placed at convenient points along the right of way to replenish the exhausted fuel used in generating steam. When "firing" was brisk, showers of sparks marked the train's progress, often leaving a burning trail in its wake—in the woods, harvest fields, houses and other buildings. Wood-burning engines were run till 1858, when coal coming into general use a different style locomotive was required.

Matthias Ogden Halsted, a New York merchant possessing considerable aesthetic taste, was seeking a home in the suburbs. Amos Ward Condit, who conducted a general store at the corner of Main street and

the lane now known as Washington place, failed during the panic of 1837. The firm of Halsted, Haine & Co., of New York City, of which Mr. Halsted was the senior member, was a creditor. Mr. Condit, in liquidating his affairs, offered it his farm of one hundred acres easterly from his place of business, and having a frontage on Main street and extending southerly a long distance. Mr. Halsted took title to the land, erected a handsome home, the most attractive in the community, and adorned it, front and rear, with Corinthian pillars, all painted white. The newcomer, hailed as a most acceptable citizen, soon proved himself a pioneer in the development of the vast farm area. Halsted, Clinton and other streets were opened through his property, upon which he erected several commodious dwellings. New York friends were invited to visit the town and inspect his property. In nearly every instance a ready sale was made of his real estate, the colony of metropolitan merchants and their families adding potentially to the general interests of the community life. Mr. Halsted was the first New York commuter on the new railroad, the company permitting the one down train in the morning and the one up train in the evening to stop at his residence, which bordered the tracks. Steam and horse cars were now running on the tracks. In recognition of the courtesy extended, Mr. Halsted built the Brick Church depot at his own expense, placed it in charge of a custodian, and then conveyed the property to the company free of cost. Thus Brick Church depot was established, and destined to become one of the most popular along the road.

One of the worst financial panics began with the Van Buren administration, in 1837, and started by President Jackson, who, near the end of his term, issued a "specie circular," which permitted the United States Treasurer to receive only gold and silver in payment for the sale of public lands, so that paper money would not accumulate in the Treasury. The country was thoroughly upset over this edict, even more disturbed than it had been over the withdrawal of public money in the United States banks, by the President's direction. President Van Buren, adopting the policy of his predecessor, advocated dispensing with the United States banks, and to continue gold and silver as the only mediums of exchange. The crisis came in May, 1837, two months after the President's inauguration. New York banks suspended specie payment. Others followed this example, and commercial depression, depreciation of property values and prostration of business, brought a calamity upon the country, which, it was freely predicted, would require a generation of financiering to bring about stable conditions. The Orange bank, through all this storm and stress, remained firm.

General William Henry Harrison and John Tyler were nominated President and Vice-President at the Harrisburg Whig Convention, December 4, 1839. General Harrison, upon whom the hopes of his party

rested for a readjustment of the disturbed financial condition, was remembered as the hero of the War of 1812 and of his conquest over the Indians in the famous Battle of Tippecanoe. The slogan was sounded forth, "Tippecanoe and Tyler, too!" A log cabin was erected on Military Common, Orange. Seating arrangements were provided for several hundred persons, and here meetings were held during the intensive "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign." This beverage was adjudged the proper stimulant for all the Whig patriots after an opposition editor had said that General Harrison was more fit to sit in a log cabin and drink hard cider than to be President.

President Van Buren was nominated by the Democrats, but he was doomed to defeat. When the electoral vote was counted at the November polls he had only sixty, while General Harrison was credited with 234. The latter was duly inaugurated, but lived only one month and John Tyler became an unpopular President. Gradually the financial disturbance righted, and prosperity came to the people in the progressive decade of 1840. Another exciting campaign politically was waged in 1844, when Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen were Whig party standard bearers and James K. Polk and George M. Dallas upheld the Democratic platform. Timothy W. Mulford, who conducted a wheelwright factory at the site occupied by Christ Episcopal Church, called his employees and citizens generally to the front of his factory one day and formally dedicated a Liberty pole made of ash, symbolic of Senator Clay's home in Ashland, Kentucky. The Democrats were well organized, and the question of slavery entering the campaign, caused the defeat of the Whigs. The introduction of the Liberty Party also drew support from the Whigs.

CHAPTER LVI

ROSEDALE CEMETERY

Soon after the organization of the Second Presbyterian Church, it was deemed expedient to provide a burying ground, on account of the straightened condition of the old yard at the corner of Scotland and Main streets, which had been in use one hundred and forty years. The mass of the congregation favored the selection of two or three acres of flat ground near the church, but several individuals, with prudent forethought and commendable public spirit, determined to anticipate the wants of a rapidly growing community and demands of a progressive age, and, having failed to secure the approval of their plan by the congregation, proceeded to carry it forward on their own responsibility, under the leadership of Dr. William Pierson, who originated the movement.

They purchased at once on the most favorable terms a tract of ten acres on the northern boundary of Doddtown, and about a mile northwesterly from the church, and then obtained an act of the New Jersey Legislature incorporating them with ample powers and adequate securities against the encroachment of business enterprises. This act, passed November 13, 1840, and among the first in New Jersey incorporating burying ground associations, authorized the Proprietors of the Orange Cemetery to "take and hold in fee the tract of land situated in the township of Orange near the residence of Caleb Williams, containing about ten acres, late the property of John Quinby, deceased." A supplement was passed by the Legislature, March 8, 1844, changing the name from Orange to Rosedale, more euphonous and in harmony with the attractive landscape. A second purchase was made, more than doubling the size of the cemetery and later several additional acres gave a completeness and symmetry to the enclosure, and so it remained for many years. The incorporators and founders were Calvin Dodd, Cyrus Baldwin, Aaron Williams, Timothy W. Mulford, Jabez Pierson, Albert Pierson and Dr. William Pierson. Mr. Dodd was chosen president; Albert Pierson, treasurer, and Cyrus Baldwin, secretary. The members of the board of directors were limited to lot owners. No dividends were allowed, and all moneys remaining after defraying expenses were devoted to improvements. The price of lots was placed at twenty dollars for an area of 329 feet. The undulating surface and the skill of the landscape artist produced a very great harmony. Giant forest trees and others of lesser growth were undisturbed except for necessary pruning. Avenues and paths were laid out, shrubbery planted and flower beds arranged. A

pond of water gave a touch of picturesqueness to the enclosure. Beautiful Rosedale, set aside as the burial place for the families of the Second Presbyterian Church, became widely recognized as an ideal resting place for the remains of those who had finished life's pilgrimage, regardless of their denominational or ecclesiastical relationship, and the general selecting of plots by the town people demonstrated the wisdom of its founders.

In 1872 the part of the cemetery west of the bridge was opened with an entrance on Orange road, Montclair.

List of re-interments in Rosedale Cemetery, from Old Burying Ground:

Name.	Date of re-interment.	Age.	Date of Burial in Old Burying Ground.
Dr. Isaac Pierson	December 15, 1840	63½	September 22, 1833
Dr. Cyrus Pierson	December 22, 1840	48	October 7, 1804
Horace Pierson	December 22, 1840	22½	April 21, 1814
Charles Pierson	December 22, 1840	26 9-12	June 10, 1829
Abby, wife, T. W. Mulford	January 9, 1841	35	April 4, 1840
Rev. Asa Hillyer	January 12, 1841	76 5-12	August 28, 1840
Mrs. Jane Hillyer	January 12, 1841	61	April 4, 1828
Dr. Asa R. Hillyer (from Elizabeth)	January 12, 1841	33	October 13, 1824
Mrs. Margaret Riker	January 12, 1841	96	November 18, 1835
Daniel Kilburn	March 25, 1841	62	August 24, 1839
Abby, daughter of Daniel Kilburn	March 25, 1841	10	June 25, 1810
Eunice, daughter of Daniel Kilburn	March 25, 1841	27	November 30, 1829
Harriet, wife of Gershom Kilburn	March 25, 1841	26 9-12	July 27, 1833
Edward Gruet, Jr., (from New York City)	March 26, 1841	23	October 2, 1835
Wife of Edward Gruet	March 26, 1841	53	May 7, 1837
Mrs. Margaret Gruet (Newark)	March 26, 1841	79	January 21, 1837
Moses Williams, Jr.	April 1, 1841	50	December 24, 1841
Wife of Lewis Williams, Jr.	April 1, 1841	33	December 20, 1831
Abram Ward	April 20, 1841	29 9-12	October 7, 1836
Matthias Pierson, Jr.	June 4, 1841	36 3-12	January 4, 1812
David, son of Matthias Pierson, Jr.	June 4, 1841	17	No record
Matthias, son of Matthias Pierson, Jr.	June 4, 1841	19	No record
Polly, daughter of Matthias Pierson	June 4, 1841	24 6-12	April, 1806
Dr. Matthias Pierson	June 8, 1841	74 11-12	May 9, 1809
Phebe, wife of Dr. Matthias Pierson	June 8, 1841	84	December 28, 1826
Mrs. Mary Hamilton	April 20, 1841	25	October 6, 1840
Samuel M. Dodd	June 22, 1841	43 9-12	October 24, 1831
Samuel M. Dodd, Jr.	June 22, 1841	9 3-12	October 24, 1831
James Walker	July 30, 1841	9	July 14, 1837
Margaret, daughter of Abner Winans	August 18 1841	8 10-12	February 10, 1836
Lavinia, wife of Calvin D. Pierson	August 18, 1841	22	November 12, 1835
William Williams	August 23, 1841	55 5-12	June 6, 1833
Alfred B., son of Daniel Dean	August 23, 1841	55 10-12	August 26, 1835

Name.	Date of re-interment.	Age.	Date of Burial in Old Burying Ground.
Sarah, wife of Amos Baldwin	December 8, 1841	54	May 15, 1838
Lydia, wife of Silas Washburn	December 14, 1841	36 6-12	October 19, 1829
Widow Sally Losey	March 19, 1842	82 7-12	No record
Wife of Captain Hedden	March 19, 1842	..	September 30, 1830
Daughter of Harry Williams	May 26, 1842	11	March 3, 1839
Ezra Crane	June 9, 1842	39 6-12	August 2, 1837
Wife of James Reynolds	June 10, 1842	32	May, 1806
Son of Stephen Harrison	June 13, 1842	10	June 2, 1832
Widow of Squire Cockren	June 16, 1842	80	November 4, 1832
Wife of John Dean	July 11, 1842	58	September 12, 1828
Henry Baldwin	August 9, 1842	50 6-12	November 14, 1823
Wife of Henry Baldwin	August 9, 1842	36	September 10, 1817
Wife of Ichabod Jones	May 10, 1843	..	January 29, 1820
Sarah, daughter of Moses Lindsley	October 13, 1842	19	May 3, 1839
Hiram Pierson	June 6, 1843	28 8-12	September 19, 1826
Wife of Henry Pierson	June 6, 1843	24 8-12	August 24, 1824
Bethuel Pierson	June 6, 1843	46	March 1, 1814
Daughter of Zebina Dodd	September 13, 1843	19 9-12	March 18, 1812
Daughter of Zebina Dodd	September 13, 1843	28	April 18, 1816
Amzi Williams	September 23, 1843	22	October, 1837
John Post	June 8, 1844	29	November 10, 1843
Son of Cheverall Condit	November 14, 1844	17 5-12	February 11, 1839
Daniel Condit	November 15, 1844	84	September 24, 1839
Son of Samuel Condit	November 15, 1844	24	August, 1824
Wife of Timothy Ward	December 9, 1844	61 9-12	December 17, 1835
Isaac Williams	December 9, 1844	33 7-12	September 11, 1829
Wife of George W. Packard	December 8, 1844	31 6-12	August 18, 1838
Isaac Matthews	April 22, 1846	68	March 27, 1837
Hannah, wife of Isaac Matthews	April 22, 1846	63	March 27, 1837
Abraham W., son of James Williams	April 23, 1846	20 2-12	January 29, 1839
Nathaniel Harrison	January 29, 1847	56	March 22, 1822
Charlotte Harrison	January 29, 1847	34	April 26, 1824
Samuel D. Kilburn	June 7, 1848	41	April 16, 1838
William S. Lockwood	November 12, 1849	35	May 31, 1837
Benjamin Williams	October 5, 1850	66	July 18, 1842
Timothy Ward	November 13, 1852	56	April 23, 1832
Wife of Ichabod Harrison	May 9, 1853	42	March 13, 1821
Son of Ichabod Harrison	May 9, 1853	25	December 26, 1835
Stephen D. Day	.....	..	.....
Wife of John B. Baker	July 14, 1853	21 8-12	September 3, 1831

Orange was now (in 1840) composed of two sections, Clinton township set off in 1836, having taken the southern part, known as South Orange, which was sparsely settled, having thirty or more dwellings, the Presbyterian church, Columbian school, a tavern conducted by Marcus Ball, at the corner of South Orange avenue and Valley street, and the general stores of Ira Taylor and John D. Freeman, on the northerly side of the main thoroughfare and nearly opposite the tavern. The postoffice was opened in the latter's premises October 8, 1841, but was discontinued the next year and re-established in 1843.

Orange was then about five miles long and three miles wide, and

often alluded to as North Orange. The population of 4,000 souls was largely native. Immigration from Ireland and other parts of northern Europe had not set in motion, and strangers rarely appeared on the street. Lewis C. Lighthipe, the postmaster, was giving general satisfaction of the growing community.

The residents living northward in Cranetown had, in August, 1838, associated themselves in a new congregation, known in later years as the First Presbyterian Church of Montclair, and their interests no longer related to Orange. A successful religious enterprise was the institution of the First Baptist Church in the eastern section, on June 14, 1837. The congregation first worshiped in the school building on Main street, at Peck Hill. An edifice was later erected on Mechanic street, afterward North Maple avenue. The first pastor was Rev. John Beetham. There were now two Presbyterian churches, one Episcopal, one Methodist and one Baptist church in the area of Orange.

Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, the patriarch among the clergymen, was in the final days of his long and active life. Seven years previously he had relinquished charged of the old First Church pastorate, which he had successfully ministered over a third of a century. He was the last of the village clergymen. When his successor, Rev. William C. White, was installed on February 13, 1833, several congregations were securely established. Dr. Hillyer came as the shepherd of the entire people. The latter's relation with the village was incomparable, in the lives touched and influences wielded for the public uplift. Many absorbing stories are related of his life's work in Orange. He was called upon to officiate at the wedding of a former parishioner who had moved to New York City. It was still the custom to remunerate the clergyman for this service in produce and other articles of value. On this particular occasion Dr. Hillyer was given a handsome pair of gloves as the wedding fee, which he placed in the custody of Mrs. Hillyer. As the weather was warm they would not be needed until late autumn. They were brought forth on a certain October day, but the finger tips were too thickly padded and he was about to cast them aside when his wife came to his aid. Upon examination a number of gold pieces, carefully placed in the tips, were disclosed.

Dr. Hillyer continued to preach occasionally after leaving the church, as his services were needed, and was an ever welcome guest in the homes. He officiated for the last time at a communion service in the church on July 5, 1840, and on the following Sabbath pronounced his final benediction. His parting words as the dissolution approached, which he gladly welcomed, were "I am not afraid to die . . . God is a great deal better to me than I had any reason to expect. I had no expectation that one no more faithful than I have been, would be favored with so much serenity and joy in the closing hour." The end came on August 28,

1840. Rev. Dr. Fisher preached the funeral sermon in the presence of one of the largest congregations ever assembled in the church. Said a correspondent in the "New York Commercial Advertiser," September 4, 1840:

If ever a pure spirit and guileless being blessed our earth it was Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer. On beholding the record of his death, past scenes come over me like a flood. One in particular, which is alluded to in these hastily written lines, I can never forget. The day on which his dear and excellent wife was buried, was the regular season on which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered in his church. The death of Mrs. Hillyer was very sudden. On the day of her decease she expressed the pleasure she anticipated in communing with the people of God on the subsequent Sabbath. She was buried on the morning of that day, and in the afternoon her venerable husband was enabled to administer the ordinance to his sympathetic flock. His prayers, with the truly eloquent and most affecting address he ever delivered, with the beautiful allusions to the departed, can never be forgotten by those who heard them.

In 1841 the Morris and Essex railroad was purchased under foreclosure sale by a company, of which James Vanderpool, of Newark, was a leading spirit. The road was relaid with a new iron T rail, which was completed in 1843. Two locomotives, two passenger cars, each having a false bottom for baggage, one or two horse cars and about a dozen little freight cars, comprised the rolling stock. Two round trips per day were made between New York and Morristown by a train consisting of a locomotive and one car, according to the following time table: From Morristown to New York, 7 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; from New York to Morristown, 8 A. M. and 4:45 P. M. The time required for the trip from New York to Morristown was two and a half hours. Two round trips were also made each day between Newark and Orange by the horse cars on the same rails. Planks extended outside the vehicle and on a level with the lower step of the platform for the accommodation of men passengers who stood on them when the interior was filled. The horse cars were removed about 1851. The continuous route of the Morris and Essex railroad across Broad street and the Passaic river was effected in 1854. An arrangement was made with the New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company by which the cars were run on the latter's road from East Newark (now Harrison) to Jersey City. Right of way was finally secured through the Erie tunnel at Bergen Hill and a new road constructed from Hoboken to East Newark.

The corporation of St. Mark's Church in November, 1842, opened the Episcopal Cemetery, having a frontage of 88 feet on Main street, adjoining the Old Burying Ground, and extending the length of the latter plot.

Modest homes, for the most part, dotted the landscape. Profusion of flowers and shrubbery grew about the dooryard in season, including

the hardy boxwood, lilac bushes, dense and bursting into glories of lavender and white in early spring; the beautiful rose and peony, sweet-smelling honeysuckle and syringa bush in June; the morning glory in summer, the aster in autumn, and other blooms lent their charm to the home surrounding as the decade of 1840 merged into its successor.

Tallow candles and sperm oil were the only means of artificial illumination, but gas was expected at an early date. Fires were kindled on hearthstone in the same manner as of yore and brimstone matches were in use but a few years. The well-sweep and oaken bucket were as familiar as the lazily moving oxen drawing loads of produce over the highway to the markets down by the river. Manufacturers of boots and shoes were carrying on a profitable business. Stores, conducted by them in which household necessities were obtained proved handy auxiliaries for employers and employees. Slips were given the latter at the end of the day's or week's work, upon which the amount earned was indicated. These were exchanged for commodities needed in the daily life at home. Hat manufacturing was increasing and giving employment to several hundred operatives.

Frederick Adams was a growing boy in 1847, and in the later years of his life, when a prominent jurist, wrote his impressions of Orange of this period:

I wish I could show you Orange of 1847, the single track railroad along which a few trains drawn by queer little engines, passed at the beginning and end of the day, while in the interim (John) Sharp's solitary horse car trundled over the rails to Newark and back again; Main street, unpaved, with sidewalks unflagged, lined for the most part with modest white houses, which were dark at night because of the inveterate practice of the residents to close the front windows with solid wooden shutters and to live in the rear rooms; the intersecting streets were hardly more than country lanes; Cherry street, now Arlington avenue, inhabited mostly by Baldwins; the sparsely settled road, now Prospect street, by which we boys used to go to the lovely brook and millpond at Doddtown, or still further, to Bloomfield pond, an extensive sheet of water that long ago vanished like a mirage of the desert; that other quiet road, now Washington street, leading to Rosedale Cemetery, which then as now testified to the reverence of the living for the dead; Harrison street, lined with orchards and farms; the fields and woods, with brooks and ponds, that stretched eastwardly from Harrison street with hardly a break to Munn lane; my own father's home and schoolhouse, at the corner of Main street and Washington place, guarded by elms, in which the orioles loved to build their nests, with the garden and apple orchard extending to the railroad; the cheerful fire of the blacksmith's forge across the way; the dignified and hospitable residence of Matthias Ogden Halsted; the Brick Church, with its wooden belfry like a bird-cage; the schoolhouse that stood behind it; Pierson's hill, at the corner of Main and Hillyer streets, where there was coasting in the winter, at the top of which lived Doctor William Pierson, the elder; the old parsonage of massive stone, a little west of where Grace Church now stands, fallen from

its high estate, presenting an aspect of "looped and windowed raggedness," filled with miscellaneous tenantry, and whose roof was supposed, like charity, to cover a multitude of sins; over the way (across the Common), the neat home and shop of Deacon John Nicol, where the shrewd and saintly whitesmith would administer to children the fearful joy of an electric shock, the only electricity then employed in Orange; here and there a hat shop or shoe factory, the nucleus of our manufacturing interests; the clear stream of Parrow brook running across Main street near the westerly end of Military Common and joining the Wigwam brook at Washington street; the First and St. Mark's Church, in outward guise, much as they are today; the small frame structure of the Methodists, by the side of the Masonic Temple; the old Graveyard at Scotland street; the picturesque vale of Tory Corner; Eagle Rock, which it was just possible to reach by breaking and entering the close of a farmer and committing sundry trespasses thereon; the substantial homes of Bishop Whittingham and Simeon Harrison, where the Northfield road begins to climb the mountain; and, most wonderful of all, the fine mansions and grounds of Mr. Pilot and Mr. Heckscher, where youthful eyes gazed with delight on the lions' heads that flanked the gateway and spouted water into the basins below; the crystal rill flowing from the mineral spring over stones yellowed with the stain of iron and sulphur, the trim lawns, the fountains, the gold fish, the pond where—

"the swan, with arched neck
Between her white wings mantling proudly, rows
Her state with oary feet."

Further to the south, on the flank of the mountain (Ridgewood road, near Montrose avenue) was the Water Cure establishment, of some repute in its day, for Daniel Webster, in his majestic old age, tired of men and affairs, and longing perhaps for a quiet Sunday, writes this note to Mr. Edward Curtis: "Astor House, June 1850. Where is "South Orange"? Could a body find it? Don't be surprised if I borrow some "Traveller's Guide," and find my way to South Orange." Such were some of the features of the Orange of about half a century ago.

"Ah, happy, hills! ah, pleasing shade!
Ah, fields belov'd in vain!"

The first pipe organ installed in Orange was ordered by St. Mark's Church, about 1840. Four years later there was a village brass band under the leadership of Philip Ward. He was a good man and continually practiced the precepts of the Golden Rule. His marvelous tenor voice was heard in service on the Sabbath, at the obsequies of the departed and at entertainments.

Mr. Ward and Thomas Moorhouse played the E flat cornet in the band, Elijah Lathrop the E flat bugle, Marshal N. Smith and S. Arburthnot the tenor horn, G. Washington Smith the trombone, Theodore Condit the first base, L. I. Van Orden the ophicleide, Henry Condit the drum, Johnson Killburn the bass drum and William Baldwin the fife. Jose Solano, a Hungarian, who came to Orange about 1855, was band leader for about three years. The musicians were in 1858 merged into the Orange Brass Band. John Markwith and Hanford ("Jed") S. Williams

were the leaders and they provided music for dances, parades and other occasions a full half century, excepting a brief period in the Civil War, when "Jed" put away his instruments and shouldered a rifle as a member of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers. Sleighride parties in the winter and picnics in the summer were never arranged until these celebrities were consulted as to their appointments.

Independence Day celebrations were featured by the few remaining soldiers of the Revolutionary War, who were given positions of honor in the street processions and at the exercises following. Those enjoying pensions in 1840 were: Thomas Harrison, aged 81; Japhia Condit, 89; Isaac T. Tichenor, 79, and Captain Abijah Harrison, 89 years. The latter, who died in 1848, was probably Orange's last survivor of Washington's army.

The old Academy was sold in 1847, and the proceeds used in purchasing land and building the wooden structure on Day street, nearly opposite Dublin street (now New street), where future citizens were taught the rudiments and practice of the English language, under severe discipline.

Several families of Orange were among the followers of William Miller—"Millerites" they were named. His study of Holy Writ brought the irrefragible deduction (to him) that the world would end on October 22, 1844, when the Saviour would make His second appearance on earth. Those who kept faith with him, forsook their homes and business, disposed of their property by gift and on the day appointed, dressed in white, stood upon hillsides, tops of houses and other elevations waiting for the end of things mundane. But it came not, alas! for the superstitious believers in the strange propaganda.

Some of the achievements for the benefit of human kind noted in the decade of 1840 were the Morse telegraph worked out to a successful conclusion in Morris county; introduction of ether at the Massachusetts General Hospital, in Boston, and the discovery of gold in California, which caused an overland exodus of more venturesome citizens. Jerrod Wyman and his father, who lived on Main street, near Mulberry street (now Clinton street) were among the goldseekers. The young man was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun while crossing the Plains, as the level tract of country now incorporated in Kansas and Nebraska was known.

A temperance wave rolled over the country about 1847, and in Orange not only did men forsake the use of alcoholic beverage, but they destroyed many scores of apple trees lest the fruit therefrom might be distilled in the now tabooed applejack. Liquor served freely at funeral services and other gatherings often produced results indecorous and embarrassing. The pendulum of public sentiment therefore swung in the opposite direction, but the use of the beverage was not wholly abolished.

Father Mathew, the temperance orator, was spreading the total abstinence doctrine most successfully abroad in the world.

Washington Temple of Honor and Temperance was instituted on February 15, 1849, by members of the Sons of Temperance, a national affair created by the popular revulsion to the use of intoxicating liquor. The local lodge became in its first year independent of the parent organization. Its records were destroyed in a fire. Daniel J. Kilburn was, it is supposed, the presiding officer. Among its members were Ezra O. Roff, Aaron Quinby, Henry B. Freeman, Alexander H. Freeman, Judge Jesse Williams, Jotham H. Condit, Abiel Morris Condit, Samuel D. Condit, William Green, Aaron Williams, David S. Beach, Matthias Soverel, Caleb W. Hamilton, Horton D. Williams and Daniel T. Oakley.

CHAPTER LVII

INCEPTION OF LLEWELLYN PARK

Transition periods often overtake communities unexpectedly. Thus it was with Orange. A few prominent out-of-town families became residents since the introduction of the horse and steam railroad, but the character of the population in 1850 had not perceptibly changed. Matthias Ogden Halsted not only erected and disposed of several substantial dwellings on his tract fronting on Main street (bounded on the west by Halsted street and on the east by Clinton street), but induced Rev. Frederick A. Adams, of Andover, Massachusetts, to open a school in the frame building at the west corner of Main street and Seminary Lane (now Washington place) for the higher education of the growing girls. A stock company was formed, and the two-story building, situated midway on the westerly side of the lane, was dedicated as the Orange Female Seminary, on November 1, 1854. Students were boarded in the principal's family at the rate of $250 per annum. Quarterly tuition cost from $3.00 to $6.00 for the primary department, and $10.00 for the classical department.

Albert Pierson was conducting a school for boys further west on Main street, above the Arch bridge, which then passed over Parrow brook, near the westerly end of Military Common. Regularly every Sunday morning the students of the two institutions were escorted to Brick Presbyterian Church and to their respective places on either side of the gallery, which then extended around three sides of the interior of the edifice. The sexton's hour of worship was often disturbed by the boys' pranks played at the expense of the girls.

The Water Cure, attracting world-wide attention, was housed in the commodious frame structure (later the Mountain House), on Ridgewood road, near Montrose avenue. Hither came the afflicted for a cure of their ills by the new treatment, then favorably received by the public. Efficacious applications of water fresh from the running brook which dashed down the mountainside into the romantic environment, were made upon patients, under the direction of Dr. O. W. May and Dr. O. H. Wellington, physicians in charge. They gave a series of lectures in the town halls explanatory of their mode of treatment, thereby winning the confidence and respect of the people. Distinguished guests and others were constantly coming and going from the famous health resort, but all, unfortunately, were not relieved of their complaints.

Andrew Pilot, a native of France, was beautifying his grounds, formerly owned by the Orange Springs Company, acquired in 1842, and

which were extended westward to Perry lane by the addition of 140 acres. The hotel was converted into a private home, and the grounds, after treatment by the landscape artist, resembled those of a French estate. Graveled walks, carefully trimmed lawns in summer, fountains in action, and groves of forest trees, gave an old-time aspect to the place, but the conviviality and bustle of the summer resort of other days were lacking.

Rev. Dr. John Lauris Blake, an eminent New Englander, settled on the John Fleming tract, on the west side of Center street, in 1846, and through which Tremont avenue was later opened. Dr. Blake, who was a voluminous writer upon educational topics, embracing treatises on natural philosophy, chemistry, botany and geography and his "General Biographical Dictionary," on which he spent five years of arduous labors, enjoyed nation-wide reputation as an author and scholar, thereby adding to the lustre of Orange as the home of culture and refinement. Charles A. Heckscher erected a villa, Beau Sejour (beautiful site), about 1850, standing on the knoll at the right of the main entrance to Mr. Pilot's estate, which was a show place for many years. Mr. Heckscher, possessed of generous and artistic temperament, imported trees from abroad, and set them out on his grounds. Added to them were boxwood bushes selected with great care from Long Island nurseries; orange and lemon trees ordered from the South, and the maple, spruce, elm, linden, larch, tulip, hemlock, fir and dogwood trees gathered from Northern woods. Conservatories were built, where choice fruit and flowers were grown the year around. The two estates were visited by large numbers of people in the summer months, when the shrubbery and flowering plants presented a mass of color rich and fascinating.

Farm lands continued productive and the delight of a rural life marked the community. But the steam engine was running over the Morris and Essex railroad, and it was only a question of time when an accelerated building movement would bring a change in the general agricultural life. Residents of the metropolis and other sections wishing to live in a restful, healthful suburb were steadily attracted here.

Llewellyn Solomon Haskell, of the New York wholesale drug firm of Haskell, Merrick & Bull, who had been a resident of Kearny about ten years, was sitting on the piazza of his well-known mansion on his estate, "Laurel Hill," on a bright June day in 1852, listening to Alexander Davis, an Orange architect, and a lover of the great outdoors, expatiate on the ruggedness and healthfulness of the mountain country west of the village where he lived.

Mr. Haskell, who was about thirty-seven years of age, contemplated a change of residence, hoping to find relief in a dryer atmosphere from his rheumatic complaint. A few days later he visited the mountain region so ably described by Mr. Davis and was lost in reverie over the

surroundings of Turk Eagle Rock and the charming prospect. The place was so named because eagles nested among the crags outlining the rugged contour of the mountaintop, for the most part in its primitive state, which immediately suggested to Mr. Haskell's experienced eye an aesthetic development of unlimited possibilities. The invigorating air, too, appealed to him. It was a tonic to his enervated constitution. Negotiations with Henry Walker, owner, for the purchase of twenty or more acres comprising the tract, were not completed till February 20, 1853, when the title changed hands. Using part of the farm house as a basis, Mr. Davis, following the new owner's directions, was soon evolving a circular-shaped dwelling. The wisdom of building such a structure was questioned by many of the townspeople, but the operations proceeded. Pieces of bark removed from trees especially selected by Mr. Haskell were carefully fastened on the rough framework of the house. Not even a slight dropping of the moss attached to the bark was allowed. The circular tower was made of trap-rock hewn out of the mountain, and when the work was completed the name given was "The Eyrie." In 1854 the family took possession.

The newcomer was ambitious to build a boulevard along the mountain ridge one hundred feet in width, but this he did not realize. Then he conceived the idea of a large residence park, incorporating the eastern slope of the mountain from Eagle Rock avenue to Mount Pleasant avenue, and extending from the ridge to Valley road on the east. As a rule, the farmers were quite willing to sell the desired tract. Prudently the acquirement was made, and in time Abiather Harrison, Elijah Williams, Ira H. Condit, John Williams, Ambrose Williams and others exchanged nearly 800 acres of land for "ready money."

Conservative citizens and the late owners looked on in wonderment when the engineers began laying roadways, hewing out rocks and boulders, cutting undergrowth, trimming trees, and otherwise converting the mountainside into a sylvan retreat, the most extensive transformation of farm land ever undertaken in Orange. Zeal and enthusiasm were characteristic of Mr. Haskell, as he daily surveyed the progress made. Wooded tracts, rugged quarries and rolling fertile land were carefully and artistically developed into winding roads, rustic rambles, cascades, lakes, flower gardens, lawns, and attractive sites for the coming of the people having ample wealth to further adorn the landscape with ornate dwellings and other improvements. Entrances were opened on Mount Pleasant avenue and on Eagle Rock avenue, two being located on the latter thoroughfare. A width of three hundred feet, utilized for the principal approach on Valley road, was fringed with an evergreen hedge, gracefully arranged in a semi-circle effect. The lodge-home of the custodian, and a replica of the Eyrie, was the bureau of information for strangers visiting the reservation, and built at the right of the entrance.

Rustic gates were placed in front, which, it was decreed, should be closed on Sunday, a rule strictly observed.

Wherever the eye turned as the visitor toured the Park, it was met by a bit of specially treated land, a copse of trees denuded of extraneous growth, and many other features of the skilled artistic touch. About three hundred feet from Valley road a picturesque ravine was named Glen Ellyn, by Mr. Haskell. Dense masses of forest trees, oaks, birches, tulips, chestnuts, beeches and the dogwood, growing therein, and a rapidly running brook of pure spring water, were left undisturbed, the latter winding its way beneath the steep acclivity which rises fifty feet above the bed. The sides were studded with lofty maples, tulips, hickories, black and white beeches, and many varieties of wild flowers. Nature further revealed its grandeur in the varied shaped rocks peering out of the ground, the lovely foliage, deep shade, and over all the spicy odors of the woodland were gently wafted back and forth by the never failing breeze in the summer months. The solemn stillness brooding over the sequestered spot added to the enchantment of the general ensemble. Mr. Haskell loved to walk silently through the park, contemplating the wonderous works of the Creator. He was known as "forest worshipper," and never denied the appelation.

Park Way, the main thoroughfare, is of easy ascent, intersecting Glen avenue, where an unobstructed view eastward is obtained. Tulip avenue, near the southern boundary, is bordered with tulip and other trees. Oak Bend is beyond. Other thoroughfares named by Mr. Haskell were Mountain avenue, Wildwood avenue, Bloomfield way, Winding way, Honeysuckle avenue, etc. He also set aside fifty acres for outdoor sports, which was named "The Ramble."

Mr. Haskell surveyed his domain one day and called it "Llewellyn," for his Christian name. In 1855 the first purchases of land were made by Edwin C. Burt, John Burke, Egbert Starr, Levi P. Stone, Wendell P. Garrison and Orson D. Munn, the latter identified with the "Scientific American." Mr. Munn's villa and terraced garden were among the most prominent points of interest in the park. Its perpetuation as an exclusive residential section was assured by a covenant written in every deed, whereby each property holder is restricted to certain rules and required to pay a tax of $10.00 per acre per annum, which is used by the trustees for repairing the roadways and the general upkeep of the property not privately owned. The first trustees were T. B. Merrick, Edwin C. Burt and Augustus C. Moore.

Mr. Haskell was a great benefactor of Orange, not only saving an expanse of most adaptable land forever as a park, but also safeguarding it for the homes of people of elevated tastes. Speculation did not actuate him in his forward movement, that he might profit pecuniarily thereby,

1 AND 2: RUSTIC BRIDGE; 3: GATES AT UPPER NORTH ENTRANCE; 4: RUSTIC STAIR AND RAILING LEADING TO SUMMER HOUSE; 5: RUSTIC GUARD RAIL IN THE GLEN

LLEWELLYN PARK

Built by Llewellyn Wheeler

but be built for the comfort of present and future generations. His acts of charity were multitudinous.

Among the new residents of the decade of 1850, were Dr. Stephen Wickes, who moved from Troy, New York, in 1852, to Main street, at the corner of Ridge street; Samuel Colgate, locating on Center street, where he developed the farm of Zenas Baldwin into an estate; David N. Ropes, inventor of American table knives, and building his home on High street, at the corner of White street; Isaac John Everitt, who came down from Sussex county in 1849, and entered as a junior the firm of Bailey and Everitt, successors to Squire Stephen D. Day, carrying on the general store at Main and Day streets; Rowland Johnson, settling at the corner of Washington and Park streets; Daniel F. Colie, locating on Cherry street, now Arlington avenue, and in the vicinity of which he developed a large area of land; Joseph W. Stickler, who erected several high grade dwellings along Central avenue, beginning at Center street, when the former thoroughfare was opened later, his tract consisting of four and a half acres; James Bell, who operated a sandstone quarry on the mountainside; and Edwin C. Burt, one of the first residents of Llewellyn Park.

Public-spirited men of the town subscribed to a fund of $500 in 1853, which was accepted by Edward Gardner, a well known editor of the day, as an honorarium for publishing a weekly compendium of local news. The specimen number of the "Orange Journal" was issued on January 1, 1854, but it did not begin a regular Saturday morning appearance till July 1 following, in an attractive typography of twenty-four columns of reading matter and advertisements, which were eagerly read by a limited number of the people. The weekly circulation was about 500 copies. The editor was remembered with choice products of gardens, kitchens, and of sundry expeditions afield and on the waters, all of which he acknowledged on the editorial page. Matthias Soverel, the town's first ice man, was a regular advertiser, and he dropped into the use of rhyme for acquainting the public with the excellent quality of ice taken from his Springdale Lake, near North Park street and Springdale avenue.

Main street, unpaved, was in a most deplorable condition when the frost came out of the ground in the spring, the roadway in places being almost impassable. At a public meeting held on August 8, 1854, a committee was appointed to prepare plans for building a plank road from Orange to Newark, but the scheme failed of maturity.

The Orange Orphan Society was organized on December 11, 1854, at the home of Mrs. Philip Kingsley, Day street, with the following board of managers: Mrs. Theron Baldwin, president; Mrs. Samuel Hurlbut, Mrs. S. W. Hillyer, Mrs. J. D. Lindsley, Mrs. Daniel Babbitt, Mrs. Stephen Condit, Mrs. William Bodwell, Mrs. Chauncey Shepard, Mrs. Stephen Peck, Mrs. Marcus Wilbur, Mrs. Moses Reynolds, Mrs. Philander J.

Bodwell, Mrs. Cheveral Condit, Mrs. Owen Ross, Mrs. Frederick Reimer, Mrs. Stephen Dodd, Miss Eliza Hillyer, Miss Margaret Williams, Miss Phebe Williams and Miss Eliza Babbitt.

St. John's Roman Catholic Church, started in 1851, proved very convenient for families of that faith. They had, hitherto, been compelled to attend divine worship in Newark, where the nearest church was located. Another parish, Grace Episcopal, was created on March 5, 1854, in Bodwell's Hall, corner of Park and William street, by the election of Judge Jesse Williams and Philander J. Bodwell as wardens, and Chauncey Shepard, William Cleveland, Philip Ward, William M. Babbitt, Aaron Dodd, William H. Vermilye, Thomas French and Charles H. Campbell as vestrymen. The parsonage lot on Main street was purchased from the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church for $3,000, ground was immediately broken for the erection of the new edifice and the corner-stone was laid on August 12. Blocks of sandstone used in construction were hewn from the quarry in Pleasant Valley, between the mountains. The completed structure was consecrated on Thursday, July 16, 1857. Rev. Joshua Berry, who assisted at the birth of the parish and who left it in 1855, was succeeded by Rev. James S. Bush in July of that year.

The population of 6,578 souls in 1855 was rapidly changing from native into a heterogeneous mass of humanity, the immigration from European countries then being steadily under way. Shoe manufacturing was increasing in volume and profit. The product was sent largely to Southern markets. Andrew Britton conducted a large factory and a general store as an auxiliary at the east corner of Park and Main streets. Slips good for the value of their wages were exchanged by the employees for commodities needed in the home. This system prevailed extensively and very little actual cash was handled by the men working at the bench, who were on familiar terms with the manufacturer. He often visited them, discussed the current topics and exchanged pleasantries during the ten-hour daily toil, Sunday excepted. Moses B. Canfield's factory and salesroom adjoined the First Presbyterian Church, on the west, and Joseph A. Condit's plant was on Mount Pleasant avenue, not far from Valley road. Other manufacturers were in business, principally, along Main street.

When Louis Kossuth, the exiled Hungarian, visited this country, in 1851, he popularized the soft felt hat by wearing one of this quality and style. He was the guest of Newark officials in the spring of 1852, and soon thereafter an impetus was given the hatting industry by the demand for the new style headgear. Napoleon Stetson conducted the largest factory in the district at South Jefferson and Mitchell streets, on the east branch of the Rahway river, and is still in operation. George Spottiswoode, who became active in public affairs for more than three score years, was an apprentice. Twenty-nine factories in 1854 were employing

722 operatives, including 225 women engaged in trimming hats. The average weekly output was 3,750 dozen, or 195,000 dozen per annum. The wages annually paid amounted to $585,000. Philander Bodwell's salesroom was at the corner of Park and William streets, and Bodwell's Hall, on the upper floor, was used for church services, school room and dancing parties.

Taxpayers did not have a very great burden to carry. Receipts in 1854 were only $10,398.63. The Orange Savings Bank was instituted on April 10, 1854. Albert Pierson, the schoolmaster, bought the old parsonage for $147.00 on July 31. As the ancient edifice disappeared from view on the north side of Main street, near Park street, the material was partly worked into a building erected further west on the southerly side of the thoroughfare, near Parrow Brook, and named Willow Hall.

Governor Rodman M. Price, accompanied by State military officials, was given a public reception at the home of Colonel William M. Babbitt, a member of his staff, on the evening of October 11, 1854. Several thousand residents of the county paid their respects to the Chief Executive, and during the reception the Orange Brass Band gave an impromptu serenade. On the following day he was escorted by a large military procession to Newark, where he reviewed the annual autumnal parade of the militia of Northern New Jersey.

Orange was very much wrought up in 1855 over the proposal to erect the State Normal School within its bounds. Llewellyn S. Haskell offered three acres of land upon which to erect the building and perpetual access to Eagle Rock, where an astronomical observatory and telescope would be furnished by a scientific society of New York, at a cost of $25,000; also spring water and stone for building purposes. The citizens agreed to bear the expense of building. Lowell Mason offered the use of his fine library, worth $35,000, and free music lectures to the students. The commissioners visited Orange on June 15, and at the end of a carriage ride were banqueted at the Park House, when Colonel Babbitt pledged the commission that if the Eagle Rock site was not in accord with its views, he would purchase any tract selected by it in the community. Trenton was decided upon, however, by the narrow majority of one vote, which was a bitter disappointment to the wide-awake Orange citizens.

The town clock is an ancient institution. Incorrect time had been given for several years until 1855, when a committee consisting of George Lindsley and John Banta received public subscriptions to a fund for the purchase of a new instrument. The "Orange Journal" of September 1, 1855, said:

According to former predictions the new town clock has arrived and is now in place in the belfry of the First Presbyterian Church, striking the hours and performing its duties to the general acceptance of the people. It is a beautiful piece of mechanism and cost $500. The dials of the

clock have been repainted and the whole cost is about $550. This speaks well for the generosity of our citizens and gives evidence, we think, after all, that we are a progressive people.

The militia was very active in the decade of 1850. The headquarters of the Fifth Regiment was in Orange. Chester Robinson was commissioned its colonel, and Nelson Lindsley the adjutant. A famous organization, the Union Blues, of about thirty rifles, was often invited to neighboring towns on Independence Day and other occasions for military display. The Price Artillery was named in honor of Governor Rodman M. Price, and other companies were the O'Brien Columbian Rifles, the American Continentals and the Liberty Rifles. A regiment consisted of about 200 men, and upon parade days, especially Training Day in June, the whole town ceased from labor to participate in or enjoy the program. Tables were placed on Military Common, from which sundry articles of refreshments were served by the women folk in return for some of the hard-earned money of their patrons. Those unable to find satisfaction at these stands repaired to the adjacent tavern, where, among other things, there was also a wealth of oratory on tap and the glories of the country dwelt upon by ardent patriots. On one of these festal days—it may have been Independence Day—Colonel Robinson offered this toast, greeted by cheers, three times three: "Here's to the enemies of our country! May they be lathered with aquafortis, shaved with a dull handsaw, cast into hell, the doors locked, the keys lost, and a blind man looking for them!" The patriotic spirit was intense at all times, and woe to the individual who did not effervesce when the village band struck up a martial air and the militia marched out upon the streets.

CHAPTER LVIII

WHEN LUCY STONE DEFIED THE TAX COLLECTOR

"The future is projected upon a scale of extraordinary compass," commented Rev. James Hoyt, in his "History of the Mountain Society," written in the stirring four years ending the decade of 1850. He was experiencing the thrill of the new life, religiously, patriotically and politically. Easy-going methods of past years were changing for those of a more progressive character. Men and women gifted in various pursuits were increasing in numbers in the town population, and the writer of the first history was well within the range of his prophetic announcement as he laid down his pen.

Among the families mingling with the people in 1857 was one in which absolute harmony prevailed though expressing independency of existing marriage statutes. Henry B. Blackwell, a young merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, and Lucy Stone, united in a written protest against the inequality of the laws relating to husband and wife, and pledged themselves before the ceremony not to appeal to the courts in case of domestic differences. They also agreed that the wife should retain her maiden name. This fearless crusader in behalf of woman's rights, who organized the first National Woman's Suffrage Convention in 1850, continued her efforts for the enfranchisement of her sex with renewed vigor after the wedding, which took place at her home in West Brookfield, in 1856. The home on Hurlbut street, where the young couple lived for ten years, was one of the best known in Orange.

Mrs. Stone held decided opinions regarding woman's place in the United States. She would not budge from her stand that their lack of representation, particularly those who were taxpayers, was unjust and contrary to the spirit upon which the country was founded. Only a few months after becoming a resident she startled the people by refusing to pay her taxes, because she had no voice in town affairs. As a result, Orange received gratuitous advertising when the story was flashed through the country. Abram Mandeville, the tax collector, was amazed, to say the least, on opening his mail one late autumn morning, to find instead of the amount of Mrs. Stone's tax, this protest:

Orange, December 18, 1857.

Mr. Mandeville—

Sir: Enclosed I return my tax bill without paying it.

My reason for doing so is that women suffer taxation and yet have no representation, which is not only unjust to one-half of the adult population, but is contrary to our theory of Government.

For years some women have been paying their taxes under protest, but still taxes are imposed and representation is not granted.

The only course now left us is to refuse to pay the tax. We know well what the immediate result of this refusal must be.

But we believe that when the attention of men is called to the wide difference between their theory of Government and its practice, in this particular, that they cannot fail to see the mistakes they now make by imposing taxes on women while they refuse them the right of suffrage, and that the sense of justice which is in all good men will lead them to correct it. Then we shall cheerfully pay our taxes; not till then..

Respectfully,

LUCY STONE.

Colector Mandeville, who lived on Main street, a short distance away, was a trifle puzzled over the surest method to pursue. Here was a defiance of the law needing correction, and he so informed Squire Alexander H. Freeman, a tinsmith by trade, and who sat in judgment on the more important local legal cases. The Squire summoned Constable Ephraim Kynor, who was ordered to post this notice in a conspicuous place at the Orange station of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company:

Notice is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by Alexander H. Freeman, Esq., to make the tax assessed against Lucy Stone, in the township of Orange, in the county of Essex, the subscriber, one of the constables of said county, will on Friday, the 22d day of January next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the home of Lucy Stone, sell at public vendue to the highest bidder for cash, the following articles, to wit: Two chairs, four tables, one stand and two pictures, to make the said taxes and costs.

E. A. KYNOR, Constable.

Orange, January 18, 1858.

The day of sale was clear and balmy. Long before the hour set a curious crowd collected in Hurlbut street and about Mrs. Stone's yard. The collector and constable both arrived punctually, went into the house and soon appeared with the articles which they thought would satisfy the tax if put up at auction. A space was cleared on the front piazza while the crowd edged closer. Mrs. Stone and her husband were interested observers. The infant slumbered in its cradle and the proceedings were orderly.

"How much am I offered for this marble-top table?" queried Constable Kynor. "Do I hear $10.00?" Some one said "$6.00." This sum rose by bids of twenty-five and fifty cents to $7.50, at which price the table was sold. The tax bill was finally met, a small balance handed Mrs. Stone, a receipt was given, the sale was over, the crowd dispersed, and Lucy Stone had officially registered her disapproval of the inequality of women in the land of the free and the home of the brave.

She and her husband forthwith engaged Willow Hall for the evening of February 8, and invited the public to listen to their views of the transaction, the like of which had not happened before in the village. For an hour and a-half the wife and mother pleaded for extension of

suffrage to women, followed by her husband, who also urged the men to vote for universal suffrage. Mrs. Stone again engaged the hall for Monday, February 15, when she spoke for an hour and a-half on "The Bible Position of Women." Another interested audience greeted her. After the death of this courageous woman her husband said: "Her beautiful character, so absolutely free from egotism or self-seeking, so unique in its simplicity, sincerity and unconscious heroism, has given Lucy Stone a permanent place in the regard and affection of her co-workers. As a reformer she disarmed opponents by her gentle, womanly personality, her unfailing tact, and her lovely home life as wife, mother, friend, citizen."

Citizens were awakened from their slumbers at 1:30 in the morning of Independence Day, 1856, by an alarm of fire. A lighted firecracker had ignited the rear of Hayter & Pearce's bakery, on Main street, near the Orange Bank. Five buildings extending to the corner of Center street were laid in ruins, including the office of the "Orange Journal," which practically lost its entire plant. Publication was not resumed until August 2, when announcement was made that it would again appear weekly.

An early autumn fire destroyed the Tichenor hat factory, and on Sunday night, November 23, at 11:45 o'clock, nearly every able-bodied individual within a radius of several miles was called to the village center. The news circulated with lightning-like rapidity that the First Presbyterian Church was afire. Instead, the blaze was raging in the boot and shoe factory owned and occupied by Moses B. Canfield, adjoining, on the west. Several times the church roof was in flames, but volunteers prevented them from spreading. Officials and others of the townspeople were aroused as they had not been in many years over these disasters, involving the loss of many thousand dollars. A bill introduced in the Legislature, giving Orange authority to organize a fire department, was duly placed upon the statute books, but on April 20, 1857, at a special election held in Willow Hall, the vote was 106 to 127 against adopting its provisions. Subscription lists were then passed around the village for the purchase of a hand engine, which was soon acquired, and the volunteer fighting force of sixty citizens adopted the name of the Pioneer Engine Company, for such it was. An exhibition of the apparatus was announced for a January day in 1858. The members, uniformed in the firemen's full dress, escorting delegations of New York and Newark firemen and led by the Jefferson Brass Band, of Newark, paraded through the village. A hickory pole seventy-five feet high, at the corner of Center and Main streets, was made the testing point of the engine's capabilities. Water was secured from the west branch of the Parrow Brook flowing easterly and southerly of Main street. A height of over one hundred feet was reached by strenuous exercise of the firemen, and then a stream was

thrown one hundred and twenty-five feet in a straight line. This beginning of Orange's fire department was, however, destined to short life. The want of sufficient and convenient supplies of water, coupled with an alarming increase of incendiarism, produced a reaction. A balance was owing on the purchase price of the engine, and the firemen becoming weary of their task after two years of service returned it to the owners in partial liquidation of the debt. "The need of this (fire department)," said Rev. Mr. Hoyt, "would be less if the village were protected by an efficient police. In streets unilluminated and untraversed by any kind of night guard, the incendiary and burglar find circumstances not a little favorable to their criminal designs. Burglaries have of late been alarmingly frequent and in no case within the writer's knowledge has either the criminal or his plunder been discovered. Impunity has given encouragement to these bold attempts, in which stores, private dwellings, and even sleeping rooms have been robbed of their contents while the owners slept. There is also much open dissipation and street drunkenness, on which a check would be laid by the vigilance of a well organized police."

Inflated values in Wall Street speculation caused a stringency in the money market early in the autumn of 1857, and on October 13 a financial panic seized the New York banks, a number suspending specie payment and not a few closing their doors. Local industries suffered, and all lines of business were affected. Money was scarce, and many families were in dire straits due to lack of employment of the breadwinner as the winter approached. Unemployed men stood about the street corners, and obtaining the necessities was a problem in a number of homes. Conditions improved before Spring, and though there was much suffering, the cases of distress were relieved by the people more affluently situated. In Newark two thousand unemployed factory operatives met in Military Park and called upon the manufacturers and city officials to furnish them with productive employment.

While the country was partially recovering from the panic, the board of directors of the Morris & Essex Railroad Company sought to add to its revenue by fixing the price of its commutation tickets from Orange to Newark at $37.50 per annum, an advance of fifty per cent. and increasing the single trip fare from twelve to fifteen cents. Twenty cents was charged if the passenger failed to purchase a ticket at a depot. Orange citizens assembled in mass meeting at Willow Hall on Tuesday, February 23, 1858, and discussed the action of the railroad directorate, of which Dr. Daniel Babbitt, of Orange, was a member. Rev. Benjamin F. Barrett was selected chairman. Decision was reached to send a remonstrance to the company for its extortion, and if a petition bearing this effect and duly signed did not cause a reversal of the order, then steps would be taken to institute an opposition stage line from Orange to Newark, there connecting with the New Jersey Railroad Company. Scant

courtesy was accorded the committee which waited upon the directors and at a public meeting on Friday, March 19, called to consider and unite upon some plan of relief in view of the recent action of the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, resolutions were adopted, providing that a stage line be established under the general Omnibus Law by a joint stock company, and that "the capital stock be $10,000, in shares of $25.00 each, to become operative as soon as $5,000 was subscribed." It was figured that a dividend of seven per cent. on the capital stock of the Railroad Company of $1,157,805, would net $81,946.35. The sum taken from $94,335.13, the surplus profit of the fiscal year of 1857, would leave $13,288.78, to be added to its reserve fund. The argument was thus advanced that there was no reason for raising the fares except to mulct the public to the very limit of its indulgence.

James R. Gilmore remarked at the meeting that he had made every effort to secure concessions from the company, but without success. Over six hundred of the solid men of the town attended and $2,000 and more was subscribed toward starting the opposition line. The members of the company were Philip Kissam, Edward H. Ensign, William T. Hooker, Rowland Johnson, Lowell Mason, Robert Aborn, Abram Mandeville, Albert Pierson, Elwood Byerly, George Lindsley, John Omberson, Lucius D. Robinson, Samuel D. Condit, Thomas Root, Thomas G. French, Joseph S. Gibson, Charles J. Hedden, John Wiley, William Reeve, Timothy W. Mulford, Isaac H. Mulford, David N. Ropes, Aaron Taylor, James Moseby, Peter Gerbert, Charles Heath, Theodore Condit, Samuel Colgate, John Snyder, E. P. Sanford, Thomas A. Reeve, Charles M. Saxton, Giles M. Baldwin, William Price, Alfred Avery, Peter D. Romer, D. C. Otis, William Vreeland, William D. Russell, Nelson Lindsley, Simeon Harrison, E. B. Smith, Elias O. Doremus, William B. Williams, Matthias Soverel, S. W. Tichenor, Abram Baldwin, Henry Meeker, H. P. Fessenden, Michael Mohor, George N. Osborn, A. D. Baldwin, Marshall N. Smith, Conrad Schieman, George R. Downing, Jr., and Charles S. Minor.

Within two weeks the stock was subscribed, and the Orange & Newark Omnibus stage line was placed in operation. The terminus in Orange was at St. Mark's Square, and the Newark end at the Center street station of the New Jersey railroad. The depot was at William Reeve's tavern on Main street, near Cone street. Early in the morning of Thursday, April 1, 1858, Main street was crowded with people who witnessed the inauguration of the movement against the Railroad Company. The first stage, decorated with flags and drawn by four horses, containing twenty-four passengers, left Orange at 6:50 o'clock. William Vreeland, superintendent, proudly handled the reins, while the crowd along the roadway cheered and otherwise expressed approval of the enterprise. Two other omnibuses, each accommodating seventeen passengers, were added to the equipment. A total of 179 fares at ten cents each was collected the first day. A reduction of five cents from the price charged by the Morris &

Essex Company was very acceptable to the patrons. The annual commutation ticket cost $25.00.

The contest between the people and the corporation grew in intensity as the weeks passed, until May 17, when, stages being in thorough running order, formal organization of the company was made by the election of Philip Kissam as president, and Edward H. Ensign, secretary and treasurer. Fifteen daily trips were then being made between Orange and Newark. During the first week of operation 1,293 passengers were carried; the second, 1,380; third, 1,520; fourth, 1,736; fifth, 1,691, and the sixth, 1,813, a total of 8,444 passengers. The traffic made a heavy inroad into the receipts of the Morris & Essex Corporation, and rumors were current that its board of directors was planning to "bridge" Orange with trains in each direction, but this was not done.

At the end of the first year, 104,454 passengers, the records showed, had been carried by the Orange and Newark Omnibus Stage Company, while the Morris & Essex Company enjoyed a patronage of 75,000 fares in the same territory and period. This was, of course, a great victory for the people. The opposition continued until the Morris & Essex rearranged its prices more to the liking of the people, and the Orange and Newark Horse Car line began operation. A financial success from the beginning, the Orange and Newark Omnibus Company then went out of business with colors flying and its object having been accomplished.

Nearly four hundred communicants were added to the evangelical churches in 1858 during a protracted revival. The congregation of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in Orange, which gained largely in members and in spiritual strength during the year decided to build a new edifice in place of the frame structure. The old building on Main street was removed to the rear of the lot and the one of brick and of Gothic architecture was erected in its place, adjoining the Masonic Temple, on the west. Dedicatory ceremonies were held on July 23, 1858.

James Greacen, founder of the Orange Valley Mission, the germ of the Highland Avenue Congregational Church, died at the age of forty-two years, just as the religious awakening was beginning in the autumn of 1857.

The Pioneer Baseball Club appeared in the field September 12, 1857, and was Orange's first recognition of this popular outdoor sport. Samuel T. Hatfield, president, and W. Shaler Smith, secretary, were the officers. The Orange Horticultural Society gave its first public exhibition on October 6 and 7, 1857, with great success. Beginning in April, 1858, the Orange Library occupied two rooms in the new building known as Library Hall, adjoining the First Presbyterian Church, erected by Bailey and Everitt. Charles Warburton Brown, librarian, had charge of the 1,500 volumes upon the shelves. Lectures were given and the people liberally patronized the institution.

CHAPTER LVIX

CITIZENS VOTE FOR INCORPORATION

Alert and keenly alive to the needs of the time, a number of foremost citizens considered at a meeting held in Willow Hall, November 17, 1859, pursuant to a call of the Township Committee, an application to be made to the Legislature incorporating the town and permitting the establishment of fire, police, street and other departments. A committee authorized to coöperate with the official body was named, consisting of Dr. William Pierson, Simeon Harrison, Napoleon Stetson, Isaac J. Everitt and Jesse Williams. Assemblyman Amzi Condit introduced the bill, prepared under the direction of the committee, in the House, and on January 26, 1860, it became a law, though vigorously opposed by seven hundred taxpayers.

The town was divided into three wards. The First Ward embraced the territory lying east of a line drawn from the junction of Harrison street and Center street northerly through North Park street to the boundary at Cranetown; the Second Ward the part extending westward to the Mount Pleasant avenue turnpike, and the Third Ward the balance of the territory westward to the Livingston line.

The contest transferred from Trenton to Orange was waged bitterly. "The Journal" advocated the incorporation and was excoriated for its decided stand. Opposition chiefly developed in the First Ward, where the large property holders did not approve of the added taxes the proposed new government were about to exact. Said Edward Gardner, editor of "The Journal," in the issue of Saturday, March 10, 1860:

Our town is now on the eve of an election on which vital interests are depending, and with which party politics, strictly so called, have nothing to do. We feel it incumbent upon us as the representative organ of all classes of our citizens who have at heart the progress and prosperity of Orange, to raise our voice in favor of the preservation of our city charter.

The question to be decided at this election is whether we shall longer wallow in roads with the mud up to our carriage hubs and grope our way through streets shrouded after night-fall in a gloom worse than Egyptian darkness—whether we shall nightly be exposed to the attacks of the burglar and the incendiary—or whether we shall have gaslight and passable streets, an efficient police and a well organized fire department.

It is true, and we say it with shame that there is not another town, with the wealth, population and intelligence of ours in this State, nor we think in any other State north of the Mason and Dixon's line which is not provided with more of the appliances of modern civilization than is ours. Shall this longer be? Will not our citizens, now that they have the oppor-

tunity of securing by means of this charter, the power to remedy nearly all the evils, under which we labor, avail themselves of it?

Sentiment expressed at two largely attended mass meetings, one under the auspices of the promoters of incorporation, held at Library Hall, on Saturday evening, March 10, and the other of the anti-incorporationists, held in the Second Presbyterian Church, on the eve of election, Monday, March 12, showed that feeling was about evenly divided on the great question. When the 1,300 votes cast in this most exciting contest were counted, it was found that the corporation party had triumphed, Dr. William Pierson, Senior, being elected mayor by a majority of 62 over James Smith, his opponent. The latter received 369 votes in the First Ward, where Dr. Pierson lived, and the latter had only 149. When the victory was announced at 11 o'clock at night, a torchlight procession of enthusiastic corporationists started from Library Hall and marched down Main street to the home of the mayor-elect, at the corner of Hillyer street, where he was serenaded. The next evening he was the recipient of another serenade.

The town government was set in motion on Tuesday afternoon, March 27, 1860, at Willow Hall, when Mayor Pierson delivered his inaugural address and the Common Council took its seat. The members were: First Ward, Andrew Anderson, Jotham Hedden and Linus D. Condit. Second Ward, T. O. Woodruff, Daniel Babbitt and Edward Hooker. Third Ward, Lucius D. Tompkins, Napoleon Stetson and Nelson Lindsley. Charles J. Harrison was the first city clerk. The day's ceremonies ended with a supper served at the Park House, at which Mayor Pierson presided, and the town was sent on its career with speeches of good will. Orange, full-fledged and up-to-date, was now occupying its proper position in the New Jersey constellation.

The first mayor was endowed with superior attainments, and all these he brought to the difficult and responsible station to which the people had called him. Born of Dr. Isaac and Nancy Crane Pierson, on December 1, 1796, he was also the grandson of Dr. Matthias Pierson, member of the Committee on Observation during the Revolutionary War. He was now approaching the allotted three score and ten years, with vigor and intellect unimpaired. Skilful as a physician, he had long enjoyed the esteem and confidence of his townsmen. As a citizen and public man, he was judicious in counsel and zealous for the welfare of the people. Serving as a member of the Legislature in 1837-38, a director of the Board of Freeholders, sheriff of Essex county from 1846 to 1850, active in promoting the Morris & Essex railroad, a charter member of the Newark Savings Institution, and leader in the movement resulting in the formation of the Orange and Newark Horse Car Company, he brought all these experiences to the administration of his high office. He was affectionately known as "Dr. Bill." From the day he was licensed to practice in 1820,

BUTTERWORTH'S GROCERY IN 1858, CORNER OF DODD AND PROSPECT STREETS, EAST ORANGE

forty years previously, he had been the faithful servant of the people, ministering the Healing Art, and ever mindful of his public duties. His patriotism was never questioned, and his life was flawless in its integrity and service. The community was indeed fortunate in having one of such exalted character to inaugurate the responsible duties of the first mayor of Orange. His record is the corner-stone of the municipal history of the city.

Immigration from Northern Europe was making its influence felt in Orange and in other municipalities near the Port of New York in 1860. Augmentation of industries and the need of laborers in the building trades brought an influx of hardy sons of Ireland, Scotland, Germany and other countries with their liberal customs into the prosy life of the people. The lager beer saloon, introduced by the Germans, usurped the tavern as the supply depot for those seeking alcoholic beverages, and in this year over two hundred of these groggeries were menacing the order and health of the town. Rookeries, in which many foreigners of low standards of living, occupied valuable plots of real estate in the center of the village, and in Dublin street, now New street, there was a concentration of families who had removed from Ireland.

Unmistakable evidence was at hand that a more forcible government was needed or the town would slide on a backward scale. Those of the citizenry having the interests of the whole community at heart expressed the need of a change and in their opinion it could not come too quickly. Notwithstanding the blots on the landscape caused by the hiving of some of the foreigners, the unpaved roadways and the general absence of improvements, numerous families of culture and refinement were purchasing tracts about the village and erecting substantial homes. Daniel C. Otis, the principal real estate operator, invested over $100,000 in local holdings.

Pecktown, in the vicinity of Mechanic street and Main street, was still on the local map, and though efforts were made about 1850 by Captain Frederic Reimer to change the name of Whiskey Lane to Grove street, the latter was but little used. Doddtown was a flourishing community, peopled mostly by the descendants from the pioneer ancestors. Frog Hollow, where the frogs croaked each recurring spring, was in the lowland south of the Lackawanna railroad tracks, and through which Parrow and Hill streets now extend; Crow Hill was at the apex of Harrison street, about where the Orphan Home now stands, and the name of Tory Corner, applied to the vicinity of Washington street and Eagle Rock avenue, survived the passing years in spite of efforts to obliterate it. Freemantown was later changed to Orange Valley.

Sunday school picnics were usually held in Day's woods, east of Park avenue and Day street, and in Simeon Harrison's woods at the foot of the mountain near Northfield road. Ponds and brooks in large number ir-

rigated the soil, and hickory nuts, chestnuts, and other varieties were gathered in the autumn by those industriously inclined. The pickled oyster was a favorite table delicacy, and the finest specimens of shad fresh from the Passaic river were pickled by the barrel for winter use in every well regulated home. Wild berries of many flavors and unlimited quantity were picked in the vacant lots on the mountainside, valley and plain during the summer months. There was a delight in the simple human life and as a rule the men spent the evenings in the family circle. Visitors were increasing in numbers, and though mosquitoes breeded numerously, the tonic effect of the Orange atmosphere appealed as it had for two score years enticingly to those desiring a respite from the feverish life of the metropolis and other centers.

Most intolerable of the inconveniences submitted to by the people was the condition of sidewalks in the more traveled parts of the town. Women living on High street, near Main street, finding it almost impossible to navigate through the mud and slush of the sidewalks of the vicinity, took in charge the planking on the north side of Main street, between High street and the First Presbyterian Church. Workmen were assembled under their direction soon after darkness on the night of February 26, 1859, and before midnight over 1,000 feet of boards were laid, much to the surprise and comfort of the churchgoers on the following day. Center street residents in the vicinity of the railroad and others followed the lead set by the women.

The Orange and Newark Horse Railroad Company, a direct outcome of the contest between the people and the Morris and Essex corporation, began its affairs on May 21, 1859. Dr. William Pierson, senior, was the president. The first car was put in operation on Market street, Newark, June 2, 1860. Street sprinkling carts made their first appearance in Orange on July 2, 1859.

Illuminating gas was introduced by John P. Kennedy, of Trenton, who erected the plant on White street, near Valley road, at a cost of $30,000. Excavation for laying pipes began in June, 1859, and on Saturday evening, September 10, of the same year, residents along Main street who patronized the plant, were treated to an illumination of their homes by gas, a decided improvement over camphene and other oil and candles which provided the artificial light up to this time. A step forward was made and the people owed a debt of gratitude to Mr. Kennedy for his willingness to finance the scheme. Thus commented Editor Gardner, of "The Journal":

> Our former uphill and down hill footpaths, shoe-deep in mire and more disgraceful than the roads were denounced till now—and long before the act of incorporation was granted—we have thousands of feet of flagging, paved and curbed sidewalks. Old rookeries and rat dens in the heart of our Main street, disgraceful to civilized humanity in all their intents and purposes, were attacked by the Journal and finally

battered down by a wholesome self-respect on the part of the owners, aided by a very healthy, vigorous and enlightened public sentiment.

Orange was starting on its venture of an incorporated town government cautiously yet energetically. Opposers of the new system would not yield their stand that it was too costly an experiment and that it would bring taxpayers not blessed with large incomes to the verge of severe trial. It was a crucial period, but Mayor Pierson and others associated with him, endorsed by the "Orange Journal," managed the infant enterprise with skill. Circumstances far beyond their control, however, negatived much of their efforts to install permanent improvements, as will be seen in the subsequent chapter.

CHAPTER LX

SHADOWS OVER THE NATION

Discontent over the installation of Orange's incorporated form of government was temporarily absorbed in the heated political campaign of 1860, at the conclusion of which the voters were called upon to express their choice of a national executive under more alarming conditions than those of other periods. Men's passions were aroused as they had not been in recent years. The Constitution was having a severe trial. Through the long and weary months, Mayor Pierson and the Common Council administered the town's affairs with wisdom and fidelity. Even in the most important matter of providing a lock-up for infractors of the law, the taxpayers were saved a large sum of money by the erection of a "tin house" (built of wood and covered with tin), at a cost of $425.00. This was placed on a lot, owned by Albert Pierson, the schoolmaster, in Pierson's alley, overlooking the placid flow of Parrow Brook.

The establishing of the Main street grade and other matters requiring attention in the department of streets and highways, were diverted by the imperative need of the day—a well equipped fire department. This deficiency was met when fires were discovered in the center of the town (and nearly all occurred there) by the Lindsley Brothers, Nelson and George, who furnished fire buckets to volunteers, when called upon. Opponents of the new government, having a majority of the votes, would not consent to the purchase of fire-fighting apparatus, because of the expenditure entailed, and the community as a consequence was in constant danger of a general conflagration. And in this perplexing local situation the political parties were assembling their candidates for President and Vice-President to be voted for at the election on November 6.

The Constitutional Unionists at Baltimore on May 9 nominated John Bell, of Tennessee, and Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, and the Republicans named Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois, and Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine. Hopelessly divided on the slavery question, the Democratic party presented two sets of candidates—John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, and Joseph Lane, of Oregon, being nominated by the Southern partisans, and Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, and Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia, were named by the Northern wing of that party. Douglas stood on a platform advocating the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty"—the right of a people living in a territory which desired admission into the Union to decide among themselves the paramount issue of the day—the extension of bondage into their jurisdiction. The Republicans opposed the introduction of slavery into any new State or Territory, but, while con-

tending for the solidarity of the Union, also declared that there was no intention to disturb the system where it existed. Republican sympathizers found residence in the Southland very uncomfortable, and many of them were compelled to hurriedly travel Northward that they might escape bodily harm.

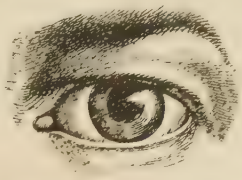
Much concern was felt locally when the Southerners talked of secession in the event of Lincoln's election (which appeared to be a foregone conclusion several weeks before the end of the campaign), for fear of the effect it would have upon the boot and shoe industry, the consumers of which were practically all in the Southern States. Several of the leading manufacturers opposed the election of Lincoln.

Men differed radically in their views, some honestly believing that labor could best be conserved and products of the field and factory made profitable by subjecting the negro to servitude regardless of the moral question involved. Torchlight processions of voters made the autumn nights merry, with music and cheers, and the enthusiasm grew to a high pitch as the campaign drew to its close. The Northern Democratic organizations were known as Minute Men and Hickory Clubs, and were followers of Douglas and Johnson. The Republicans adopted the name of "Wide Awake," for its clubs, which were equipped with torches made in the form of an axe, indicative of Lincoln, the rail-splitter, it having been developed that the candidate had achieved fame in his youth as a woodsman. Bell and Everett supporters used a bell-shaped lantern attached to a staff. Orange Wide Awakes consisted of two companies aggregating 150 men, under command of Colonel Alfred F. Munn. They were warmly attached to the standard bearer of the Republican party. Wherever men met, political arguments were employed in language not always decorous, and as a result temper and business suffered. The nation was passing through a fiery trial. While the hearts of men were thus estranged a phenomenon appeared in the bright noonday glare, and is thus described by the "Orange Journal:"

About one o'clock yesterday afternoon (September 14, 1860) we witnessed the strange sight of a star visible during broad sunshine. It stood out upon the deep-blue sky like a boss of polished silver on a warrior's shield. In color it was of a much brighter hue than the gem of night upon which we are accustomed to gaze, and as the sun careered upon its western course the brilliant little visitor faded gently from view. Its position was a little south of west and about 70 degrees above the horizon. It is a singular phenomenon which we hope to hear more about from our astronomers. In New York it was very distinctly observed on Thursday (September 13) at about the same hour. Large crowds of people gathered at the corner of streets to look upon that bright speck.

The incident found depiction in the following verses in the poem on "Abraham Lincoln," written by Rev. Lyman Whitney Allen, D. D., and

ETERNAL VIGILANCE



THE PRICE OF LIBERTY.

—o—

LINCOLN & HAMLIN.

Third Assembly District — Orange, Caldwell, Livingston and Millburn.

For Electors of President and Vice President of the United States,

JOSEPH C. HORNBLOWER,
ANDREW K. HAY,
CHARLES E. ELMER,
EDWARD W. IVINS,
GEORGE H. BROWN,
DAVID THOMPSON,
ISAAC W. SCUDDER.

For Member of the House of Representatives,

WILLIAM PENNINGTON.

For Senator,

JAMES M. QUINBY,

For Member of Assembly,

JESSE WILLIAMS.

For Sheriff.

ELIAS N MILLER.

For Coroners.

CHARLES W. BENJAMIN,
IRA CAMBBELL,
ALFRED F. MUNN.

"RALLY 'ROUND THE FLAG."

LINCOLN & JOHNSON

UNION TICKET.

—o—

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT,

First, Second and Third Wards, Orange; West Orange and East Orange.

—o—

For Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States,

MARCUS L. WARD,
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL,
LEWIS MULFORD,
JOSEPH K. HULME,
JOSEPH THOMPSON,
VAN CLEVE DALRIMPLE,
CHARLES WEHLE.

For Member of the House of Representatives,

THEODORE LITTLE.

For Member of General Assembly,

CHARLES A. LIGHTHIPE.

For County Clerk,

CHARLES R. WAUGH.

For Sheriff,

FREDERICK W. RICORD.

For Surrogate,

WILLIAM H. WEBSTER.

For Register of Deeds,

PETER T. SPEER.

For Coroners,

GARRET SANDFORD,
ALBERT MATTHEWS,
GEORGE TAYLOR.

ELECTION TICKETS, 1860, 1864

published in 1895. It is curious to note that the author was not aware of the above-mentioned phenomenon when he wrote the poem.

THE STAR OF SANGAMON

A nation called through the gloom
In one long wail of despair,
One multitudinous prayer,
'Neath portent of hastening doom;
And myriad strained eyes
Were lifted to lowering skies.

But on a sudden the night
Was shaken: a marvelous light
Burst forth, an effulgent spark
Against the overwhelming dark,
It waxed, it whitened, it shone,
Aflame in the widening zone
Of dawn; and a world intent
Read scanning the firmament,
God's covenant blazed thereon,
America's horoscope,
The sign of a Nation's hope,
The Star of the Sangamon.

Not out of the East but the West
A Star and a Saviour rose;
A light to an eager quest,
A spirit of grace possessed,
Of faith 'mid increasing woes,
Of wisdom manifest.
And, forth from the variant past
Of thraldom's darkness at last
God's measureless love for man
Wrought through heredity's dower
The great American,
Whose soul was the perfect flower
Of patriot planting in soil
Kept moist by blood and tears,
And fertile by faithful toil
Through unnumbered years.

Election Day dawned upon a nation pitched to a high degree of responsibility. The Star of Hope of the Republicans had not dimmed, and they worked and prayed for the perpetuity of the Union by the election of Abraham Lincoln. Essex county, however, voted in favor of Bell and Everett by a plurality of 1,000 and the State also supported these candidates, who secured the electoral votes by a plurality of 1,800. Lincoln and Hamlin were, however, elected President and Vice-President. Republicans of Orange held a jubilee on Thursday night, November 15, the parade of the Wide Awakes terminating at Library Hall, where supper was served by women volunteers to several hundred participants. The night was laden with enthusiasm, fireworks and oratory. Theodore Tilton was the speaker.

According to the census of 1860 the population of Orange, by wards, was: First Ward, 3,038; Second Ward, 2,516; Third Ward, 3,328. The estimated list in 1856 was 4,385, making a remarkable and unprecedented gain of over one hundred per cent. in four years. Secession from the central part of the town was openly talked of by the "mountaineers" and "eastenders," as those living in the western and eastern sections respectively were known. They were exercised over the expected increase in taxation, and were opposed to improvements, even the much needed fire department. Argument could not convince these large astute property owners that land values would increase as a result and that readier sales of unimproved property would also follow.

Short-sightedness of these citizens nearly caused the loss of the town center on December 21, 1860. Church bells ringing violently at 11:30 at night routed out of bed all the families living in the vicinity of Main and North Center streets. The dread fire fiend had attacked the Museum, a

three-story tenement house, formerly owned by Henry Stryker and used by him as a hat factory. The fire spread rapidly on the west side, no efforts worthy the name being made to stop it until a number of volunteers tore away a frame structure midway in the block as the flames were nearing Day street, which stayed the progress in that direction. Meanwhile burning embers were falling east of North Center street and in a few minutes the buildings, one of brick, adjoining the Methodist Church. were afire.

Mayor Pierson, early on the scene, sent a messenger to Newark for assistance from its fire department, but the errand was misunderstood and the succor did not come. Then a freight train passing through Orange early in the morning, in response to the appeal of the Mayor to its conductor, made a record run and the latter aroused one or two companies. The horses, quickly put in harness, were dashing on their way to Orange. The edifice of the Methodists was being attacked and a part of the westerly wall had fallen when the Newark firemen jumped to the rescue. They well performed their labors and earned the lasting gratitude of every Orange resident. Six hours after the fire started it was declared under control. The property loss was about $30,000, and many families were rendered homeless. The new day dawned upon a saddened people, the sentiment being expressed by Editor Edward Gardner, in "The Journal:"

> The smouldering mass of ruins that now lie before us is heartrending to look upon. This is the heaviest visitation with regard to loss of property that has ever been known in our town. Will the people of Orange still hesitate and delay organizing a department that shall prevent such ravages in the future? or will blind folly still hold them back in doubts and scruples? . . . God forbid that so many innocent victims should suffer for the heedlessness and recklessness of their leaders and governors.

Notwithstanding this note of admonishment and the blackened waste in the town center as an object lesson, at a special election on Tuesday, January 22, 1861, a majority of 212 out of 832 votes was opposed to the adoption of an ordinance providing for a fire department. It was the test of strength between the advocates of separate municipalities for eastern and western ends of the town and those living in the central section. The latter were in the minority.

"A population of nearly nine thousand," declared the editor in his issue of January 26, "a splendid street direct through the heart of the town—handsome churches and public edifices—hundreds of beautiful and costly residences owned and occupied by wealthy merchants—a thriving and industrious business community—manufacturing interests daily increasing in our midst—and yet with all these advantages, coupled with our close proximity to and facilities of reaching New York, from

whence we may expect a rapid increase to our population, we have not one appliance to extinguish or check a fire or to rescue human beings from being burned to death!"

Grave questions of national concern soon occupied the undivided attention of every loyal citizen and for the time the much needed fire apparatus for Orange was deferred to a more opportune occasion, as were other town betterments.

The congregation of the North Orange Baptists secured rooms in Library Hall, after the fire, where it worshipped until December 5, 1861, when the new brick edifice, erected on a lot purchased for $6,500 on South Main street, opposite Park street, was dedicated at a cost of $19,804.

Corinthian Lodge No. 57, F. and A. M., was instituted on January 10, 1861. The charter members were Andrew Britton, Edward D. Pierson, Elias O. Doremus, Chauncey G. Williams, Edward B. Whiting, James M. Ward, Edward Gardner, Leander Williams, George A. Marwin, Horace Freeman, Girard Williams. Mr. Britton was chosen the first master; Mr. Pierson, senior warden, and Mr. Whiting, junior warden.

CHAPTER LXI

WAR DECLARED BY LINCOLN

Like an electric shock the news flashed through the loyal Northern States on Sunday, April 14, 1861, that Fort Sumter, built on an island in Charleston Harbor, South Carolina, had capitulated to General Beauregard, of the Secession forces, after a long bombardment. War was in progress, and the hearts of the people were heavy as they read dispatches telling of the hostile act of the Southerners against the Constitution and the Flag created by the Fathers of the Republic. The horrors of a civil strife were now present in all their stern realities. All thoughts of peace were merged into the shock of arms as the only tribunal for adjustment of the long unsettled doctrine of State Rights.

Bluebirds, robins and others of the feathered tribe were congregating in loving harmony; the budding season was at hand; and Nature in its joyous mood was making the great outdoors serene and lovely to behold. All was content in the earth save man. Strangely, under the guise of orderly procedure, does he solve problems by destroying life and bursting asunder affectionate relations, that a principle may be established. Generations are born and they depart, but God alone remains supreme. Ultimately, it is hoped, that the glorious institution of the Brotherhood of Man will prevail throughout Christendom and wars will be no more.

The North turned instinctively to the Man of the Hour in the White House and Lincoln, unafraid, met the emergency with tact and firmness. Immediately he called, under date of April 15, 1861, for 75,000 volunteers to subdue the rebellion, and the response was prompt in New Jersey and in all the loyal States. Among the young men of Orange enrolling in the First Regiment, which left Newark for Washington on April 29, were David A. Pierson, John Williams and Benjamin Skinner. Citizens of every shade of political complexion and social standing responded to the call for a mass meeting which assembled in Library Hall, on Tuesday evening, April 23, all vehemently expressing their devotion to the country of their nativity or adoption, and the Government in its distress. The honor of the Stars and Stripes must be vindicated. Orange was awake to its expected duty.

When Mayor Pierson stepped to the front of the platform and began his address, he saw his fellow-townsmen energized into an exalted patriotism, regardless of political affiliation or social status. His appeal for loyalty to the Government met with cheers and shouts of approval. The paramount thought of the meeting was sustaining the Government at Washington. Vice-presidents selected were General Joseph A. Condit,

Daniel D. Reynolds, Jesse Williams, John N. Whiting, Rev. Benjamin F. Barrett, Charles A. Lighthipe, Colonel Alfred F. Munn, John H. Matthews, Andrew Britton, A. P. Pilot, J. L. Smallwood, Lowell Mason, Jr., William Redmond, Samuel W. Baldwin and Charles M. Sexton. Thomas Root, Edward D. Pierson and Charles J. Harrison acted as secretaries.

Llewellyn S. Haskell offered to give forty acres of farm land in Wisconsin to the families of the first ten Orange soldiers slain in battle, and a liberal supply of wood from his mountain property to the families of volunteers. Pledges to support the Union followed each address. Offers of money for the support of volunteers' families and to assist in sending soldiers to support Lincoln were freely made. The following resolution was adopted: "Our rights and safety demand that no man who is lukewarm or doubting in the service of the Government shall be entrusted with the defense of our national Flag in this emergency, and that such indifference and hesitation is equivalent to treason itself." Nine cheers were then given for the Stars and Stripes and the meeting slowly adjourned and in good order.

Young men were soon appearing on the streets in military dress. Formerly it was worn for the Independence Day parades, target excursions, and other holiday affairs, but now the wearer was preparing to defend his country's honor, and, if need be, offer himself a sacrifice upon its altar. A few Southern sympathizers were designated "copperheads," a title which remained with them throughout the war. Never had there been such a display of Flags of the Union as that observed during these April days of the war's beginning. Vainly did Captain Owen Murphy request the State authorities to place his company, the O'Brien Columbian Rifles, in service, whereupon he applied to New York. They were accepted and assigned to the Excelsior Brigade, under command of General Daniel E. Sickles. The company being the first leaving Orange for the war, filed out of its headquarters of Shamrock Hall, Dublin street, early in the afternoon of Tuesday, May 21, numbering forty officers and men. A short parade was made by them to the Orange depot of the Morris & Essex railroad. Cheering and weeping kindred, friends and others shouted farewell as the train bore the first volunteers away. This was Orange's initiation in a war destined to blaze a scarlet trail wide over the country. Solemnity tinged the day, and it did not decrease with the passing years. The company rendezvoused on Staten Island and recruited to its full strength of one hundred members by liberty-loving men of the community, before leaving for Washington.

Realizing that the rebellion was not to be crushed by his first levy, Lincoln issued another call, on May 4, 1861, for 300,000 volunteers to serve three years. The Second New Jersey Regiment mustered into service obedient to this comand, contained several squads from Orange.

The disastrous Battle of Bull Run on that inglorious Sunday, July

21, 1861, revealed the inefficiency of the Union army, and the necessity of its intensive training. President Lincoln and his counsellors knew that a long and costly civil war must follow if the Union was to remain undissolved. Preparations were made in Orange for a long struggle. The women forming the Ladies' Relief Association in the spring of 1861, continued their ministrations at home and elsewhere as needed, faithfully and unostentatiously. To the camp, hospital and battlefield, quantities of supplies were constantly forwarded. The men undertook the relief of soldiers' families. Volunteers accepting commissions or enlisting in this and other States were leaving town daily, not a few enrolling in the Navy, among them Dr. William Hugh Pierson, son of Albert Pierson, who was commissioned assistant surgeon.

From the North the cry went to Washington in the early autumn of 1861, "On to Richmond!" Slowly the winter passed, and in the spring of 1862 the Union army began its campaign, under the leadership of General McClellan, in the attempt to reach and reduce the Capital of the Southern Confederacy. Alfred Masterson, of Orange, was killed and several other local soldiers were wounded at the Battle of Williamsburg, fought on May 5, 1862, but the heaviest blow fell upon the county when Colonel Isaac M. Tucker, commandant of the Second New Jersey Volunteers, was killed at the Battle of Gaines Farms, on June 27, and the report freely circulated that the regiment was "cut to pieces." Happily, the latter part of the dispatch was not so serious as first indicated. McClellan was compelled to retire. The Richmond objective had failed. President Lincoln issued a call on July 7, 1862, for 300,000 men to serve three years, or the duration of the war, and on August 4 another proclamation ordered an additional 10,478 Jerseymen into the field for nine months' service.

Though Orange had already contributed a good share of its man power to the Union army, citizens assembled willingly in Library Hall for the discussion of methods to supply the needed volunteers. It was known that the Government had decided upon the draft if an unresponsiveness to the call was manifested. Oratory first held sway, and then committees, appointed from each ward to secure recruits, were empowered to offer them a bounty as an incentive, so that the allotment could be sent forward without further requisition.

Edward D. Pierson, the lawyer, opened a recruiting office for the enrollment of men to go with the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, a three-year regiment, and soon twenty or more embryo soldiers were enlisted. An order issued by the Secretary of War forbade all citizens of military age leaving the country. In mid-July, 1862, a recruiting camp was opened in a large field on the east side of Roseville avenue, near the point where Park avenue now crosses, and during the remainder of the summer this was the pivotal point of interest for Essex county house-

holds. The name Camp Frelinghuysen was bestowed in honor of Frederick Frelinghuysen, attorney-general of New Jersey. Colonel Cornelius Van Vorst was commissioned commandant, and barracks were erected for the accommodation of a thousand or more soldiers, later increased three-fold.

Companies raised to form the Thirteenth Regiment were the first arrivals. They found a delightful environment—Bathgate's woods adjoining, and the Morris canal flowing along the easterly boundary where the men could enjoy a morning dip. The regiment contained many Orange residents. Ambrose M. Matthews, private in Company G, Second Regiment, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company E, and in which Edward D. Pierson was the first lieutenant. Dr. J. Addison Freeman was the assistant surgeon, and enlisted men of Orange were distributed through several companies. The regiment struck camp on Sunday morning, August 31, 1862, and seventeen days later engaged in one of the hardest fought battles of the war at Antietam, September 17, 1862, where it achieved imperishable fame.

Scenes relating to the war were enacted in Orange almost daily. Funerals of soldiers who had died on the battlefied or in hospitals were frequently held, the mourning weeds of the widow and others were increasing in numbers, and in many a home once resounding with merry voices now all was sombre, and in several instances the pinch of poverty was being felt where the provider had been offered upon the bloody altar of war's awful penalty, or incapacitated by wounds or illness. There was indeed sorrow and pain, but the people's loyalty to the Flag and Country never wavered.

Upon no day in its long and honorable history did the interest rise to a more majestic height than on Monday and Tuesday, September 1-2, 1862. The fife and drum were heard about the streets on the Sabbath, just closed, calling upon lukewarm eligibles to enter the ranks of the nine months' recruits before the draft would fall upon them three days hence, the time set by the national authorities. Monday was the day appointed for the departure for camp. Flags were displayed and the old brass cannon of Independence Day memory was working firmly at the noon hour, firing the farewell salute to the two hundred or more prominent citizens of Orange and South Orange, who were going to war with the new regiment, designated the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers. When the line formed on Military Common, opposite the Park House (where the militia in Revolutionary War days also lined up), a shortage of about seventy-five recruits was ascertained at roll call. An effort made to secure the number needed proved unsuccessful, and the ranks were dismissed at 7 o'clock in the evening until 11 o'clock the next morning, when the men were again ordered to assemble at the same place. Promptly at the hour another roll call disclosed a complete roster, and led by Rub-

sam's brass band, of Newark, the long line of volunteers proudly marched away to Camp Frelinghuysen while thousands of persons, many deeply affected, cheered and shouted adieus. Charles A. Lighthipe, president of the Orange National Bank, visited the camp on the following day and handed to each man $100 in cash and another $100 in scrip, backed by the credit of Orange. The total amount disbursed in cash was $18,000. This was the first bounty money paid by the city. The men were enrolled in Companies G and H.

One block on Day street, from William street to White street, sent fourteen men, three of whom were rejected. Women and men trudged to the camp singly and in groups, carrying baskets of food and other necessities, greatly to the satisfaction of the newly made soldiers, who soon became weary of the daily regimen. A number of them who had never been away from home twenty-four hours, were exhibiting signs of nostalgia or homesickness. Presentations of swords, sashes and belts were made to Captain George W. Harrison, of Company G, and Captain Samuel Uzal Dodd, of Company H. The former was remembered by friends in Orange, and the latter by members of his command.

Mustering day came on September 18, when Captain Samuel M. Sprole, Fourth Infantry, U. S. A., administered the oath which made the thirty-eight officers and 960 non-commissioned officers and privates United States volunteer soldiers. Members of Companies G and H, properly uniformed and equipped, endeavored to secure passes as the day of departure drew near. They wanted to spend a few hours with their home folks. Orders were issued, however, for the men to remain in the post as the regiment might leave at a moment's notice. They put their heads together, however, rushed the guard and started an undignified dash southerly on Roseville avenue, toward Orange street, a number of officers following and commanding them to halt. Clouds of dust enveloped the mass of human beings running at top speed and the race was soon declared in favor of the enlisted men. They met by appointment on Military Common, Orange, a day or two later, and, having engaged a brass band, proceeded to camp and passed in review before the Colonel's quarters. He was so overcome with this audacious behavior that he relented in administering the drastic punishment planned for the deserters, though a number of non-commissioned officers were reduced to the ranks. All engaged in the famous skedaddle from Camp Frelinghuysen were finally forgiven by the commandant. Marching orders were at last published and on Friday, September 26, Colonel Andrew J. Morrison, who arrived the day before, rode out on the parade ground where the Adjutant formed the regiment and about 10 o'clock in the morning gave the order which sent the ten companies swinging along, responsive to the strains of martial music.

The Twenty-seventh Regiment, which remained in camp a few days

longer, cheered their comrades to the echo as they passed out of the gates at Post No. 1. Near the corner of Orange and Broad streets, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas A. Colt, of Irvington, was thrown from his horse and seriously injured. The animal was frightened by the commotion caused by fire whistles, church bells, music and cheering of the masses of people. Twenty-six cars were in waiting at the Chestnut street depot of the Pennsylvania railroad, and the regiment started at noon on its journey southward. Captain Owen Murphy and his company were engaged in the Battle of Bristow Station, Virginia, August 29, 1862, during which the field officers were either absent or placed on the casualty list. The Captain then assumed command of the regiment as the senior line officer, and his brother, Lieutenant Terence Murphy, was advanced to the head of Company E. A few minutes later the brave officer while leading a charge was struck by a bullet and killed. Color Sergeant Alexander Harrop was also killed in this engagement. Captain Murphy carefully marked the spot where the two men were buried, and later obtained permission from his commanding officer to exhume the remains. Under cover of darkness, he proceeded on a November night with a detail to the place of burial, now in the Confederate lines. The sentinel in that locality was soon overcome and quickly and noiselessly the party unearthed the bodies. Coffins were in waiting and in a few hours all was in readiness for the homeward journey. A furlough was readily granted the brave captain, the first applied for since his departure from Orange. Arriving at home on Tuesday, November 18, he arranged for the obsequies of his brother, in St. John's Roman Catholic Church, the Shamrock Provident Society escorting the body until its burial in St. John's Cemetery. The society performed a similar act for the remains of Sergeant Harrop, attending the funeral, which was held in the Methodist church on Main street, near North Center street. It also accompanied the cortege to the burial place in Rosedale Cemetery. Citizens turned out en masse and paid their respects to these two heroes who had made the supreme sacrifice. Captain Murphy was tendered a supper at Carman's Hotel, adjoining the Orange National Bank, on Saturday night, November 23, by citizens who knew him intimately. Speech-making, singing of patriotic selections and the presentation to the Captain by George Spottiswoode of a campaign hat made in an Orange factory, in behalf of the assembled company, featured the evening's program.

Lee's army started on its northern invasion in June, 1863, he being aware of the weakening of the Union forces by the withdrawal of volunteers in the nine months' service, whose terms would soon expire. The Twenty-sixth New Jersey Regiment was stationed near Franklin's crossing of the Rappahannock river on the morning of June 5. Captain Samuel Uzal Dodd, in his temporary position as officer of the day, wore a large red sash, which he did not discard when ordered to cross the river

ORANGE STATION, MORRIS & ESSEX RAILROAD, IN 1863, WHERE GENERAL McCLELLAN WAS GREETED ON FIRST ARRIVAL IN ORANGE

with his regiment and attack a Confederate fort on the opposite side. Standing in one of the boats, he made an excellent target for the sharpshooters hidden behind the breastworks, and, when but a few feet from the shore, he fell mortally wounded and died the next day. The remains were sent to his home on Dodd street, in Doddtown, and on June 22 public funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church, Orange. Business was suspended during the day and flags were displayed at half staff from churches, homes and other buildings, in memory of the patriot whose life had been sacrificed at the early age of thirty-seven years, and whose grandfather, Uzal Dodd, was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. The company of which he was the commandant returned home with the regiment, on June 19, and performed the office of guard of honor. Relatives and sympathizing townsmen crowded the church to the doors. Chaplain David T. Morrill, of the Twenty-sixth Regiment, conducted the services, assisted by several of the local clergymen. Four horses were attached to the hearse which conveyed the remains to the tomb in Rosedale Cemetery. The procession extended nearly the entire length of Day street and during its progress dirges were played by a brass band. It was a sorrowful day for Orange, already familiar with the mourner's anguish.

Members of Companies G and H, Twenty-sixth Regiment, and their families were given a reception on Friday, June 26, by the citizens of Orange, in Freeman's Woods, on Walker road. The afternoon was enlivened with music, brass and vocal, and speeches were delivered by Chaplain Morrill, representing the regiment, and Dr. C. B. Guthrie, acting for the townsmen. Luncheon was furnished by the women. The festivities were interrupted by a shower which unceremoniously dispersed the crowd of a thousand or more adults and children. Again the returned soldiers were entertained in Simeon Harrison's woods by the Democratic Union Association on June 30. Essex County residents to the number of several thousand were assembled about the Orange depot of the Morris & Essex railroad, on Saturday, June 27, preparing to cordially welcome General George B. McClellan to the community and his new home on the Mountain Ridge. Promptly at 3:30, Markwith's band began playing the national anthem, "America," the gunners fired the first round from the Revolutionary cannon, and cheers were given as the train, drawn by its diminutive locomotive, puffing up the grade, came in sight. "Three cheers for the general who has got out of some tight places!" exclaimed a loud voice, and three times three they were given, as the familiar figure of "Little Mac" was seen on the car platform. The old fieldpiece was fired so frequently that a pall of smoke settled down upon the depot. The General, in civilian dress, was accompanied by Mrs. McClellan and Dr. E. E. Marcy. Mayor Tichenor rushed forward to give his formal address of welcome, but the carefully prepared speech filtered

out into the general enthusiasm of the hour; no one wanted to hear speechmaking. "The people seem to be on my side," said the General to Dr. Marcy as he made his way to the conveyance awaiting him. Like Gatling gun fire came the following from strong-voiced men: "We love you, General, for what you are!" "God bless you, General!" "Long life and happiness to you!" "Welcome to Orange!" "Hurrah for General McClellan!" The gunners fired until the carriage was out of sight. A long procession of vehicles filled with citizens of the county bent upon giving the General a serenade, made way over the mountain at twilight. Dr. Marcy's home on the ridge, where he temporarily lodged, was illuminated with flags and paper lanterns. Andrew Britton, a War Democrat, made the address of welcome to the General, in which he said:

I need not inform you, sir, that this is one of the towns in New Jersey, whose State, whose ancient and modern history, no Jerseyman blushes to recall, a State that in the earlier history of our country, in the times that tried men's souls, her sons never faltered in the support of Washington, who was contending for the independence and liberty of the country; a State that in the present crisis has been and is willing to pour forth her treasure and her blood to perpetuate the institutions handed down to us by noble ancestry, to maintain and uphold the superstructure of our Government whose corner-stone is the Constitution of the United States, and whose foundation rests in the hearts of our countrymen.

General, appreciating as we do your worth and service to our country, we hope to have the pleasure of further intercourse.

Said General McClellan in reply:

I acknowledge, sir, with gratitude, this friendly and unexpected visit from those who I shall be happy to regard in the future as my neighbors. New Jersey, you have truthfully said, possesses a name in the pages of history of which every Jerseyman has cause to be proud. I appreciate fully the valor and bravery of Jerseymen. I remember the daring and intrepid Kearny, who never faltered in the discharge of his duty and the many other brave officers and men from this State who served under me in this war, and I feel that in coming here to take up my residence among you that I do not come among strangers, for all the brave men who have been engaged with me in battling for the Constitution, the Union and the laws, none have shed a brighter luster upon the soldiers' name or the country's cause than Jerseymen. Allow me to thank you for this friendly visit and to hope that the relations so pleasantly inaugurated may continue to be mutually agreeable.

Independence Day in 1863 filled Northern homes with joy as the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg were announced. Unionists of Orange were in a most exultant mood. Church bells rang out for a half an hour or more in the late afternoon and the town officials who had decided not to observe the anniversary because of the national distress, arranged an impromptu mass meeting in the old First Presbyterian Church, at 8:30 in the evening. Former Mayor William Pierson presided, the Orange Choral Union sang the Gloria from Mozart's Twelfth

Mass, under the direction of William H. Sage, assisted by William Mason, prayer was offered by Rev. James Hoyt, pastor of the church, and addresses were delivered by Rev. James Bush, rector of Grace Episcopal Church, Dr. Stephen Wickes, Rev. John Crowell, who had just retired as pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, and David O'Neill, interspersed with national airs. The long metre doxology, "Praise God From Whom All Blessings Flow," was sung at the conclusion.

In a few days news was received in the local telegraph office that the national authorities would avail themselves of the conscription act to obtain necessary recruits for the Union army. Dissatisfaction over this announcement brought excited groups of men to street corners and other places on Sunday and Monday, July 12 and 13, all discussing the turn in national affairs. In New York rioting caused the city to be put under martial law and there were many casualties before quiet was restored. Fear was entertained that Orange would, too, pass under the rod of this unAmerican demonstration. On the evening of July 13, five hundred men and boys assembled on Military Common. The leaders would not listen to counsel. Andrew Britton and Simeon Harrison, War Democrats, talked to the men in vain. Rowland Johnson added fuel to the flames in his attempt to pour oil on the troubled waters. The crowd started up Main street, while the few able-bodied townsmen were powerless to stop the perspiring, angry mass of humanity, bent on destruction of life and property. Several abolitionists and their homes were objects of the mob's wrath. Efforts to enter Library Hall, where an entertainment was in progress, were thwarted by the timely arrival of Rev. Father James McKay, rector of St. John's Church. All along the march the procession was unimpeded, but now it met with an obstacle. The first landing in the stairway leading to the hall was reached. The priest stood there unmoved, courageous, and commanded the crowd to go home in an orderly manner. The edict was obeyed and Orange was saved a blotted chapter in its history.

A public meeting was held in the lecture room of the First Presbyterian Church on July 16, 1863, when it was unanimously resolved "that the riots occurring in neighboring cities and the probability of a similar outbreak in our own town, renders it desirable for us to form a military organization for the preservation of the peace and the protection of the lives and property of citizens." Fifty-four men were mustered into the State militia as Company B, Second Rifle Corps, with the following officers: Captain John Snyder, First Lieutenant George W. Harrison, Second Lieutenant John Dodd, Third Lieutenant A. R. Barrett. The armory was rented in Willow Hall, where drills were held and the arms stored. Ready for any emergency, the company's appearance was in a parade or two for target practice and on the patriotic holidays. It was not called into active service.

More or less prominence was given the community in the autumn of 1863 by the formal opening of the Orange Riding and Driving Park of thirty acres, reached by a lane leading easterly from the junction of Center and Harrison streets. Daniel C. Otis, who formed the Orange Driving Park Association, expended over $20,000 in the purchase and improvement of the tract. Horsemen of New Jersey, New York City and Long Island, numbering 2,000, appeared at the opening, Monday, October 27, 1863. The principal attraction was Robert Bonner, the leading horseman of the period, and editor of the "New York Ledger." He appeared on the track with his celebrated mare, "Peerless," for which he paid $5,000. Her trotting excited the admiration of the crowd. Hiram Woodruff, of Long Island, another famous horseman, drove "Lady Emma," but on account of a misunderstanding failed to enter her in a race for a $500 purse, and this feature of the great horse fair was abandoned for the day.

Matthias Soverel, the ice man, exhibited the acknowledged handsomest horse of the county, named "Iceberg," a five-year-old stallion. As he cavorted about the track the honor was easily accorded him by the enthusiastic crowd. Alexander Smith, a well-known local horseman, was superintendent of the show, which continued through Tuesday and Wednesday.

Rev. James Hoyt, pastor of the First Church, did not agree with Mr. Otis that horse racing was the proper medium for celebrating Independence Day, and on Sunday, July 3, 1864, the minister preached a sermon on the evils of the race track, its gambling tendencies entailing more or less of a shock to the community morals. Mr. Hoyt spread at full length over his desk a large poster used in advertising the races for the following day, and warned all in the congregation of the iniquity of the enterprise. The same sermon was preached in the Second Presbyterian Church at night, and, as a result of this attack the attendance and interest fell to an unprofitable margin. Mr. Otis continued the racing feature until October, 1865, when he disposed of it to a Newark party for $17,000. The races continued several years.

"The Orange Spectator" entered the journalistic arena in October 1863, as a partisan Republican organ. The ire of Edward Gardner, editor of "The Journal," was thus provoked. While sustaining the Administration in prosecuting the war, he remained neutral in politics, but he did not think the town could support two newspapers. Mr. Gardner sold his plant to Daniel C. Otis, a Democrat, on October 24, 1863. In his salutation Mr. Otis paid his respects to Lincoln in this manner: "We denounce the despotism which King Abraham Lincoln has established upon the ruins of our liberties—his suspension of the habeas corpus, his arbitrary arrests, his cruel persecution of political opponents, his military control of the ballot box, and the substitution of modern Abolitionism for the

Republicanism of our fathers." In the same issue, the editor said that modesty forbade him speaking of the candidate for member of Assembly from the Second Assembly District, which happened to be himself. The district comprised Orange, East Orange and West Orange. Charles A. Lighthipe, his opponent on the Union ticket, was elected by a majority of 177. Editor Otis relinquished his control of "The Journal" on December 19 and again it reverted to Editor Gardner.

Thanksgiving Day, as an annual institution, was observed on Thursday, November 26, 1863, by proclamation of President Lincoln. Said the "Orange Spectator:"

> The day dawned upon this pleasant valley of town and country with a mild air, a clear sky and a bright sun. . . . At the appointed hour for religious services the people came forth from their dwelling places of plenty and good cheer and repaired to the several houses of worship with hearts full of thanksgiving to the giver of all good! We doubt if ever our people lifted up their hearts with so much earnest and prayerful thanksgiving as on this auspicious day, especially those who love this Republican country and its noble institutions, and who believe it to be a duty to support the constituted authorities of the nation against every enemy who aims at its destruction. All such loyal men and women felt the genial rays of the day's sun as a favor from Heaven. They beheld our Flag flaunting in the breeze with the pride of Americans, as they read the good news from glorious Grant, saying with the Psalmist, "Not unto us, O Lord, but unto Thy Name give glory." The places of business were all closed, and it was a subject of general remark that the churches were more than usually filled.

Soon afterward the "Spectator" vanished.

There was some talk of a war with France in the summer of 1863 because Emperor Bonaparte had allowed a Southern privateer to be fitted out at Brest, but the affair was satisfactorily explained and this added calamity was averted.

A very delightful glint in the gloom and distress settled over the community was the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. William Hegeman at their beautiful villa in Llewellyn Park, to Mrs. Rosecranz, his sister, and wife of General Rosecranz, a distinguished Union general, on the night of September 28, 1863. Hundreds of guests and thousands of onlookers enjoyed the fairy-like scene. The estate was draped with the Flag of Stars and Stripes, and paper lanterns, lighted with candles, were hung among the trees. The Bloomfield Glee Club and Dodworth's Brass Band furnished the vocal and instrumental music, and Mrs. Rosecranz was presented with a beautiful bouquet of flowers by the citizens of Orange.

The immense amount of money required to finance the war set the national values out of proportion with the business interests and as a result the instability of the currency affected every line of activity. A loan of $250,000,000 was issued by Congress in the summer of 1861, and

on February 25, 1862, the famous greenbacks were placed in circulation to the amount of $150,000,000. The National Bank bills were authorized in 1864, and these greenbacks and the fractional currency remained for fifteen years the sole currency in the country. The various Congressional loans were represented by bonds, bearing five and six per cent. interest, and treasury notes convertible into six per cent. bonds. Many of these were sold through the Orange National Bank. The price of gold soared to heights unknown in the financial realms of the country.

Appalling was the size of the national debt in the spring of 1864! It amounted to $1,726,248,411.65. While the citizens were discussing the staggering financial obligation, a blow came upon them in the form of the draft for 500,000 men. Shirkers and others would now be compelled to bear arms in defense of the Union. As the hour approached for the "wheel" to revolve which at every turn would reveal an "involuntary volunteer," an association was formed in Orange, on May 26, 1864, to immune its members from war service. Under the draft terms an individual would be exempt by payment of $300.00 for the special occasion, and he could also provide a substitute which would relieve him of all military duty till the end of the war. Peter Gerbert was elected president of the association; Walter E. Smith, secretary; Nathan W. Pierson, treasurer; Benjamin F. Cairns, Jabez P. Condit, Walter E. Smith, assistant treasurers, and Jotham H. Condit, Leander Williams, C. A. Pierson, Giles P. Mandeville and Charles J. Harrison, members of the board of directors.

The initiation fee was five dollars and all members were provided for from the funds, if drafted. In one day 800 citizens joined the association. Then came the draft on Monday, May 30. The names of four members of the association were called. The joy of immunity was short-lived, for through an error it was discovered that the quota for the Oranges was seventy-seven and not nineteen, as first announced. An assessment of ten dollars upon the members of the association and a tax of fifteen dollars exacted of those newly enrolled increased the fund over thirteen thousand dollars. Twenty-six members drew "prizes" in the draft, among whom were clergymen and others locally prominent. All were exempted from service by the association. This was one of the trying periods of the war. The draft was met and the normal routine as far as possible was resumed.

CHAPTER LXII
DIVISION OF ORANGE

Secession sentiment existing in the eastern and western parts of Orange crystalized into legislative action during the winter of 1863, despite the strenuous efforts exercised by leading citizens of the central section to prevent dismemberment.

South Orange was created January 26, 1861, having been a part of Clinton since 1836, and the town of Fairmount, created March 11, 1862, further reduced the dimensions by taking away the territory lying west of the First Mountain. Residents living in the eastern and sparsely settled section of the First Ward started a movement in the autumn of 1862 for another reduction of the corporate limits. The adoption of the town charter in 1860 rankled in their breasts, several of the large land owners declaring that they could not understand why "a farm should be incorporated." The prospects of favorable action by the Legislature on the bill creating a new township greatly encouraged the separationists, and so disturbed the town officials that a mass meeting was called by them for the evening of January 29, 1863, to consider the alarming situation.

Library Hall, scene of many exciting demonstrations during the past two years, was again filled with citizens bubbling over with acute interest. Mayor William Pierson, who presided, strongly denounced the leaders of the new town movement. Others who favored retention of the present boundary lines were Llewellyn S. Haskell, founder of Llewellyn Park; Rev. Frederick A. Adams, first principal of the Female Seminary; Andrew Britton, leading manufacturer of boots and shoes, and a resident of Harrison street, and Rowland Johnson, whose home was at the east corner of Washington and Park streets. The sense of the meeting was embodied in this resolution, unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That we do protest in the strongest terms which the English language supplies against the dismemberment of the town or the cutting of a single inch of our territory, whether on the east or on the west, the north or the south." It was further resolved that a committee of ten be appointed, which was to use every legitimate means to prevent the passage of the bill by the Legislature. The appointment was accepted by Mayor William Pierson, Stephen W. Tichenor, Nelson Lindsley, Andrew Britton, Llewellyn S. Haskell, H. P. Fessenden, Dr. Daniel Babbitt, Charles A. Lighthipe, Isaac J. Everitt and S. J. Ahern.

While en route to the State Capital on Tuesday, February 3, 1863, fifty or more Orange residents, some opposed and others favoring the bill setting aside East Orange as a separate municipality, became in-

volved in a lively argument, part in which was taken by several legislators who were traveling on the same train. Walter Tompkins, whose estate on Prospect street, near Springdale avenue, was a familiar landmark, represented the Second Assembly District, composed of Orange and Fairmount, in the Legislature. He was the buffet around which the warring elements battled. Senator James M. Quinby, of Essex county, opposed the bill. More than one hundred men of Orange visited the State House during the week ending February 7, and the sessions were enlivened with lobbying back and forth by the separationists and corporationists.

The Committee on Municipal Corporations of the House, having charge of the measure, granted a hearing. John G. Trusdell and William King argued in favor of the new township, and Mayor Pierson and David N. Ropes spoke for the opposition. The bill passed the House, however, on first reading, Thursday, February 12, much to the discomfiture of the Orange officials. A delegation of a hundred or more men of Orange visited the Capital on Tuesday, February 17, when the bill was to be brought up on second reading. All other legislative business was practically suspended. It was the great feature of lobby agitation in a day when the "third House" was very active upon the floor. Action was deferred, however, upon the positive declaration of Mayor Pierson that a compromise satisfactory to all concerned would be offered.

During the afternoon and evening it was proposed that if the friends of the bill would urge its passage no further, or withdraw it altogether, the question would be submitted to the people of the town at an early day as to whether the charter should or should not be repealed. Unwilling to relinquish the advantage gained, the defenders of the bill, not doubting the asservations of the corporationists, made a counter proposition. "Permit our bill to pass," they said, "without further hindrance and we will agree that the people of our new town shall vote upon the question of its repeal, should your people (after voting upon the question of the repeal of the charter) be found to have decided in the affirmative. Both acts being repealed, we are quite willing to blend in an undivided community, permitting you to enjoy the special privileges of a corporation, if you so desire, while we of the suburbs are governed by regulations that control only townships." Neither party would accept the overtures, maneuvering continued, and the State House rang with outbursts of oratory as advocates for and against the establishment of a new township waged the fight during the balance of the day, at the conclusion of which, utterly fatigued, mentally and physically, the sides agreed upon an armistice. Mayor Pierson, though sixty-seven years of age, remained in the fray till the last moment.

Preferring to have an undivided territory, and, if possible, continue the fraternal relations among the people of Orange, the friends of the

charter proposed, as a final resort, that the entire town limit be embraced in the bill pending before the Legislature. Overcome with amazement, the opposing delegation could do nothing else than accept this ultimatum, for the very thing they had attacked—the iniquitous, odious, oppressive charter—and the adoption of which had caused them to ask for separation, was now proposed to be cast aside. The town must be saved, at all hazards, claimed the Orange officials.

Mayor Pierson and John L. Blake, attorney, represented the corporationists, and William King, the separationists, in drafting the measure, which provided for the division of the township into two election districts, election of a town committee, having power to regulate and establish grades, open new streets, direct the grading, curbing and flagging of sidewalks, subject to the express will of the property owners in the two districts; to abolish the consolidated school district and restore the several districts to their original status, and to revert once more to primitive conditions, in order that Orange of reasonable territorial area may be saved. But the "eastenders" were obdurate, and insisted upon pressing their bill. The fight continued at white heat, the contest ending in the Senate with the defeat of the officials and the erection of the township of East Orange. Wrote the Trenton correspondent of the Newark "Daily Advertiser," under date of March 4:

> The great struggle that has been going on between the people of Orange, regarding a division of territory, is over at last. East Orange has triumphed and today the inhabitants of all that district, set off by their bill, are free to govern themselves, in their own way, and can henceforth, under their own vine and fig tree, manage their township affairs as they please. The vote by which the bill passed the Senate stood twelve to eight. . . . Within my recollection there has been no such exciting scene in the Senate as that which was presented while the vote on the bill was taken. The friends and opponents of the measure stood about the railing with breath almost suspended, as each name was called (for many Senators had left both parties in doubt up to the last moment), and the refusal of a number to vote on the first call made the excitement more intense. On the call for absentees enough ayes were recorded to ensure the safety of the bill, and then there was a festal occasion. One enthusiastic resident of the new township ran out of the Senate Chamber, and in imitation of a sacred poet, sang:
>
> "Sound the loud timbrel o'er land and o'er sea,
> East Orange has triumphed, her people are free!"

Governor Joel Parker signed the bill, and on March 14 the town of West Orange was set off from Orange, and the town of Fairmount was consolidated with it, much to the joy of Simeon Harrison, James W. Field and others, who objected to the increase in school tax.

"An unjust Legislature," said Mayor Pierson, in his farewell address as the first chief executive of Orange, "instigated by gross misrepresentations and I fear by grosser practices, has trifled with our

rights, and with ruthless hands has cut and carved our territorial limits so that scarcely one-sixth of our original area remains. Two 'wayward sisters' have departed—one to the left and the other to the right—and according to the marriage compact, are about to set up business under independent governments. But whether, in this work of destruction, this leveling down and nullifying of the commanding position which our town has hitherto maintained in our county, these architects of ruin have not stultified themselves, awaits the decision of the future." Mayor Stephen W. Tichenor, who succeeded Mayor Pierson, also alluded in his inaugural address to the greatest political machination ever worked out in a New Jersey Legislature, by saying that, "in an evil moment discord has entered our bounds, and an unjust Legislature has seen fit to divide us into fragments. The consequence of these acts none of us can foresee, but it will become us to act with care and prudence. I have no doubt but that a future Legislature will readjust our boundaries with more fairness than the present has dismembered us."

James G. Trusdell, who engineered the measure through the Legislature, and who was elected county Senator in the fall, introduced these resolutions which were adopted at the first meeting of East Orange citizens on Wednesday, April 8:

Whereas, Our worthy and highly esteemed member of the Legislature, Walter Tompkins, Esq., did at the last session of the Legislature of this State, present in an unbiased manner the claims of the citizens then living within the bounds of what is now known as the township of East Orange for a new township. And, whereas, we know that he did not use any unfair means in influencing the Legislature to pass the same. And, whereas, we have heard that some citizens of what is now known as the town of Orange are heaping false charges upon him for his course in the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, the citizens and voters of the township of East Orange do hereby make an acknowledgment of thanks to Walter Tompkins, Esq., for his influence and vote upon the bill which created the township of East Orange, believing that he acted, and that his vote was cast in its favor, solely with the ultimate best interest of all parties concerned.

Dr. Pierson, having retired from three years' service as Mayor, was elected by the voters of the First ward for a three-year term as councilman. Immediately after delivering his farewell address, the Mayor descended from the rostrum and took his seat as a member of the body over which he had presided.

An indices of the manner in which Orange recovered industriously from the first shock of the war, was in Andrew Britton's boot and shoe factory, at the east corner of Park and Main streets. Three stories in height, the plant was filled with orders in the spring of 1863, and one hundred employees were paid $1,000 in weekly wages. Before the war the entire output was sold in the South, but now it was being disposed

of to Northern consumers. Other manufacturers in this line secured government orders. Mr. Britton's war tax on his product was at the rate of $7,000 per annum.

The Orange Common Council was worrying about the high taxes, caused by the $40,000 soldiers' bounty, in April, 1863. An economical flurry for the saving of money was begun by reducing the salary of the town clerk from $75 to $65 per annum, and the town treasurer from $75 to $50. The overseer of the poor's salary was reduced from $500 to $200, and the overseer of roads was given $1.50 for every day he worked, but later increased to $1.75 per day.

Albert Pierson, schoolmaster and a leading citizen, who lived on Main street, between Center street and Parrow brook, received a dispatch on Thursday, June 9, that his son, Dr. William Hugh Pierson, assistant surgeon, U. S. N., had been captured by the Confederates. A few hours later, while chopping wood in his yard, Mr. Pierson was overcome with a paralytic stroke and died on the following day. He was a brother of former Mayor William Pierson.

Necessity having arisen for opening a dispensary where medical and surgical skill would be at the disposal of the people unable to bear the cost of treatment at home, Dr. William Pierson, Sr., Dr. William Pierson, Jr., Dr. Stephen Wickes, Dr. I. M. Crane and Dr. F. N. Bennett, all of Orange, started the movement which resulted in the opening of this most important town need, on January 26, 1863, in Peter Gerbert's building, corner of Canfield and Main streets. The first officers were: Dr. C. B. Gutherie, president; C. A. Lighthipe, vice-president; Dr. William Pierson, Jr., secretary; William H. Vermilye, treasurer, and Dr. Stephen Wickes, S. J. Ahern, Dr. William Pierson, Sr., David O'Neill and Samuel Colgate, directors. The name selected was "The Dispensary Association of the Town of Orange," and it existed till July 16, 1864, when the applicants were so few that its doors were closed.

CHAPTER LXIII

CRUCIAL DAYS FOR ORANGE—CLOSE OF THE WAR

Patriotism was brought to a severe trial during the summer of 1864. The draft had lost its dread effect upon the townsmen, and the bounties offered by the Government, Board of Freeholders and municipalities provided well for the families of citizens stepping into the ranks of the Union army. The call for volunteers to compose the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Regiment came on August 24, and a large number of Orange residents unhesitatingly went to Camp Frelinghuysen, and being declared physically sound by the examining surgeons, were assigned to Company H. George W. Harrison, who served so acceptably with the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers as captain of Company G, was chosen its commandant; Joseph W. Nason, of Montclair, first lieutenant, and Peter Clute, of Orange, second lieutenant. The regiment vacated the camp in detachments, all meeting at City Point, Virginia, in October.

Captain Owen Murphy and his command, having completed their three years' term of service, returned on July 19, 1864, and were given a royal welcome. Only twelve of the original number remained, and eight of these were from Orange. Citizens gave the soldiers a picnic in Simeon Harrison's woods, near Northfield avenue, West Orange, and the day of August 9 was merrily spent. The captain and his men, the first company of volunteers leaving for the war, were feted as heroes, which honor they well deserved.

A draft for recruits was in progress at the time of Captain Murphy's arrival, begun at Morristown on July 18, in which twenty were levied from South Orange and thirty-eight from Orange, East Orange and West Orange. The voters of Orange decided at a special election on August 5, to pay a bounty of $300 to all volunteers. This was increased to $500, upon the initiative of East Orange. The Board of Freeholders of Essex County offered a like sum. The State was paying $2.00 per month for single men and $6.00 per month to the families of volunteers, the total amount disbursed under this arrangement being $2,317,374.58. New Jersey counties and municipalities, it was estimated, paid $23,000,000 in bounties to volunteer soldiers during the war. Over $54,000 was contributed by residents of the Oranges for bounties from June 1, 1864, to May 1, 1865. An incident of the draft at Morristown was the reluctance of an Orange school teacher to enroll in the Federal army. After his name was called, he claimed exemption, stating that he was an alien, but this was discovered as an untruth and the provost-marshal sent him to camp to be trained as a soldier, without

any emoluments. A sensation was caused by the assertion of several men, one being from Orange, that the surgeons examining recruits at Morristown branded those rejected with nitrate of silver. This was done on the back and in the form of a cross. In this connection a local physician was arrested, but the matter was amicably settled.

Workmen were grading Central avenue in the summer of 1864, which was first planned to name Broadway. Park avenue was also contemplated.

In no way were the people called upon to demonstrate their loyality more explicitly than in determining their stand in the presidential campaign of 1864. The Republicans renominated President Lincoln as President, and Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was named as Vice-President. General McClellan, now a resident of Mountain Ridge, and whose beautiful and hospitable home was named Maywood, in honor of his daughter, was chosen by the National Democratic Convention as the standard bearer of that party, and George H. Pendleton, of Ohio, as the Vice-President. It was a trying experience for the General, who had become very popular, but the fact that the platform upon which he was running declared the war practically a failure, brought him into disfavor with many of those who enjoyed his friendship. The news of McClellan's nomination was announced in the forenoon of Wednesday, August 31, by a salute of thirty-four guns fired on Military Common, and in the evening about two hundred men and boys assembled at the same place, and escorted by a brass band, marched up the mountain and serenaded the candidate. E. L. Foote, of Orange, addressed him in behalf of the assembled Democracy, but though declining to give his decision regarding the nomination, he offered the hospitality of his home to the crowd, and the evening was spent festively with music and refreshments. A few days later a letter of acceptance was sent to the National Democratic Committee by the General, and for two months the center of interest for that party was at the mountain home.

"The Orange Journal," which had remained neutral during the presidential campaign of 1860, printed the names of Lincoln and Johnson at the head of its editorial columns, and stated in strong language that "the Constitution must and shall be preserved." A prominent citizen wrote to Mr. Gardner, the editor, soon after this display, as follows: "I observed by the 'Orange Journal' of this week that you have placed as your standard bearer at the coming election at the head of the column of the 'Journal' the name of the man who since his inaugural as President of the United States has sought by every means in his power to trample the Constitution under his feet, a man whose heart is black with treason to his country—a man who at the moment is arraigned by his friends, Wade and Davis, with violation of acts of Congress. You will strike my name from your list of subscribers, as I cannot lend my sup-

port to a journal avowedly in league with law-breakers and treason mongers." The campaign waxed warm, enthusiastic and in some respects hysterical. The editor of "The Journal," and a personal friend of General McClellan, was engaged in his very best effort to defeat the latter at the polls. The day of election, on November 8, brought a great Union victory. "Copperheads have been put to sleep," was the cry sounded at midnight, when it was learned that Lincoln had received 213 electoral votes and McClellan only 21 out of a possible 236, but "New Jersey is out of the Union," rang loud and strong through the country on the day after election. True, the State had cast its electoral vote for "Little Mac," and was one of three of the twenty-seven Northern States found in the Democratic column, but "Honest Abe," as Lincoln was affectionately called, was re-elected, and that overcame all the embarrassment to the Unionists of the Oranges. The result of the balloting showed some surprises. East Orange endorsed Lincoln by a vote of 354 against 109 for McClellan. The vote of the towns was:

	Lincoln	McClellan
Orange:—		
First Ward.	125	54
Second Ward	139	165
Third Ward	153	278
West Orange	115	184
East Orange	354	109
South Orange	145	177
	1031	967

Cyrus Jones, of East Orange, ninety-four years of age, proudly announced that he had cast his first vote for Washington and now he had registered his approval of the second greatest President of the United States. He had not failed in 73 years to visit the annual polls. Essex county gave Lincoln and Johnson a majority of 200, but the State rolled up a Democratic majority of 7,402. Library Hall was packed to the doors from early evening till after midnight of Election Day with an over-wrought crowd eagerly waiting the returns. Isaac J. Everitt received the dispatches at his store and sent them to the meeting. Said Editor Gardner in "The Journal": "It is another and unquestionably the most palpable and convincing incident on record of the ability of intelligent American freemen for self-government. . . . It is a voice which speaks in thunder tones to the whole world that Free Government is to be maintained and Slavery and Tyranny dethroned. It is a verdict in behalf of Liberty, Constitutional Free Government and the common rights of man. Such an issue so grand in its proportions and so inseparably connected with the weal or woe of a nation was never before presented to a people. Upon its decision hung trembling the hopes and fears of millions, and we cannot but feel impressed with the conviction that the Great Disposer of Events so overruled the momentous issues of the hour as to work out in the end a great problem in human destiny."

At the Union mass meeting on November 15, held in Library Hall, besides addresses expressing the ebullient spirits of the Union-loving citizens, a hymn, "God Save the President," was sung most impressively, the closing verse of which was:

Let all with might and main
Our chosen chief sustain
Prudent and brave.
Strong in upright intent,
Nor from his purpose bent—
God save the President.
The Union save.

Thanksgiving dinners were provided for the 1,200 patients in the United States Hospital, Market street, Newark, on Friday, November 25, by residents of the State. A goodly assortment of eatables was sent by the peoples of the Oranges. Dr. J. Theodore Calhoun, assistant surgeon United States Army, in charge of the hospital, formally expressed the gratitude of the invalid soldiers.

The Orange Aid Association was organized in December, 1864. Dr. William Pierson, Sr., John N. Whiting, Nathan W. Pierson, Mayor David N. Ropes, W. H. Vermilye and R. C. Browning were elected trustees, and Joseph W. Stickler, treasurer. Poverty was stalking about and there was ample relief work to be done.

A telegram, dated December 30, 1864, announced the death of Dr. Joseph Addison Freeman, at Nashville, where he had succumbed to his arduous duties as a surgeon of the United States Army. The Common Council adopted resolutions of condolence for the family, and funeral services were held in the Second Presbyterian Church on January 9, 1865. They were attended by a vast throng of friends of the deceased, known to all as the beloved physician and pure and upright citizen and soldier. Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor, was assisted in the services by Rev. James S. Bush, rector of Grace Church; Rev. Theron Baldwin, of East Orange, and Rev. J. T. English, of Liberty Corners, who pronounced the eulogy. Dr. Freeman began his practice in this settlement. Late in the afternoon the cortege formed, escorted by Rubsam's brass band, and proceeded to Rosedale Cemetery. Included in the procession were the Masonic lodges of Orange, Grand Master William Whitehead, of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey; Essex County Medical Society, and Company B, Second New Jersey Rifle Corps. Masonic services were conducted at the grave by Grand Master Whitehead and three volleys of musketry were fired by the militia.

Orange was favored for the first time with a night watch during the week of February 11, 1865. Frank Hardy was employed by householders and store owners along Main street, from Willow Hall to High street, to patrol that part of the thoroughfare every night, at the rate of fifteen dollars per week.

Numerous accidents on the Morris & Essex railroad during the autumn of 1864 and the winter of 1865 caused the appointment of a vigilance committee by the traveling public of Orange at a meeting held in Library Hall on January 18, 1865, which endeavored to secure a greater degree of safety to life and limb of those patronizing the only steam road passing through the community. The committee immediately secured the removal of incompetent officials and in a few weeks the delays and accidents were so minimized that the committee found very little of criticism to write into their reports. Vigilance was the watchword of the hour and every individual patronizing the railroad was in effect a member of the committee. The corporation lost no time in acknowledging the potential strength of the people. Samuel Colgate, Mayor David N. Ropes, William J. Beebe, Robert M. Crommelin and Rowland Johnson were very active in the movement.

The winter passed on. Letters written by the soldiers in Southland camps were for the most part optimistic in tone. The opening of a new campaign would soon end the war, was the thought often expressed. Precious indeed were these missives sent by the boys of Orange to their home folk and there were few, if any, homes without a collection. Many of them were written on highly illumined paper, picturing Lincoln, the Flag and other symbols of the Union. President Lincoln, in his inaugural address on March 4, opened the way for a recognition of the United State Government by the opposing belligerents, when he said: "With malice toward none, with charity for all, with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in, to bind up the Nation's wounds, to care for him who shall have borne the battle, and for his widow and his orphans, to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and lasting peace among ourselves and with all nations."

Orange was still without fire protection. On the night of March 22, 1865, the large frame boarding school occupied by E. L. Foote, near Day and Washington streets, was discovered in flames and in a few hours every vestige of it was burned. Nineteen students, the principal, members of his family and servants, all escaped, though there was a severe loss of personal property. The fire loss was mounting higher each year and the fire-fighting apparatus was not at hand.

All the residents of Orange financially able subscribed to blocks of the $230,000,000 war bonds, payable in three years, issued by the United States Government, in the spring of 1865. This was the famous 7.30 loan. Experts figured one cent a day interest for each $50.00 bond, two cents each day for a $100.00 bond, ten cents each day for a $500.00 bond, twenty cents a day for a $1,000.00 bond, and one dollar per day for $5,000 bonds. Jay Cooke, of Philadelphia, devised the scheme which brought success to the loan and relief to the United States Treasury.

Seldom does it fall to the lot of man to witness such a demonstration of joy as that expressed in Orange during the week beginning April 2, 1865. The successful occupation of Petersburg and the entrance of the Union army into the capital of the Southern Confederacy on Monday, April 3, were heralded as the "beginning of the end of the war!" The streets were filled on this day with people, wending their way to the corner of Main and Cone streets, near where the telegraph office was receiving dispatches, all eager for the latest news from the seat of war. Rev. James H. Taylor, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, rushed into the edifice and began ringing the bell furiously, the other bells in the Oranges joining in this expression of thankfulness. The four years of frightful suspense were now penetrated with a gleam of hopefulness and the scene defied description as the crowds surged back and forth along Main street, and shouting, "The war is over at last!" Flags were carried by individuals and displayed about the town. Street corner mass meetings were held as citizens stopped to discuss the joyful tidings. The one theme of conversation was the return of peace and the saving of the Union. "No language can express the joy we feel in communicating the news received from the seat of war in Virginia," said "The Journal," in its issue of April 8, the dispatch having been received on Friday, April 7, that General Grant was closing in upon General Lee, and that the latter's surrender was momentarily expected. A renewed outburst of enthusiasm sent the people out of their homes to the town center. The Revolutionary cannon was drawn down to the Common and fired repeatedly, church bells rang, and the air was filled with the exuberant shouting of thousands of individuals. Once more in the evening, the bells were rung upon learning that General Sheridan had closed in on General Early's army of Confederates. "It is probable that on Friday next, the 14th, the whole community will join in a general jubilee to celebrate the raising of the Old Flag over Fort Sumter," said "The Journal." "It is thought that the services will take place in the old First Presbyterian Church. Owing to these circumstances we may not be able to publish our paper till Monday following the celebration." But the hand of destiny willed otherwise as events disclosed. In the following issue, on April 15, the editor said:

The glorious news which was telegraphed to all parts of the Union on Monday last that General Lee had surrendered the army of Northern Virginia the day before (Sabbath, April 9, 1865) to General Grant, absolutely electrified the whole country. Every loyal citizen involuntarily gave thanks to God for the great result. To Him, who has thus far preserved us as a nation, be the praise; while to the noble instruments in His mighty hands—the brave, self-sacrificing and determined officers and soldiers of the Union Armies, be unfading honors!

The long-looked for day of Peace—of honorable victorious Peace—has at length dawned upon our once prosperous, and happy, but late dis-

tracted country. The cause of Right, Justice and Humanity has triumphed over Wrong, Oppression and Anarchy.

Dispatches carrying northward long lists of killed, wounded and prisoners of war, familiar throughout four long, awful years, which caused so many heartaches, suffering and gloom in our homes, were coming along in their last installment. The victory was not gained without a sacrifice of precious lives. The sorrow of the widow and the wail of the orphan were noticeable in the pæans of rejoicing. The light had long since been extinguished from saddened hearthstones, and there were cases of destitution where the mother, widowed by the carnage of battle, was struggling along against an unchecked tide of despair. Several were left with a number of children, not knowing which way to turn for their daily sustenance until assistance was given by the town organization, but even this did not wholly mitigate the suffering. Sympathizing women went about the stricken homes ministering the best they could from their limited resources.

While firing the salute on Military Common, Monday morning, April 10, in honor of the surrender at Appomattox, Archibald Peacock and Charles Mooney, popular young men of the town, were seriously injured by the premature explosion of the cannon. The former, badly burned about the face and body, lingered at his home in Cone street until Saturday morning, April 15, when death released him from his sufferings, and his wife and four small children were bereft of their comfort, protection and support. Funeral services were held at Grace Episcopal Church. Rev. Mr. Bush, rector, and Rev. George E. Horr, pastor of the North Orange Baptist Church, eulogistically referred to the deceased as a patriot entitled to enrollment with those who had died in defense of the Flag of Stars and Stripes.

One of the last soldiers killed in battle was Lemuel O. Smith, son of David Smith, of Orange, who fell on Sunday, April 9, in an engagement near Appomattox Court House, in which place Grant and Lee met later in the day and agreed upon terms for the surrender of the Confederate army. Private Smith enlisted December 30, 1863, in Company G, First New Jersey Cavalry Regiment. His body was buried in Poplar Grove Cemetery, Virginia.

A subdued note was injected—a minor in the exultant song of thanksgiving—when it became known that Captain George W. Harrison, Lieutenant Joseph W. Nason (of Montclair) and Privates James W. Pool and William Simpson, of Company H, Thirty-ninth New Jersey Volunteers, were among the slain in the battle before Petersburg on April 3. The regiment was ordered to charge Fort Mahone, part of the Confederate fortifications, and at about 4 o'clock in the morning the assault was made, during which Captain Harrison was struck in the head by a bullet and instantly killed, but Lieutenant Nason survived his wounds a few

hours. The remains of Captain Harrison arrived in Orange on April 26 and funeral services were held at the First Presbyterian Church two days later. The officiating clergymen were Rev. James Alfred Williams, rector of St. Mark's Church; Rev. James H. Taylor, of the Second Presbyterian Church; Rev. Mr. Vanhorne, of the Methodist Church, and Rev. James Hoyt, pastor. The Orange Common Council attended in a body. Companies B, of Orange, and L, of South Orange, of the New Jersey Rifle Corps, escorted the remains to Rosedale Cemetery. Members of Companies G and H, of the former Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers, were also in the procession. Captain Harrison was a native of Orange, his home being on Center street. He was held in very high esteem by the people. Three volleys were fired and taps sounded for the brave soldier after the committal services in Rosedale Cemetery.

The list of soldiers and sailors of Orange who served in the War of the Rebellion was never compiled. Among the volunteers were Llewellyn F. Haskell, son of the founder of Llewellyn Park, who participated in the Battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861, and in the last battle of the war at Lynchburg Road, April 9, 1865, retiring after four years service with several honorable wounds received in battle, having the brevet of brigadier-general, and colonel commanding the Forty-first Colored U. S. Infantry Regiment. Dr. Abram Cox, an Orange physician, was surgeon in the Twentieth Army Corps, and died at the Lookout Mountain Hospital, August 18, 1864. Among the engineers, Captain Antoine Gerster, whose home was in Commerce street, performed signal service in the West and Southwest in building fortifications. In the navy, besides Dr. William Hugh Pierson, the Oranges were represented among the officers by Dr. George Peck, of East Orange, who served on the iron-clad naval vessel, "Dictator." Lieutenant Hugh Chalmers, of the 146th New York Volunteers, killed about June 1, 1864, was a resident of Orange.

Captain James M. Trippe, also of Orange, after completing his tour of duty as an officer of the Thirty-ninth New York Volunteers, was promoted colonel and placed in charge of a Virginia district during the reconstruction period.

The Flag of Stars and Stripes, in jeopardy during the years of the war, was finally replaced upon the national escutcheon, bathed with the blood of thousands of heroes that the Nation might live.

CHAPTER LXIV

THE NATION'S SUPREME SACRIFICE

Good Friday occurred on April 14, in 1865. Holy Week was ending. Four days had the people's minds been diverted from their religious obligations, while rejoicing over the cessation of hostilities. Soon the tramp of soldiers' feet on the homeward march would resound throughout the land, and festivities were planned in many of our neighborhoods for the Boys in Blue when they doffed the habilaments of war for those of peace. Flags of the country—the whole country—were flying gaily in the April breezes, and joyousness pervaded the very atmosphere. The implements of war, too long unsheathed, were to be locked up, it was hoped, forever. Preparations were well under way for a jubilee town meeting, that those of our citizens who so gloriously upheld the President in the strife for the perpetuation of the Union and freedom of all mankind, might be remembered—the living and the dead. Alas! many of the latter were lying in Southern graves, their only requiem being the softened winds of the returning season of warmth and life as they wafted through the pines and cypress. But their deeds were recorded upon the roll of honor of the country, for which they had made the supreme sacrifice. "Greater love hath no man than this, that a man give his life for his friends." Easter services were prepared for several of our local churches, and special sermons dwelling on the national victory were to be preached by every minister adhering to the Union of the Fathers of the Republic. The season of the New Birth was deemed most appropriate for the nation to resume its constructive, civilizing processes.

Newspapers, fresh from the metropolitan press, regular editions and extras, brought into Orange in the early morning of Saturday, April 15, the full tidings of the stroke which had laid the great-hearted Lincoln prostrate. Could it be true? Was this information so glaringly portrayed, telling of the assassination of the world's humanitarian, to be relied upon? These questions were repeated time and time again by the dazed citizens. The dissemination of the story of John Wilkes Booth's mad attack upon the President, at about 9:30 o'clock on the previous evening, while witnessing a play, "The American Cousin," at the Ford Theatre, struck at the heart of the people. A shot was fired from a revolver directly into the President's head. Before the full import of this startling intelligence could be thoroughly realized, a dispatch was received by the local telegrapher stating that "Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, died at twenty minutes past seven o'clock this morning."

The trial of four years of warfare, now surmounted with this most crushing blow, caused even the strongest men to weep as little children. The scourge of war seemed belittling compared with the supreme sacrifice made by him who had borne the nation's burden to a triumphant conclusion. Church bells tolled through the morning hours, emblems of mourning appeared simultaneously, and a chastened populace was expressing its very keen sorrow before the sun reached its meridian. Flags, happily displayed, were slowly drawn from their proud position to one of grief. Draped portraits of Lincoln appeared on the outside of homes, churches and other buildings, the draping continuing until the beautiful community was swathed with the emblems of woe. Easter Sunday dawned upon our churches, not decorated with flowers for the gladsome anniversary of the Saviour's New Life, but mourning for the one whose body now in the cold embrace of death had entered into rest eternal.

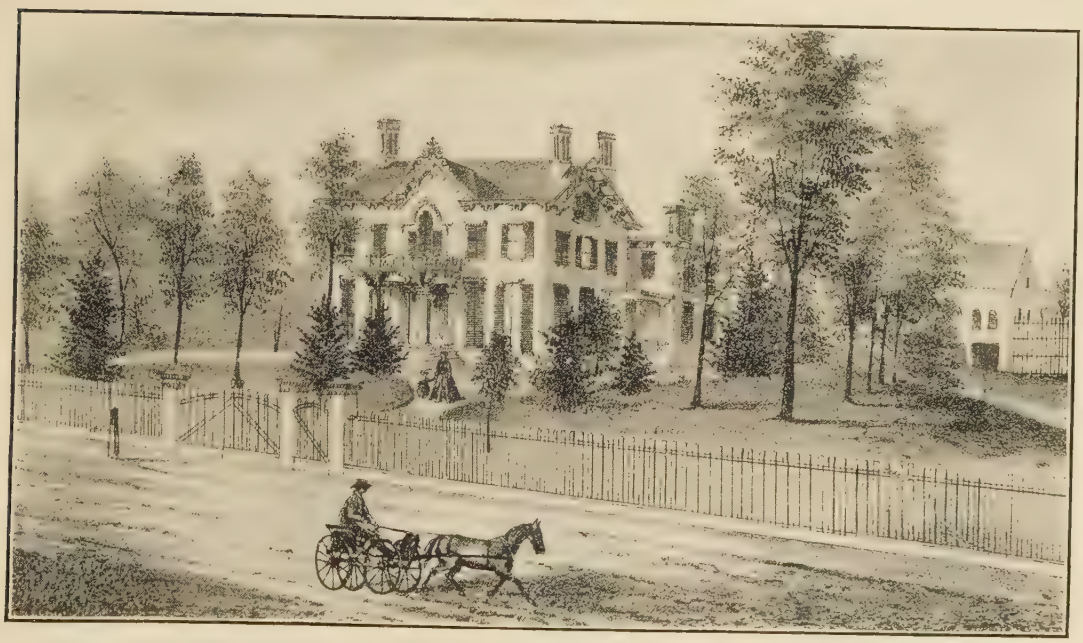
Special services were held at the First Presbyterian Church at night, several congregations uniting in a union service, and the churches in the Oranges in general offered their tribute of affection to the life of the Martyr. Ninety years had passed since the shot was fired at Lexington Green, and upon this anniversary of the Birth of Freedom the obsequies of President Lincoln were held at the White House, with special services in nearly every Northern settlement, large and small, at 12 o'clock noon. Grace Episcopal Church and the congregations of the St. Mark's Episcopal and the North Orange Baptist Churches united in a three-fold tribute. Rev. James Bush, rector of the first-named, where the service was held, presided, assisted by Rev. James A. Williams and Rev. George E. Horr, rector and pastor respectively of the other two churches. Addresses were delivered by John N. Whiting, William T. Hooker, Samuel Colgate and Dr. Dillingham. Five days later, on April 24, 1865, the funeral train bearing the remains of the President passed through New Jersey on their way to sepulchre in Springfield, Illinois. No monarch ever went to his rest with such honors and such widespread sorrow

> "Illustrious Martyr; friend of the oppress'd!
> Thy ashes we bear to the far distant West,
> To lay 'neath the sod of your own native soil,
> Patriot, statesman and true son of toil."

True to his word, Llewellyn S. Haskell, who offered forty acres of Wisconsin farm land to the first ten families of soldiers slain in battle, at the mass meeting, in April, 1861, made an award upon the recommendation of the citizens' committee appointed to select the names. Under date of January 1, 1866, the members reported to Mr. Haskell that the legal representatives of the following individuals were entitled to the bounty:

First—Alfred Masterson, who enlisted in the Seventh New Jersey Volunteers, August 28, 1861, and was killed at the Battle of Williamsburg, May 5, 1862.

ORIGINAL DODD HOMESTEAD, DODD STREET AND MIDLAND AVENUE, EAST ORANGE



HOUSE OCCUPIED BY JOSIAH F. DODD, CORNER DODD STREET AND MIDLAND AVENUE, 1859

Second—Daniel Vanderhoof, who enlisted in the Second New Jersey Volunteers, in May, 1861, and was killed at the Battle of Gaines Mills, June 26, 1862.

Third—Terence Murphy, who enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, on May 1, 1861, and was killed at the Battle of Bristow Station, August 27, 1862.

Fourth—Alexander Harrop, who enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, May 1, 1861, and was killed at the Battle of Bristow Station, August 27, 1862.

Fifth—Herman Calhoun, who enlisted in August, 1861, and was killed at the Second Battle of Bull Run, August 29, 1862.

Sixth—Horace Williams, who enlisted in Duryea's Zouaves, New York, July 9, 1861, and was killed in battle, August 30, 1862.

Seventh—Samuel P. Taylor, who enlisted in the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers, August, 1862, and was killed at the Battle of Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863.

Eighth—Charles Gorman, who enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, May 1, 1861, and was killed at the Battle of Gettysburg, July 2, 1863.

The report continued:

The offer having been made to the families of the first ten men who might be slain in battle, or if there were not ten then to so many surviving as might be required to make up the number, who might have distinguished themselves in battle, your committee found no difficulty in arriving at a conclusion in regard to the parties above named. As to the remaining two, their task was more difficult. There were seven living applicants, all of whom presented from their officers the highest testimonials as to courage and soldierly conduct in the hour of danger, and had your committee restricted itself to an examination as to which of the seven had most distinguished themselves in battle they could not have arrived at a satisfactory conclusion. We have therefore stepped aside from the strict rule prescribed for our guidance, and have decided to recommend that the two remaining bounties be awarded to William Gilchrist and William Ward. The record of both of these soldiers is no better than that of the other five applicants, but your committee has been moved to a decision in their favor.

William Gilchrist enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, May 1, 1861, served his country faithfully for three years, was four times wounded and was honorably discharged at the expiration of his term of service. In October, 1864, he re-enlisted and in the Battle before Petersburg was wounded and obliged to retire from battle with the loss of both of his eyes. He is now living at Freemantown, so called, within the limits of the town of Orange.

William Ward, a native of Orange, enlisted in the Seventy-first New York Volunteers, May 1, 1861, was taken prisoner at the Battle of Fair Oaks, June 25, 1862, but rejoined his regiment in October of the same year. Although holding the rank of sergeant, the command of his company devolved upon him at the Battle of Gettysburg, and again at Wapping Heights, where he was wounded. He remained with his regiment, however, until honorably discharged at the close of his term of service. . . . He returned broken in health to his wife and six small children.

The report was signed by David N. Ropes, Isaac J. Everitt and Thomas S. Root, "only remaining members of the War Committee."

Orange members of the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers and the Thirty-ninth New Jersey Regiment returned home in time to participate in the official welcome to the soldiers and sailors on the anniversary of the Declaration of Independence in 1865. Exercises were held in the First Presbyterian Church at 10 o'clock in the morning of July Fourth, and at the conclusion a dinner was served in the grove at the corner of Central and Oakwood avenues, where five tables, each one hundred feet in length, were filled with seasonable edibles. The center-piece was a floral design four feet in height, the gift of Llewellyn Park residents.

Over one thousand men, women and children were entertained, while hundreds of citizens and members of the Ladies' Aid Association assisted in looking after their comfort. The spirit of good cheer prevailed through the afternoon and evening. Speechmaking was not a part of the program. It was a welcome home, truly informally and heartily accorded the Boys in Blue and their families, the Oranges showing appreciation to full capacity for a service rendered in behalf of the country and its Flag. Fireworks displayed in the evening concluded with a set-piece, illustrating the entrance to Llewellyn Park. Now were come the days of peace and the people bent their energies to the task of real construction.

CHAPTER LXV

FIRE DEPARTMENT ORGANIZED

Steadily the town prospered following the close of the war. Factory whistles were summoning operatives to their daily toil and the building trades working under a ten-hour daily schedule, Sundays excepted, found it quite difficult to satisfy the constant demand for new homes. Farm lands were converted into sites for dwellings, ranging in architectural features from the pretentious French roof style to the humble cottage; real estate investors were reaping golden harvests and the circulation of the old greenback and National Bank money induced a thriving trade by the local tradesmen, in whom the people placed their chief dependence for household supplies.

Notwithstanding the fact that "the baskets were well filled" the public carelessness in providing protection from fire and burglars was most marked. Indeed the installation of a fire department was an enigma as it had been in the decade of 1850 when the old hand-pumped engine was returned to its owners because there were too many fires and volunteers were not obtainable to man the machine. Losses were soaring higher and higher each year. Church bells rang out the alarm, volunteers ran to the seat of the blaze, rescued as much of the property as possible and then watched the destruction of the structure, all for the need of suitable fire-fighting facilities.

An ordinance was adopted by the Common Council on July 11, 1865, establishing a fire department, and on October 16, Richard Terhune was elected chief engineer and Charles W. Banta assistant chief engineer. And there the matter rested for a year until July 21, 1866, when the hat factory of Porter, Crofut & Smith, in the vicinity of Park and William streets, was destroyed at a midnight fire. Again was the purchase of fire apparatus agitated and on October 1 the Common Council instructed the Committee on Fire Department to procure a hook and ladder truck, to be paid for out of its funds. The winter of 1866-1867 passed without any serious alarms, and on April 15, 1867, the first volunteers were enrolled in the Orange Fire Department. The David O'Neill Truck Company was then instituted by electing H. W. Gibbs, foreman, John Fryer, assistant foreman; Fred Grundmann, clerk, and Bruno Haag, steward. The name selected was in honor of David O'Neill, a veteran New York fireman and a popular townsman.

Hail the day! April 30, 1867, was the time fixed for the first fire truck to be set down in Orange, at a cost of $1,150, and the people could then rest more comfortably than they had in many years. Charles T. Arcularius, who succeeded Richard Terhune as chief engineer, assembled

the Orange firemen early in the afternoon, and a brave lot of men they looked, dressed in red flannel shirts, black trousers, belts upon which were inscribed "O'Neill," and glazed hats of black color. The Orange Brass Band led the procession down Main street to Newark, where the apparatus was met on its way from New York. An army laden with laurels never entered a town more gladsomely than did the Orange firemen upon this occasion. Dignifiedly as possible, considering the rain and the muddy condition of the unimproved roadway, they splashed their way along, reaching the city line at East Orange at about 5 o'clock. The sidewalks of Main street were filled with a drenched mass of humanity eager to welcome the new fire apparatus and its complement of handlers. A very pretty appearance it made, placed on eliptic springs, well supplied with axes, ladders, pikes and a double row of buckets. A plate bearing the name "O'Neill," appeared on the front. Thirty-four men dragged the truck along while the band played inspiring music, flags dripped in the spring moisture, firecrackers and pistols were used in the noise-making, cheers given and handkerchiefs waved all along the line of march. It resembled an old-time Independence Day celebration. Patiently the men waded in the mire through several streets and then to the $600 truck house built in the rear of the Post Office building, opposite the Masonic Temple, on Main street. Concluding the historical day, the firemen and leading citizens enjoyed a banquet at the Central Hotel, conducted by William R. Allen. Speeches were made by Mayor Edward H. Ensign, David O'Neill, founder; Edward Gardner, editor of "The Journal;" Councilman Joseph L. Steele and others.

The first real test of the Orange firemen and the truck was on the night of Tuesday, March 3, 1868. One or two barn fires had been the limit of their activities, but now was the hour of real trial. An alarm sounded at 10:30 in the evening for a blaze discovered in one of the frame buildings recently erected by James Everett Reynolds, on the north side of Main street, near Day street. The fire spread from the store of George Turner, where it originated, till all six of the wooden buildings were a mass of flames. The truck and company were early on the scene but the destruction continued easterly till the building owned by Isaac Gans and the Kazenmayer saloon were both reduced to a mass of embers. The Day homestead, occupied by Charles R. Day and family, at the corner of Day and Main streets, was also destroyed. The total loss was about $40,000. The town was saved from a general conflagration only because there was no prevailing wind.

The Common Council acted quickly, and on May 8, 1868, authorized the purchase of a steam fire engine. It arrived in time for display on the Fourth of July. The ninety-second anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence was ushered in at sunrise by the firing of a salute on Military Common. The old brass cannon which had served

upon many similar occasions was being rammed with powder, when it prematurely exploded and James Hall was so severely injured as to necessitate the amputation of an arm. The parade started from the corner of Main and Park streets, at 9 o'clock in the morning. The steamer proved too heavy for the two horses drawing it over the unpaved roadways and a two-horse hitch was added. When the procession was dismissed at the corner of Main and Day streets, at noon the engine was stationed in the rear of the Central Hotel and suction made in the west branch of the Parrow brook. Steam, generated in six and a-half minutes, quickly filled four hundred feet of hose with water. The crowd scattered as the firemen, in a temperature of ninety-eight degrees in the shade, proceeded to give an exhibition of water throwing power by the new apparatus. Hosemen directed the stream at the spire of the First Presbyterian Church, but after several trials the highest point that could be reached was the clock dial. Then a valve of the engine burst, and the display abruptly ended. The people were bitterly disappointed. The engine, after several other trials was returned to the manufacturer and a new one substituted. Three fire cisterns, each 12x16 feet in diameter, were excavated on Main street—one at High street, another in front of the First Presbyterian Church and a third near the easterly end of Military Common, at Prince street. The fire department was slowly being formed.

Lincoln's Birthday anniversary was first observed in Orange on February 12, 1866. Public exercises were held in Library Hall, at which former Mayor William Pierson presided. The eulogy was delivered by Rev. James Hoyt. The benevolent spirit of the community was shown when Mrs. Alfred Halleck publicly acknowledged the gift of a house and lot on July 28, 1866, tendered her by a number of citizens after she had been rendered homeless by a heartless landlord. Widowed by the war, Mrs. Halleck was dispossessed for nonpayment of rent. Thomas G. Barber and Rowland Johnson led in the successful efforts of turning a distressed condition into one of comfort.

The hearts of the people were also touched by the appeal of the Mayor of Portland, Maine, for funds to relieve the homeless families and to rebuild the city destroyed by fire on Independence Day, 1866. Llewellyn S. Haskell sent a check for $900.50, locally contributed.

Cholera made its only appearance in Orange when Patrick Dougherty, of Dublin street, died on August 22, 1866, of this disease Apprehension was felt that it would spread but instant action by the health committee of the Common Council stamped out the deadly germs.

On October 2, 1866, the Society of the New Jerusalem was organized and the study of the revelations of Emanuel Swedenborg was continued in the meeting room secured in Library Hall. A notable addition to the cultured life was when D. G. Croly and his wife, world-famed as Jennie

June, of literary skill, made their homes in the Octagon house on Elm street, near Hillyer street, in the late summer of 1866.

Real estate was booming in prices. The Morris & Essex Railroad Company was laying a double track in the autumn of 1866 and investors were surveying lots in many sections for the building of new homes. The congregation of the Orange Valley Church purchased an acre and a-half of land on Highland avenue of James E. Smith, upon which it built its new edifice. Twenty-five houses were in occupancy in Llewellyn Park in the spring of 1867. Several others were in process of erection. Former Mayor David N. Ropes, who opened High street, from White street to Park avenue, in 1866, was identified with the purchase of a large tract of land lying between Park avenue, Day street and Washington street, and in 1867 it was being cleared for street openings.

A new sidewalk laid in front of the First Presbyterian Church in May, 1867, created wide interest. It was made of gravel, small stones and coal tar, 125 feet in length and twenty-five feet in width. Other institutions and property owners patterned after it and sidewalks of this material were laid in many parts of the town. But the greatest street improvement was the result of studying the McAdam and Telford system of stone road making by Daniel Brennan, Jr., a young man about twenty-one years old. He was the first to conceive and carry out plans for constructing roads according to their methods. Prior to 1868 he had been carrying on a general contracting business—grading streets, digging ditches, and whatever happened his way. He was very bright, keen-witted, and possessed unusual business qualifications. Fond of reading, he developed his mental qualities in an unusual degree. Thoroughly convinced that macadamized and telford roadways would solve the problem of Orange's impassable thoroughfares, he purchased nineteen acres from Simeon Harrison, on Northfield avenue, near the mountain-top, in 1868. Here he installed in April, the first stone-crusher and began scientific road-making, the first attempt in the entire State. This pioneer was given his first contract by the Common Council to lay about 500 feet along Cone street, from Main street to the Lackawanna railroad tracks. The work was completed at a cost of $1,724.75, and gave universal satisfaction.

Richard B. Harrison, who had thirty years' experience as an overseer of roads, was engaged by the Common Council to act in that capacity and the construction of roads was begun under the best possible conditions. A public meeting of interested citizens, held on June 8, 1868, adopted the plan of assessing one-half the cost for macadamizing Main street, upon the abutting property. The town was to bear the other half, and in the autumn the work was proceeding on the stretch from Willow Hall to Lumber street. Orange roadmaking was now on in earnest. Unimproved and impassable streets in certain seasons were converted into

fine driving thoroughfares, enhancing the value of property and beauty of the community. Elm trees lined either side of Main street and it was a picturesque spot in the summer months.

The first religious services of the congregation of the Central Presbyterian Church were held in Central Hall on December 15, 1866. Rev. Dr. Edward D. Yeomans was installed as the first pastor on July 2, 1867. He continued in office till August 26, 1868, when he died suddenly of paralysis. Rev. Alfred Yeomans, his brother, was chosen as the second pastor.

One of the long hoped for additions to the town was street illumination. Lamps in which gas was burned and placed advantageously in more populous sections in 1866, gave a welcome relief to those called out of doors at night, serving also as a deterrent to evildoers. The cost of lighting twenty-six lamps on Main street for this year was $2,183.40; nine on High street, $726.35; seventeen on Center street, $1,404.92, and six on Ridge street, $496.46.

Dr. Lowell Mason and Mrs. Mason observed the most unique golden wedding anniversary of record at their home, "Silver Spring," near the boundary line between South Orange and Orange, on September 3, 1867. All the six members of the wedding party of 1817 were present with one exception.

Rev. James Hoyt, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, was stricken with a paralytic stroke on the night of December 15, 1866, and died within twenty-four hours. The event was announced by tolling the bell forty-nine times, the age of the departed pastor. Dr. Stephen Wickes, who was the attending physician of the stricken minister, thus narrates his final hours:

> The Central Presbyterian Church was organized in January, 1867, seventeen of our members taking their letters for this purpose. . . . The inception of this measure . . . became the source of great mental anxiety to our pastor. Notice was given in the local and New York papers that religious services after the Presbyterian order would be held in Central Hall on Sabbath morning, December 16, and every Sabbath thereafter. Sickness in our minister's family had led him early in the week to arrange an exchange with the Rev. Dr. Poor, of Newark, for the Sabbath. On the evening of Saturday, after dark, he received a message from the doctor that he was confined to his bed by sickness and would be unable to preach for him. . . . This announcement sadly disappointed him. A break was to occur on the morrow among his people. He knew not the extent of it nor its consequences, and now, on the eve of their crisis Sabbath, he was left without any preparation for the day. He visited one of the elders, with whom he remained until after 10 o'clock on Saturday night and returned to his house, quieted somewhat by the conversation of the evening. He retired to bed, when he was soon after stricken with apoplexy, which so speedily terminated his life.
>
> The Sabbath morning opened with a driving, blinding snow storm. As the dreary, storm-shrouded hours of the Sabbath wore away, the

mortal part of the pastor wore out with them, and in the evening twilight the bell tolled the requiem of his spirit translated from the storms of earth to the brightness of heaven.

"Not slain, but caught up, as it were,
To meet his Savior in the air."

The Rev. Eldridge Mix was installed as the successor in the pastorate of the old First Church on October 4, 1868.

Lucius D. Tompkins, the town auctioneer and surveyor, died at Jacksonville, Florida, March 19, 1868, at the age of fifty-seven years.

A political demonstration which stirred the county of Essex to its very center occurred on the night of September 2, 1868, when the Tannery built on the north side of Main street adjoining the Park House, was dedicated. The name was symbolic of the trade followed by General Ulysses S. Grant, Republican candidate for President of the United States, and the immense wooden building was used for campaign purposes. A procession of nearly 3,000 torch bearers preceded the ceremonies. Theron Baldwin, Jr., presided; Rev. George B. Bacon, of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, offered prayer, and Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, of Newark, delivered the address before 2,500 enthusiastic admirers of the General, and Schuyler Colfax, the candidate for Vice-President on the Republican ticket.

The marriage ceremony of General Llewellyn F. Haskell and Miss Emma A. Gilmore was unique and beautiful. It was performed in Llewellyn Park, under an ancient pine tree, just after sunrise on June 4, 1868. Both bride and groom held extremely liberal, as distinguished from orthodox, religious views. They therefore requested Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who officiated, to respect their conscientious independence of churchly ordination. Accordingly, after the young couple had presented themselves on a moss-carpeted spot, and were circled at close distance by their friends, the groom clasped the bride's hands, saying: "I take you, Emma, for my wife." The bride responded: "I take you, Llewellyn, for my husband." Mr. Beecher added only these words: "In behalf of the sentiments of the community in which we dwell, and of the laws, I declare, in virtue of what you have now done, that you are husband and wife. May the love which has thus been declared be strong as these evergreens (throwing at their feet some evergreens and flowers) to endure the storms and winter of life, and as fragrant and tender as the flowers of summer. May God bless you!" The friends then stepped forward, throwing down before the married pair many handfuls of similar dew-besprinkled offerings. And this, together with multitudinous kisses, hand-shakings and congratulations, concluded a ceremony, which to all who beheld it, appeared unusually simple, graceful and beautiful..

General Haskell was a son of Llewellyn S. Haskell, founder of Llewellyn Park; he was wounded several times during the war, and was very popular in Essex county.

Orange Chapter No. 23, Royal Arch Masons, instituted October 26, 1869, elected as its first officers: Edward B. Whiting, M. E. H. P.; Charles F. R. Moore, E. K.; T. L. Van Orden, Scribe; Jacob Freiday, C. of H.; Augustus T. Grinsted, P. S.; Joseph A. Smith, R. A. C.; Frederick W. Morris, Third Veil; Walter E. Smith, Second Veil; Stephen T. Smith, First Veil; Edward Coumont, Treasurer; Joseph M. Dodd, Secretary; John H. Sharp, Sentinel. Meetings were held in Masonic Hall.

CHAPTER LXVI

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM

Orange possessed an abundance of educators during the Nineteenth Century, but lacked a systematic public instruction of the children of school age until an adjustment was reached by an act of the Legislature, passed upon the initiative of Rev. Robert L. Dashiel, pastor of the Orange M. E. Church, and at the request of several other citizens, on April 3, 1868. The Board of Education was thereby established, and authority given it to raise $30,000 by taxation for inaugurating a uniform plan of schooling.

Under the act of 1849 and amended in 1850, the tuition of all children attending the district schools was to be paid for out of the public funds. There were ten districts and a part of one, under control of the town superintendent, in 1854—North Mountain, South Mountain, Middle Mountain, Baldwin, South Orange (part), Franklin, Girard, St. Mark's, Eastern, Ashland and Central, the latter being the largest, numerically, having an enrolment of 256 pupils and an average attendance of 178. The school houses were deficient in equipment. The children were turned into the streets, their only playground during recess periods. School apparatus consisted, as a rule, of one globe, one numerical frame, one map of New Jersey, and in one or two instances incomplete sets of outline maps. Diversified as the schools, were the text books—grammars, arithmetics, geographies, etc., being selected without any thought of uniformity. Similarity in teaching the pupils was given no consideration, each school having its own special method. Compulsory attendance was not in vogue. Several of the schools remained open when a sufficient number of pupils attended, and in others there was no teaching for a year at a stretch.

In the Central District, a frame school house, known as the Day street building, and located nearly opposite Dublin street (later New street) erected in 1846-1847, and first occupied in 1848, was barren of ornament, and furnished with but few conveniences for teacher and pupils. A bell suspended in a wooden tower rang every morning, summoning the boys and girls from play to study, and at other stated periods of dismissal or assembly. Each pupil, notwithstanding that free education was promised by law, paid seventeen cents per month for text books provided by the trustees, whose relation with the superintendent consisted chiefly in passing along his monthly salary. Congested condition of the class rooms in the Central school made it obligatory to open a classroom in Bodwell's Hall, corner of William and Park streets, and in 1862 Miss Anna Gonzales, of Wellsburg, New York, who was assigned the difficult position of teaching this class of boys and girls ranging from

infants to fifteen years, mastered her task, though but eighteen years old and small in stature. She had over fifty pupils under her charge at one time, all of whom were taught in specially assigned grades. Perhaps this was the most difficult task ever given a teacher in the school history of Orange, and the young woman won the good will of pupils and the approbation of the trustees and parents. Miss Gonzales continued for two or three years, until she voluntarily offered her resignation.

The Orange Female Seminary was very prosperous at this period, boarding and day students being enrolled to the limit of the class rooms. Other private schools were also patronized. St. Mark's Hall, a boarding school for boys, taught by Rev. Dr. Samuel S. Stocking, was well patronized. Applications for admission at times exceeded the accommodation.

The salaries paid the district school teachers averaged $300 per annum. The number of children between the ages of five and eighteen years, according to a census taken in 1855 was 1,520. The number attending school was 793 and the average attendance 564. The districts were abolished March 1, 1862, and on April 7 of the same year, the voters met at Willow Hall and elected David N. Ropes, Rev. Benjamin F. Barrett and Dr. William Pierson, Jr., trustees of the combined Central District. Twelve days later St. John's parochial school was added to the list, under the management of the trustees. The sum of $3,500 was voted to carry on the work done during the year. But the consolidation was declared illegal by the Supreme Court, and then East Orange and West Orange were established as separate municipalities, leaving two districts —the Girard (in Freemantown, now Orange Valley) and the Central District in Orange. These served the town educational needs until the Board of Education was created, composed of the following members: First Ward, Nathan W. Pierson, Dr. William Pierson, Jr., and James C. Hardin; Second Ward, William Cleveland, Edward H. Ensign and William M. Price; Third Ward, Rev. Robert L. Dashiel, Edward Coumont and Aaron Carter.

The public school system was on Tuesday, May 5, 1868, placed under the direction of Dr. Pierson as president; Rev. Mr. Dashiell, superintendent, and Mr. Carter, secretary. Children between five and eighteen years of age, residing in Orange, numbered 2,041. The first school year under this new arrangement opened on September 14, 1868. Superintendent Dashiell was interrupted in his grading of the schools by a call to the presidency of Dickinson College, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, which he accepted. His farewell sermon as pastor of the Methodist church was preached on Sunday, September 27, and on October 3, having resigned the superintendency of schools, he bade good-bye to his townsmen, with whom he enjoyed very pleasant relations. Rev. Eldridge Mix, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, filled the vacant office of superintendent.

Painstakingly the Board of Education devised plans for the most

efficient education to be gained for the boys and girls of Orange. The establishment of a high school was among the most urgent needs, and once the architect's drawings were accepted the construction of the brick building on the plot adjoining the First Presbyterian Church, and facing Day street, logically followed. The entire amount disbursed for ground, building and furnishing was $50,000. Eight class rooms were provided for the High School and the grammar grades, while a primary class and the principal's office occupied rooms in the basements. The third floor was used as an assembly hall. Dedicatory exercises were held at the opening of the school year on September 13, 1869. The cultured audience represented many families, all assembled to express gratitude for the excellent labors of the Board of Education. Dr. William Pierson, Jr., president, delivered the opening address; the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. John Hanlon, pastor of the Methodist Church, and addresses were delivered by Superintendent Eldridge Mix, Mayor George J. Ferry, Rev. Joseph F. Elder, of the North Orange Baptist Church; Rev. George B. Bacon, of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, and Rev. Alfred Yeomans, of the Central Presbyterian Church. Music was furnished by the Orange Brass Band.

Besides thirty-seven students entered at the High School, there were two hundred and eighteen pupils in the Grammar, seventy in the Intermediate and two hundred and eleven in the Primary Departments, a total of five hundred and thirty-six. The offices of principal of the High School and superintendent were combined on June 8, 1871, by the Board of Education. Professor J. T. Clark became the managerial head of the system, which was completed by the dedication of the Lincoln Avenue School on Monday, January 8, 1872. Superintendent Clark presided, the dedicatory prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, and Charles E. Davis, County Superintendent, and a number of others spoke hopefully of the work there to be accomplished. Eight class rooms incorporated in the building, afforded ample relief to the overcrowded Freemantown school. The cost was $27,673.13. Israel L. Gerry became superintendent of schools and Usher W. Cutts principal of the High School, when the new year opened on September 2, 1872.

The year 1869 was important historically. The "Orange Chronicle," a weekly newspaper, destined to attain an influential position in the community, was first issued on January 30, by Frank W. Baldwin. At this time the Central Presbyterian Church purchased of Nathan W. Pierson the plot extending along Main street from Prince street to Oakwood avenue as a site for its edifice and parsonage. The price paid was $22,000. Mr. Pierson subscribed $500 toward the building fund. The Young Men's Christian Association opened its first headquarters in the Reynolds building on the north side of Main street, near Day street, on Washing-

ton's Birthday, February 22. Captain Owen Murphy, the first officer of Orange to volunteer in the Civil War, died on April 28, and Memorial Day was first observed locally on May 29, exercises being held in Rosedale Cemetery, after visits made by a flower-laden procession to other cemeteries, where floral tributes were laid upon the graves of deceased soldiers. The orator was Rev. Dr. George B. Bacon, of the Orange Valley Congregational Church.

A hand-engine had been added to the Fire Department, and on June 24 performed good service at an early morning fire in Mann & Williams' hat factory on Washington street, nearly opposite Day street. Watchung Engine Company, Foreman Patrick Malague in command, divided laurels with the David O'Neill Truck Company, John Powers, foreman. Exercises incident to the laying of the corner-stone of the new fire station on Canfield street were held on August 2.

One of the most pathetic sights ever witnessed in Orange was the destruction of the beautiful residence and grounds of James M. Trippe, situated on the west side of Oakwood avenue, near the Lackawanna railroad. The sun had set on Monday, August 16, 1869, upon a handsome estate under intensive cultivation for several years, when a blaze was discovered in the western wing of the building. The firemen, who were enjoying a picnic in Simeon Harrison's woods, responded quickly to the alarm, but were handicapped for a water supply. An adjacent brook was soon emptied of its contents. Vandals worked steadfastly, mingling with citizens who were salvaging the costly furnishings of the mansion. Thousands of persons viewed the scene which caused many expressions of indignation when articles of value, rare works of art, were trampled under foot and destroyed. The loss was $20,000, but money could not replace the trees, arbors, hedges, flowers and other aesthetic adornments which were a sorry looking mess. The introduction of a water supply, desultorily discussed in the past, was now demanded by the people. Orange improvements, however, did not come until after costly experiments.

The first Building and Loan Association was organized in St. John's R. C. School on September 14, and St. John's R. C. Church was dedicated on October 10. Announcement was made on November 10 that the Orange Free Library, out of funds, was compelled to close its doors after an existence of nearly four score years. Not unmindful of the blessings showered upon the ancient parish, the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church held a two-days' celebration marking the 150th anniversary of its institution, on November 24 and 25. Features were the dedication of a tablet in memory of the first two pastors, placed on the wall at the right of the pulpit, afterward transferred to the vestibule. The inscription follows:

Erected Nov. 24, 1869,
To the memory of
The first minister of this Parish,
Rev. Daniel Taylor.
His death Jan. 8, 1747-8,
At the age of 56
Closed a pastorate of about twenty-five years
Rev. Caleb Smith
Ordained and installed Nov. 30, 1748,
Died Oct. 22, 1762.
Aged 39.
Their remains await the resurrection among those of the flock in the parish burial place.

Services were first held in the new chapel of the Central Presbyterian Church on December 19. The First German Presbyterian Church, dedicated December 27, was built of brick and occupied a lot on William street, near Hillyer street.

The year was marked by many railroad accidents, thirty-three fatalities occurring on the Morris & Essex railroad. Servants were growing more accustomed to the use of kerosene oil. Several burnings caused by this fluid were noted in the local press as melancholy affairs. The year, however, bequeathed to its successor and to posterity invaluable achievements, and added its share to that received from previous years for lightening the burdens of humanity.

CHAPTER LXVII

THE NATION'S CENTENNIAL

New Year's Day in 1876 was acclaimed locally with all the noise and demonstration of an Independence Day celebration. A few minutes before midnight the chimes in the steeple of the Orange Valley Congregational Church began playing patriotic airs, accompanied by a chorus of steam factory whistles, until the town clock struck twelve, when all the church bells joined in the jubilee. Fireworks were displayed and tin horns were tooted by lusty youths parading about the streets. The night's celebration was closed by the sexton of the North Orange Baptist Church striking 1876 in true fire-bell style. This was the setting of the people's testimonial of the one hundred years of national life, to be more fully expressed on July Fourth following.

Military Common, the assembly ground of the Revolutionary War soldiers and the defenders of the Flag in the dark days of the Civil War, was the point of the beginning of Orange's celebration. Unable to secure the co-operation of the Common Council, the citizens took in hand the matter of providing a new Liberty Pole for the westerly end of the old training area of pleasant memory. Subscriptions soon obtained for defraying the cost, made it possible to have everything in readiness for dedication a week in advance. The entire length of the pole was 142 feet with a clearance of 125 feet.

Beautifully the day dawned upon an enthusiastic, happy people, the sun streaming over the earth none too warm. A salute of one hundred guns was fired officially at sunrise, but the pandemonium created by the discharge of firearms and other noises at times overwhelmed the deep-voiced old brass Revolutionary cannon fired on the Common. Church bells contributed their share to the morning's outburst of patriotism, and never were a people more in harmony than those of the Oranges as they prepared for the formal order of the day's exercises. Precisely at 9 o'clock, Judge Jesse Williams, grandson of Captain Thomas Williams, of Revolutionary War days, mounted the stand erected at the foot of the Liberty Pole and delivered the address of dedication. The flag was drawn to full mast by George P. Kingsley and William H. V. Reimer, and as Old Glory was unfurled to the breeze, cheers followed cheers for several minutes, accompanied by an explosion of firecrackers and fire-arms. Then the people adjourned to the First Presbyterian Church, where the historical address was delivered by Dr. Stephen Wickes, and the Declaration of Independence was read by Horace Stetson. Rev. Eldridge Mix, Rev. Alfred Yeomans and Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert also participated in the service.

At 10.30 o'clock, East Orange residents gathered in National Hall, corner of Grove street and Main street, where Miss Josie B. Gaston read the Declaration of Independence, Rev. William D. Hedden read a poem of his composition, and Joseph L. Munn delivered the historical address. In the afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, a praise meeting by the congregation of the First Reformed Church was held in Lyric Hall. The pastor, Rev. George S. Bishop, dwelt on the influence of the Dutch Church upon American religion and patriotism, and Elder John Nicol, of Brick Presbyterian Church, ninety-two years of age, also spoke briefly.

Picnics were held by the Church of Our Lady of the Valley in Harrison's Woods, West Orange; St. John's Church, in the Park Avenue Woods, east of Day street, and the Orange Gesang-Verein enjoyed an afternoon and summer night's festival at its grounds on William street, opposite North Center street, several thousands attending the various affairs. In the afternoon the Good Feeders, a burlesque affair, paraded several miles about the Oranges, and was a wonderful demonstration. Floats depicting every conceivable feature of the community life were seen in almost endless array, and the medley of so-called bands of music was enough to shatter the nerves of even the strongest individual. One dignified participant improvised a hand-organ out of a tin boiler in the center of which a set of sleigh-bells, suspended from a bar, was turned by a crank. Its noise drowned out the music of bands and the cheering of the crowds. Many of the lawns and homes were illuminated at night with paper lanterns, while fireworks were displayed from hundreds of neighborhoods. The Centennial was well remembered.

Upon the initiative of Rev. George B. Bacon, the New England Society was created on May 25, 1870. Its purposes were to sustain the New England traditions, promote sociability, and to guard the highest interests of the Oranges. Lowell Mason, Jr., was the first president, and Wendell P. Garrison, the first secretary.

Colored and white citizens marched to the home of Captain Frederic Reimer on Mechanic street, East Orange, March 31, 1870, procured the brass cannon stored there, and proceeding to Military Common, fired a salute of thirty-seven guns, upon receipt of President Grant's proclamation announcing the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution in full force. The Half-Dime Savings Bank was instituted April 11, Orange's new station on the Lackawanna railroad was opened May 27, and the first firemen's parade was held on June 14. Ringing the chimes in the steeple of the Valley Congregational Church, the first brought to Orange, was the historical feature of the following day, June 15, 1870. Orange was aglow with interest and enthusiasm on September 28, 1870, when the first steam roller, made in Kent, England, was exhibited by Daniel Brennan, Jr., the pioneer in

SPRINGDALE LAKE, EAST ORANGE, 1872

Essex county road building. Several satisfactory demonstrations were made on Main street roadway near Brick Presbyterian Church.

President Grant drove through Orange on the afternoon of July 6, 1871, in company with Hon. Frederick T. Frelinghuysen, on a visit to Llewellyn Park. Both distinguished guests passed in and out of the city without any reception by the people. General William T. Sherman was another national figure quietly appearing in the town on July 14, when he was the guest during the day of General McClellan, at his home on the Mountain Ridge. The Chicago fire, occuring October 8, 1871, called for expressions of public and private sympathy and practical assistance. Besides large quantities of necessary supplies, about $5,000 in money was sent by the community to the stricken city.

Parrow Brook, long an eye-sore and a disease breeder, next to the water problem, was the most perplexing burden of this period. The stream flowed languidly on its way to the Second river, through the town center, accumulating debris and sewage from various drains along the route. Alluvial absorption and solar evaporation assisted in eliminating the all too precious pure water flowing from the spring near Center and Harrison streets, and its tributary having its source in the lots near Lincoln avenue, south of the railroad tracks. Charles H. Haswell, the engineer, reported to the Common Council on February 3, 1872, that it would cost approximately $146,000 to properly straighten the brook and enclose it in brick drain. But a heavy financial burden was being carried for improvement of the streets, schools and other needed adjuncts of the growing city, and so the brook's sluggish current flowed on until rainstorms flushed the course, and no doubt prevented epidemics.

Orange gave Horace Greeley a majority of four votes for the presidency of the United States at the election on November 5, 1872, and at noon on the following day a salute of one hundred guns was fired from Military Common in honor of the re-election of President Grant.

Turner Hall, a frame structure, built on the west side of Lincoln avenue, near the Lackawanna railroad, was dedicated April 2, 1872, and for a decade or more the Orange Turn Verein practiced gymnastics and gave exhibitions there. In the latter part of the decade when walking matches were popular, a number of semi-professional contestants vied for honors as the fleetest of foot and endurance powers. The Gesang Verein, Orange Maennerchor and the Harugari Saengerbund were popular German musical associations.

The Woman's Club of Orange was the idea of Mrs. Louisa Lord Riley. Fifteen women met at her home February 7, 1872, in response to her invitation, and upon her suggestion it was determined to begin a Woman's Club. Officers were chosen April 3, 1872, as follows: Mrs. Henrietta W. Johnson, president; Mrs. K. H. Browning, first vice-president; Mrs. Louisa Lord Riley, second vice-president; Agnes L. Colton,

secretary. The other charter members were Lydia L. Ropes, Josephine D. Thorp, Nancy Ellis Means, Martha Mott Lord, Clausina B. Mann, Cynthia Kasson, Cornelia C. Hussey, Anna M. Backus, Anna H. Root, Jane R. Dearborn and Clara Ropes Prescott. The club sent a communication to the Common Council on February 3, 1873, requesting that the conduct of the saloon traffic be better observed on the Sabbath Day. The club became active in public affairs when it thought its voice would assist in righting wrongs.

Sunday horse cars first appeared on April 13, 1873, made possible by the affirmative vote of East Orange citizens at the spring election. The majority was 135. Orange had voted in favor two years previously. Orange's paid fire department was announced in full force May 12, 1873, when the fire committee reported to the Common Council that its installation had cost $16,999.

Panic among the Wall Street financiers over speculation in railroads, and in which the house of Jay Cooke & Co., and others widely known, caught a number of Orange investors in the maelstrom, among them David N. Ropes, the well-known townsman, who invested nearly a million dollars in real estate in Orange and vicinity, and lost most of it. Fortunes were swept away before a financial equilibrium was reached. As winter approached, suffering among the working people was intensified. Laborers numbering two hundred or more met at the corner of Main and Cone streets on the afternoon of December 15, and at 2.30 o'clock marched to Military Common, where, with orderly procedure. resolutions were adopted and a committee appointed to wait on Mayor Edward Austen, asking that they be given employment on the streets at $1.50 per day. The Mayor pointed out that he was powerless to act, because all work of the character requested must be done by contract, according to law. An office for the relief of families living in Orange, East Orange and West Orange was opened on December 6, in Willow Hall, with H. Kirke White as the almoner. The clergymen and others were enlisted in the movement. According to a report made March 7, 1874, it required $2,239.79 to relieve 250 deserving cases of distress durin the winter.

The temperance wave sweeping over the country struck Orange in the spring of 1874, and on April 14 a mass meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church. At this and other meetings many citizens signed a pledge not to use intoxicating liquor. The charter election on March 9 teemed with interest, the temperance ticket being headed by Judge Jesse Williams for the office of Mayor, while former Councilman Henry Egner was named as the Democratic candidate. A majority of 212 votes was given the latter and he was duly installed as chief executive of Orange. The opposition was carried to the floor of the Council, and after several stormy scenes, the majority, favoring reform, relegated to itself the

appointment of committees, much to the chagrin of the Mayor. He gave a most excellent administration, however, and the differences were lost in the orthographical contest which gripped the community for a month or more. Two public spelling matches, held in Library Hall in April, 1875, netted $300 for the Y. M. C. A. Library.

Prospects of a consolidation of Orange, East and West Orange were very bright in the autumn of 1873, public meetings in each of the places having passed resolutions favorable to the movement. The East Orange Township Committee disapproved, however, and on January 13, 1874, it was agreed by mass meeting to abide by the decision of the official body. Largely through the efforts of David N. Ropes, the railroad spur known as the Watchung branch of the Erie railroad was extended from Woodside junction with the Greenwood Lake railway to Park avenue in West Orange. Passing as it did through an area used for farming purposes, untold opportunities for real estate development were presented, once the line of transportation was in operation. Mr. Ropes purchased nearly all the right of way in East Orange, Orange and West Orange, at a very great pecuniary outlay. Trains began running on the line on July 3, 1876. Depots were erected in this vicinity at Glenwood avenue, Washington street and at the end of the route on Park avenue. Excursions to Greenwood Lake were popular but the commuters did not patronize the road as liberally as expected, nor did investors take up the vacant tracts of land. During the railroad strike of 1877, when trains ceased running on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western and other roads, the Watchung branch continued its schedule and was well patronized as the principal medium for reaching and returning from New York. The management shut down all movement, however, on August 31, 1877, on account of lack of patronage, greatly to the distress of Mr. Ropes and those who were interested with him in the development of the territory.

General McClellan was elected Governor of New Jersey on the Democratic ticket on November 6, 1877, by a majority of 12,500 over William A. Newell. The Second Assembly District of Essex county, composed of Orange, East Orange and West Orange, gave the General a majority of fourteen over his Republican opponent.

Strong southerly and easterly winds betokened a rainstorm early in the morning of July 11, 1875, which broke upon the Oranges about 7 o'clock. All day a violent downpour continued, and when the skies cleared in the evening the scene beggared description. Roads were washed out, trees of large dimensions torn from their roots, and roaring cataracts rushing down the mountain roads, brought further destruction in the lowlands. Bridges were carried away; factories built along and over streams of water, suffered severely, their contents flowing with the current which surged through the ground floor and swept everything portable in its pathway; gardens were uprooted, lawns destroyed, and

ruin visited upon many of the cultivated premises in the vicinity of the water courses and elsewhere. The estimated damage in the Oranges was $300,000.

The fire toll in this decade was also very great. The block owned by Alexander Freeman, at the east corner of Main and North Center streets, destroyed in 1860, was again visited by fire on October 2, 1872, with a loss of $30,000, and in the early hours of the last day of the old year several frame and brick buildings on the north side of Main street, east of Canfield street, were wrecked. Abram M. Baldwin, shoe dealer, was a heavy loser in the aggregate amount of $45,000, which was augmented by another conflagration earlier in the evening at the J. P. Ennis cradle factory, near North Center and Main streets. The Common Council, on August 4, 1873, awarded Councilman Laurence T. Fell the sum of $1,000 offered by the Mayor for the apprehension of the incendiaries who burned Mr. Fell's hat factory on New street, on Election Day morning, 1872, the damage amounting to $9,000. The factory was again destroyed, taking with it the Shamrock Hall, owned by Michael Davis, on March 22, 1874, and involving $12,000 in the ruins. An $8,000 fire occurred in Myers' dry goods store, Center street, and Christopher Block's saloon adjoining, on May 4, 1874, and the blaze at the Nieman hat factory on Mechanic street, September 5, 1876, cost $20,000.

Llewellyn Solomon Haskell, founder of Llewellyn Park, philanthropist, and one of Nature's noblemen, died on June 3, 1872, at Santa Barbara, California, whither he had gone for his health. During his residence in Orange of eighteen years he was constantly engaged in good work.

George W. Thorpe, who opened a large tract of land through the Samuel Condit farm, which extended from Washington and Park streets, to Prospect street, East Orange, died on the steamer China, when two days out of port of New York, May 23, 1872. Mr. Thorpe assisted in making Glenwood avenue a fine residential thoroughfare.

Rev. Dr. George Blagdon Bacon, pastor of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, and founder of the New England Society of Orange, sapped his vital forces too heavily during and following the Civil War, in his ministerial and literary labors, and it was a distinct loss to the community when this cultured patriotic minister of the gospel passed on to his eternal rest, September 15, 1876. Dr. Lowell Mason, who composed the music of many popular hymns, ended his life's journey at his beautiful home, "Silverspring," on Valley road, South Orange, August 11, 1872. In no other way will his name be better remembered than in the fact that he introduced music as a study in the public schools. His fourscore years were well lived. Others in the necrology list are: Cyrus Jones, the oldest living citizen, at Munn avenue and Main street, East Orange, at the age of 99 years 9 months and 2 days, on May 27, 1870;

Colonel Chester Robinson, who had taught school at the Academy when the century was at the threshold, at the age of 77 years, on December 16, 1870; former Mayor Edward H. Ensign, at Fairbault, Minnesota, July 12, 1871; Simeon Harrison, responsible more than any other individual for the separation of West Orange from Orange, March 26, 1872; Isaac J. Everitt, leader in public improvements, at Orange, November 15, 1875; Rev. George E. Adams, first pastor Trinity Congregational Church, East Orange, on Christmas Day, 1875; Mrs. Lucy McKim Garrison, wife of Wendell P. Garrison, of Llewellyn Park, a woman of brilliant attainments, and who assisted in 1871 in compiling "Slave Songs of the United States," at the height of her literary career, on May 11, 1877; Mrs. Ethel Lynn Beers, composer of the beautiful poem, "All Quiet Along the Potomac," and who was not granted the joy of seeing her book of printed poems, at her home on Evergreen place, East Orange, October, 1879; Rt. Rev. Dr. William Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland, at his summer home, Valley road, adjoining Llewellyn Park, October 17, 1879, in the fullness of his years and service for the Master; Dr. J. Wiegand Lloyd, city physician, who came to Orange in 1866, and carried the city through the scourge of smallpox epidemic in 1871, on November 7, 1876; and Daniel Cochran, believed to be Orange's last survivor of the War of 1812, August 3, 1878, born and died on "Brimstone Hill," now known as Hurlbut street.

Tardy recognition of the services performed by Rev. Jedidiah Chapman, pastor of the old First Church, during the Revolutionary War, came in the autumn of 1878, when a tablet was dedicated and placed in the vestibule of the edifice, having this inscription:

Erected November, 1878.
To the Memory of Rev. Jedidiah Chapman,
Minister of this parish for 34 years.
A faithful servant of Christ, he sought the
spiritual welfare of his people.
A trained scholar, he was zealous in the promotion of learning.
Strong in his convictions of Gospel truth, he
was valiant and uncompromising in combatting error.
A fearless patriot during the years of national
peril, an inspiration by his public teaching,
and by acts of personal devotion, love
for country and zeal for the defense of its rights.
Born September 27, 1741.
Graduated at Yale College, 1762
Ordained and installed pastor of this church
July 22, 1766.
Resigned August 13, 1800,
Died in Geneva, N. Y., May 22, 1813.

CHAPTER LXVIII

WATER WORKS CONSTRUCTED

Music Hall, dedicated March 4, 1880, at the corner of Main and Day streets, was the result of a long agitation for a desirable center where high-grade concerts and theatricals could be presented to the art-inclined people of the community. Everett Frazar was the mover of the enterprise, and the New England Society assisted in raising the $51,000 necessary to build the Gothic designed structure. Cappa's Seventh Regiment Band of New York furnished the program for the opening ceremonies, a very elaborate affair.

Public meetings were also held in this, the largest assembly place in the Oranges. One of very great interest and vitally bearing upon the welfare of Orange, was arranged for the evening of Monday, September 12, 1881. The Common Council had requested an expression of opinion of the citizens regarding the introduction of a city water works. A long drought marked the entire summer. Lowland springs, fast losing their flow, and wells on the individual premises, were giving a scanty daily allowance. The Bull Spring, bubbling in the valley between Prospect street and Glenwood avenue, the Wigwam brook, having its source in West Orange, and the springs in Rope's Swamp, near Valley road and Watchung avenue, were the principal sources of supply. Venders of the precious commodity readily realized twenty-five cents per barrel from their patrons. Garden truck was scarce and tasteless, and animal life was succumbing to the sun's penetrating rays. Long hoped for relief in September did not come. The mercury in the thermometer on the first day of the month marked 102 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. Serious thought was given to a suggestion that dynamite be exploded at Eagle Rock for the purpose of producing rain clouds. Birds dropped dead from the branches of trees, horses fell in the roadway overcome with the heat, and muzzled dogs suffered greatly. The time was most propitious for reopening the fifteen-year discussion of a water supply for Orange.

Prospectors working under the direction of the Orange Common Council during the years 1870-1875, settled on the lowland springs, north of Park avenue and west of Watchung avenue, known as "Ropes' Swamp." The special committee of councilmen and citizens ordered the Orange Telford Company to proceed with the excavation. A reservoir, 60x46 feet in dimensions, was opened to the depth of eight feet, and measurements of the flow bursting forth revealed a supply of 173,952 gallons every twenty-four hours. This was the substance of a report submitted by the committee to the council on December 6, 1875. The

council being unable to agree upon a recommendation to the people, a registration book was opened at the city clerk's office for an expression of public opinion. During two months, only ninety-three names were recorded. Of these fourteen favored bonding the town and establishing water works at the point of experimentation. Thus the enterprise failed, and on February 6, 1876, the negative report of the special committee was filed. The New England Society, in an exhaustive search for securing the much needed supply, suggested through a committee that driven wells be utilized, which plan was adopted by the Orange Water Company in its contract with East Orange. The meeting of citizens held on September 12, 1881, favored immediate investigations for service of a water system, but decisive action was not taken by the Common Council till February 6, 1882, when a special election was ordered for March 21 to test the public feeling in regard to bonding the city and proceeding with the construction of the water works if a source could be obtained. Captain Edward D. Pierson was an earnest worker in the pre-election plans. Overtaken with pneumonia on the eve of election, he passed away on Thursday, March 30. Few men enjoyed a wider popularity nor were more imbued with the high spirit of service to his fellowmen than Captain Pierson. He was a faithful soldier in the Civil War, and had served as a member of the House of Assembly, member of the Common Council, and held many positions of trust, all of which he discharged with the greatest fidelity.

The vote cast on the day of special election was 1,130, of which a majority of 175 favored proceeding with the plan outlined. A special committee consisting of Hayward A. Harvey, David Dodd, John Gill, George Spottiswoode, Captain Ambrose M. Matthews and David Beach, to which were added Councilmen William H. Dodd, Charles E. Metcalfe and Christopher McCullough, proceeded on the quest for a water supply. William B. Rider, of South Norwalk, Connecticut, was engaged as the engineer. After thorough investigation, his recommendation, submitted at the Council meeting, June 26, 1882, was accepted. It favored the utilization of the headwaters of the west branch of the Rahway river, between the First and Second Mountains, where there was a daily flow of 1,700,000 gallons of potable water which could be impounded in a reservoir to be enclosed south of Northfield avenue. Delivery to the city would be by gravity, and the system not to cost more than $400,000. The city was ordered bonded for this amount, and Mr. Rider was engaged as the construction engineer.

Certain residents, fearful that a mistake had been made, insisted that an engineering commission be appointed to investigate the plans of Engineer Rider, "the boy engineer," as some named him. Bids opened by the Common Council on August 23 were held in abeyance in deference to the wishes of the alarmed citizens, and on September 3, State Geolo-

ABOVE—ORIGINAL ORANGE RESERVOIR, FRONTING ON NORTHFIELD AVENUE, WEST ORANGE
BELOW—SPRINGDALE LAKE, NORTH PARK STREET AND SPRINGDALE AVENUE, EAST ORANGE, IN 1870; WHERE ICE BUSINESS WAS STARTED BY MATTHIAS SOVEREL IN 1854; A FAVORITE PLACE FOR BOATING AND SKATING

gist George H. Cook, Horatio Allen and I. S. Cassin, all eminently qualified, were appointed to examine not only the plans and specifications, but the proposed source and all of the physical features of the engineer's arrangement. Their report was promptly made on Friday, September 8, endorsing emphatically the engineer, and declaring the feasability of the high pressure service for extinguishing fires and an ample flow for domestic purposes. Construction, begun on Monday, October 17, 1882, at the site of the reservoir, continued until freezing weather interfered in the second week in December. Activities were resumed in the spring, and the entire system was completed and in use on October 1, 1883. The water was turned on at the reservoir at 5:30 in the afternoon, and an hour later was passing through the hydrant at the corner of Main street and Lumber street (now Essex avenue). Engineer Rider proved a most competent official and was constantly engaged in supervision of the work. Notwithstanding this excellent service, unrelenting criticism was directed at him by those doubting the utility of the undertaking. He went on very calmly, however, overcoming obstacles of varied character besetting him at every stage of the enterprise, and completed it within his estimate. The total cost of construction, including purchase of water rights, was $388,875.44, leaving a balance of over $11,000 under the original stated sum. The total area purchased for the reservoir, some of which was secured by condemnation, consisted of 100 65-100 acres, but only 65 47-100 acres were flooded, providing a capacity of 273,963,664 gallons, which, allowing sixty gallons per day per capita for a population of 13,000, furnished a supply for 570 days. The dam, 832 feet long, constructed at the southerly end of the enclosure, was twenty feet wide at the top, with a slope on each side to ensure stability, and included a cemented wall ten feet thick. The overflow was 75 feet long, capped with heavy blue stone. The height of the top of the dam above the old brook line was forty feet, and the flow as it started from the reservoir was 142 feet above Cone street, where the Lackawanna tracks cross. The dam was equipped with a flume, containing screens, etc., for filtering purposes. A sixteen-inch pipe was laid through Millburn and other municipalities to Highland avenue in Orange. From there smaller sized pipes were used in service connection and for distribution through the city. At each summit an air valve was placed and necessary gates installed at convenient stations. A total of 170,811 feet of piping was laid, and 133 gates and 183 hydrants installed. Engineer Rider submitted his final report to the Common Council on January 17, 1884, and in accepting it the members voted him a testimonial of appreciation, for the service he had rendered the city, resolving:

That the Common Council of the city of Orange, as an evidence of their appreciation of the service rendered by Engineer William B. Rider in selecting the site for the reservoir, and the construction of a system of

works by which an abundant supply of wholesome water has been made available for all purposes, hereby express their confidence in his ability and publicly acknowledge their indebtedness to him for the exercise of his practical engineering skill.

Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolution, attested by the Mayor and City Clerk, with the seal of the city attached be forwarded to Mr. Rider.

Mr. Rider did not wait until after the formal test of the system for presenting his resignation, thereby retaining his name on the city payroll. His work was finished and he so announced to the Council, on January 21, 1884, when the above resolutions were adopted. The resignation was dated January 17. The engineer was very complimentary in his reference to the contractors, Messrs. Freel & McNamee, builders of the dam, and Frank C. O'Reilly, who laid the pipe. "They have proved to be good, reliable men, never flinching nor failing to perform anything required of them for the full and complete performance of their respective works," he said. "I also desire," continued Mr. Rider, "to acknowledge my obligation to Mr. Charles E. Dodd, Chief of the Fire Department, for the valuable aid he has given me and for the efficient manner in which he has performed the duties required of him."

Mr. Rider foresaw the possibilities of a valuable adjunct to the water system in acquiring Campbell's Pond, located on the west branch of the Rahway river in the valley below the reservoir, near Millburn, and it was added to the city's holdings in the watershed. Frederick M. Shepard, president of the Orange Water Company, who held options on land needed in the work, generously turned these over to the Water Committee, which were a very great assistance and much appreciated in the rounding out of the system. Every effort was made to safeguard the water from contamination. Land not needed for reservoir purposes was purchased with this object in view, and so the Water Works were completed and ready for the people's service. Official trial of the gravity pressure was set for Washington's Birthday, February 22, 1884, but this was ante-dated by a conflagration which occurred in the building owned by Henry J. Fielder, on Freeman street, at 10:45 o'clock on the night of February 20. Valley Company No. 2 responded to the alarm, and though the interior was a mass of flames when the firemen arrived, the streams of water flowing from a nearby hydrant and directed by them soon drowned it with a loss of only $600.00.

Familiar to Orange residents was the whistle of the Gill Forming Mill on Lumber street. Regularly it sounded the call for workmen at 7 o'clock in the morning and at other hours, its faithfulness in time adjustment made it most adaptable for housewives and others to govern their hours accordingly. Occasionally it sounded the alarm of fire and now on the trial day of Orange's gravity water plant it was to call the firemen from their respective stations to the corner of Main and Cone streets,

designated as the testing point. Engineer Rider, Mayor George H. Hartford, members of the Common Council, fire engineers of New York, Brooklyn and other cities, were awaiting the exhibition. Promptly at 2:15 in the afternoon the whistle blew its note of warning. The companies stationed at the Canfield Street Engine House were, of course, first on the scene. In two minutes and thirty-five seconds a stream of water was rushing through a line of hose attached to a one-inch nozzle and over the Music Hall building. The pressure registered in the gauge stationed in the office of Fire Chief Charles E. Dodd showed fifty-seven pounds when the first stream was thrown, and it did not fluctuate more than ten pounds when the test was at its height and a number of hydrants were tapped. It was, indeed, a thrilling moment when the Valley Company, its horses dashing down Main street, proceeded to the hydrant at the corner of Main and North Center streets, and was throwing a stream in seven minutes from the time the alarm was sounded. The run was made from the fire house on Mitchell street, near South Jefferson street. The center of the city was treated to a thorough drenching and at the conclusion of the trial the guests and officials all expressed the heartiest approval of the demonstration. Mayor Hartford urged an immediate abandonment of the fire engines. To Engineer Rider chief credit was given for the installation and he bore his honors modestly. The members of the Water Committee were Councilman Charles E. Metcalfe, chairman, and William H. Dodd and Leander L. Smith. City Counsel John L. Blake gave excellent service in looking after the legal part of the construction, and faithful service was also performed by Horace Stetson, city clerk.

CHAPTER LXIX

MEMORIAL HOSPITAL DEDICATION

Appreciation by the public made possible the fruition of the long worked for wish of its founder that Orange might have a well-equipped, permanent hospital where every facility known in the realm of science could be employed in relieving physical distress and prolonging human life. A lasting debt of gratitude is owed by the community to Dr. William Pierson, last of the four eminent practitioners of that family in direct line, and nestor of the local medical fraternity for a third of a century or longer, for it was he who diligently prosecuted the idea of securing such an institution from the close of the Civil War until 1873. John G. Vose, of Montrose, became interested in Dr. Pierson's plan and called a meeting of citizens at his home for its discussion. The Orange Memorial Hospital and Dispensary was as an outcome incorporated on March 4, 1873. Mr. Vose, because of his active interest in the movement, was given the honor of bestowing the name. It was suggested to him, however, that it be called the Vose Memorial Hospital, in memory of Mrs. Vose, who died the previous year, but he modestly declined, and proposed instead the Orange Memorial Hospital, which was adopted. Mr. Vose died March 18, 1874. Officers elected on June 4, 1873, were: John G. Vose, president; Gardner Colby, vice-president, and George P. Kingsley, secretary. Members of the Board of Control, chosen on October 2 following were: Edward Austen, Samuel Colgate, George J. Ferry, George P. Kingsley, Charles J. Prescott, Dr. William Pierson, Jr., John L. Blake, Aaron Carter, Jr., Henry A. Howe, David Dodd, and Captain Ambrose M. Matthews, of Orange; Austin M. Knight, Elias O. Doremus, Gardner R. Colby and John N. Whiting, of East Orange; Dwight M. Babcock and Henry B. Auchincloss, of West Orange, and Henry A. Page, John Van Vechten, William A. Brewer, Jr., and John G. Vose, of South Orange. The officers elected in June were continued for the year 1873-1874. The Common Council of Orange placed the unused fire house on Lincoln avenue, near the railroad, at the disposal of the association, where, on July 2, 1873, a public dispensary was opened.

As the management was properly feminine, the interest of the women was solicited, and on September 22, 1873, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society was organized with full power of direction. Mrs. Edward Austen was chosen president, Mrs. George Willis vice-president, Mrs. Benjamin Douglass treasurer and Mrs. Watson Matthews secretary. The need of a building where patients could be given constant treatment was most apparent in the spring of 1874, and on May 1 the large dwelling at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Minton place was rented at the rate of $900

per annum. In July the hospital was opened for the reception of patients. Dr. William Pierson, Jr., Dr. Joseph W. Corson, Dr. Stephen Wickes, Dr. William J. Chandler, Dr. Edwin B. Thompson, Dr. John W. Lloyd and Dr. Frank Wilmarth composed the house staff. Twenty-seven patients were received during the first year, and in 1881, the last year of occupancy, the number was eighty-seven. Joseph W. Stickler, apprised of the need of larger accommodations for patients in December, 1877, donated a lot fronting on Essex avenue, near the corner of Henry street, as the site for a new building, and accompanied his gift by a check for $1,000, subsequently increasing it to $6,000. Readjustment of the management became necessary that advantage might be taken of this liberal offer, the Ladies' Auxiliary Society having no legal standing and the Board of Control having practically ceased to function. Accordingly the Board of Managers was incorporated on May 9, 1878, composed of Mary M. Austen, Annie L. Baldwin, Rebecca R. Banta, Angeline N. Blake, Julia Bulkley, Sarah S. Carter, Martha Colby, Elizabeth M. Colgate, Susan M. Corson, Katherine M. Freeman, Ellen M. Gill, Sarah R. Halsey, Rachel Hedden, Georgianna L. Heckscher, Anna T. E. Kirtland, Mary F. Luff, Elizabeth J. Martin, Augusta B. Matthews, Callista S. Mayhew, Sarah Martin, Anna W. Myers, Maria C. Page, Isabel F. Pierson, Anne Pierson, A. Maria Rollinson, Augusta C. Small, Charlotte Stickler, C. Matilda Van Wagenen, Sarah L. Van Vechten, Adele Wetmore, Maria E. Williams, Harriet E. Willis and Mary H. Wolf. The lot at the corner of Henry street was purchased, allowing a frontage of 150 feet on that thoroughfare and 300 feet on Essex avenue. Ground was broken for the new building on June 27, 1881, the estimated expenditure of $31,000 having been secured by popular subscription.

Dedicatory services were held on Thursday afternoon, May 25, 1882. The rain falling at the time did not dampen the joyous spirit of the Board of Governors, the medical staff, and others directly interested in the great achievement. Rev. Joseph A. Ely, pastor of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, read the secretary's report, embodying statistical information, and also delivered an impressive address, during which he said: "The true work of the hospital begins on this day, with new opportunities, but with new responsibility, and beyond the festival of these brief opening hours must stretch long weeks and years of patient, hidden work and great sacrifice." Prayer was offered by Rev Dr. Henry F. Hickok, pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church, the doxology was sung, and the benediction pronounced by Rev. M. D. Church, pastor of Calvary M. E. Church. Then the plant was opened for inspection during the remainder of the afternoon. Modified Queen Anne style of architecture was employed in the design by the architect, S. D. Hatch, of New York. The building, three stories in height, was built of wood and brick, capped with a French roof. A covered veranda, twelve feet in width, extended

along the front. Entering at the front door, a broad hallway, in the center, opened into rooms on the right, used for consultation, for operating, and the pharmacy, and on the left were the parlor and dining room. Private wards, the children's ward and the matron's room occupied the second floor. The men's ward was on the first floor of a frame pavilion and the women's ward on the second floor above. The kitchen was at the east corner of the main structure and a small detached building served for the laundry. A well arranged heating system was part of the plant. The hospital was entirely free of debt, and at the end of 1882 a balance of $1,704.39 was reported in the treasury. For maintenance during the year it cost $5,781.23, and 131 patients were cared for, of which twenty remained on January 1, 1883. The name of the Board of Managers was changed in March, 1884, to that of the Board of Governors, to conform with the State laws. A maternity cottage was erected in this year and John Burke, in December, 1887, provided the E. F. Burke Pavilion, which cost $10,000.

Skilled nurses were imperatively needed, and on June 20, 1882, a system for training young women in this profession was planned and put into practice. It was the first training school for nurses in New Jersey. Pupils were received on one month's probation, and if competent, were continued through a two years' course and then graduated as fully qualified nurses. On July 1, 1883, they began private nursing. Mrs. John B. Van Vechten, who was president of the school in 1884, arranged its separation from the hospital. A new Board of Governors, composed of eighteen women, was chosen to administer the affairs of the school and the hospital authorities allowed compensation for the nurses. Mrs. Henry A. Howe contributed the lot adjoining the hospital premises on the east, for building purposes. Robert Stephenson, architect, furnished the plans and specifications gratuitously, and the building was formally opened on May 8, 1885. The Orange Training School for Nurses was now a fixed and most important part of the uplifting agencies associated with our community life, and with the completion of the home an increasing number of nurses were enrolled.

With commendable zeal and public spirit, several young men of the Oranges who had been publishing the "Record," a society organ, began in 1888 exploiting the need of an ambulance to be connected with the Orange Memorial Hospital. Arthur C. Zimmermann, an editor, conceived the idea while visiting the institution at the Sabbath Day services, and the young men of the "Record" decided to secure this all important equipment. It was expected to present it to the hospital and no thought was given to its maintenance, but receiving no encouragement from the managers they decided to invite subscriptions from the public for the purchase of the ambulance and then arrange annual concerts and theatricals to secure the working fund. In a few days the sum of $550.00 was

raised, the ambulance obtained and placed in Colt's Express stable on Day street, opposite William street. The horse attached to it was rented from the company. A few years later the station at the entrance of the premises was erected and swinging harness and other facilities for rapid work installed. Patrick Riley, the driver, occupied the upper floor with his family. That the ambulance was needed became apparent the moment it was installed. At first the driver cared for the patients until they arrived at the hospital. The "Record" passed into oblivion but the ambulance, so appropriately named, survived as an object lesson ever before the people of an unselfish service in behalf of humanity, and of untold assistance to those needing its aid.

The first Board of Trustees was composed of Farnham Yardley, president; Arthur C. Zimmermann, secretary; Harry G. Chur, treasurer; Allerton D. Hitch and William H. Aborn. The latter became chairman of the maintenance committee.

CHAPTER LXX

MILITARY SPIRIT MAINTAINED

Company B, Second Regiment, and Company A (veterans), Fifth Regiment, N. G N. J., were disbanded about 1874, and Orange was without a military representation until Uzal Dodd Post, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized on March 20, 1878, and named in honor of Captain Samuel Uzal Dodd, of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey Volunteers. The officers first elected were: Commander, Captain Ambrose M. Matthews; Senior Vice-Commander, William H. Dodd; Junior Vice-Commander, Gustavus Peine; Adjutant, Charles W. Barry; Quartermaster, William McChesney; Officer of the Day, John W. Williams; Officer of the Guard, John J. Fell; Surgeon, Jacob W. Corlies; Chaplain, David A. Bell; Sergeant-Major, Edward D. Taylor; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Rufus Mead; Inside Sentinel, Edward Lindsley; Outside Sentinel, Edward D. Blackman. Permanent headquarters were established in the Reynolds building, on the north side of Main street, near Day street. The Post was uniformed but not armed.

An independent military company, the Orange Rifles, was formed in the spring of 1881, with George W. Mills as captain; Warren McChesney, first lieutenant; Edwin W. Hine, second lieutenant, and Dr. James Y. Simpson, third lieutenant. The Orange Mounted Troop, also an independent company, consisting of twenty-five or more horsemen, appeared in the street parades. Joseph B. Bray was the captain. Both survived only a few years.

In the autumn of 1883, sixty-five young men of the Oranges organized Company A of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. N. J., of Hoboken, which was mustered into the State service February 21, 1884. Edward H. Snyder, Max M. Mohor, Marius L. Mohor, Walter R. Williams, Alfred N. Pierson and David L. Pierson were the promoters. The first officers were Captain George W. Mills, First Lieutenant Robert H. Haviland and Second Lieutenant Maximilian M. Mohor. On its return from the Sea Girt encampment in August, 1885, the company was transferred from the Ninth Regiment to form the nucleus of the Third Battalion, N. G. N. J., which was completed by the muster of Company B on October 6. Its officers were Captain John J. Fell, First Lieutenant Herbert A. Lighthipe and Second Lieutenant Alonzo P. Lennox. Judge Advocate Edward H. Snyder, of Colonel Hart's staff, Ninth Regiment, was selected major and commandant of the battalion December 31. Among the officers serving on his staff during the next six years were Adjutant Edwin W. Hine, Paymas-

ter Frank C. O'Reilly, Quartermaster George P. Olcott, Surgeons James Y. Simpson, M. D., and Charles Buttner, M. D., Chaplain Rev. Joseph W. McDowell, Judge Advocate Joseph K. Field and Inspectors of Rifle Practice David A. Bell and Miles A. Hanchett. Company C was mustered into the battalion on March 25, 1887. Lieutenant Alonzo P. Lennox, of Company B, was elected captain, Walter R. Williams first lieutenant, and Joseph P. Fallon second lieutenant. Major Snyder, now having command of a three-company battalion, was advanced to the position of lieutenant-colonel and Lieutenant Lighthipe was elected major. Through the efforts of the battalion a new Armory was erected on William street, opposite North Center street, and dedicated January 29, 1888. The cost was $25,000. Not only was a home thus furnished for the local militia but its large drill room made it attractive for social affairs, advantage of which was taken by a very large number of the clubs and societies. The old Armory in Central Hall was used now for other purposes.

The battalion made its first official field appearance on Memorial Day, May 30, 1886. Governor Leon Abbett, commander-in-chief of the National Guard, and his staff, came to Orange on this occasion, which was the parade and annual inspection of the entire First Brigade—the most imposing military spectacle seen here in recent years. Four regiments and three battalions, each having a brass band, comprised the brigade, commanded by General Dudley S. Steele. Uzal Dodd Post No. 12, G. A. R., also was in line. Thousands of persons witnessed the exercises following the parade, conducted in the wide field north of Mount Pleasant avenue, West Orange, used later by polo players of the Essex County Country Club. After the inspection of the troops, General Steele ordered a dress parade, the seven brass bands being merged. The effect was most inspiring as the line was trooped. The Battalion also participated in the New York celebration of the centennial of the inauguration of Washington as the first President of the United States, on April 30, 1889, and its record at the State Rifle Range and biennial encampments at Sea Girt was among the best. A Provisional Company attended the exercises on the field of Gettysburg, June 30, 1888, when the State dedicated a monument to the memory of the First Brigade of New Jersey troops engaged in that battle. The Third Battalion served well, stimulating the local patriotic spirit and training hundreds of young men in military tactics and handling firearms, not a few of whom became expert in their use.

The last appearance as a Battalion was on Memorial Day, May 30, 1892, when it paraded in Orange. General Orders No. 7, issued May 21, from division headquarters, consolidated the local militia with parts of the First and Fifth Regiments to form a new regiment. This was rescinded and on June 8 the three Battalions and Company B, Fourth Regiment, were merged into the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J. Placed on the retired list were Lieutenant-Colonel Edward H. Snyder, Major Herbert

A. Lighthipe, Captain Edwin W. Hine, Adjutant; Lieutenant George W. Sharp, Quartermaster; Captain Frank C. O'Reilly, Paymaster; Major Charles Buttner, Surgeon; Lieutenant E. Holden Goldberg, Assistant Surgeon; Captain Joseph W. McDowell, Chaplain; Captain Joseph K. Field, Judge Advocate, and Captain Miles A. Hanchett, Inspector of Rifle Practice. In the organization of the Second Regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Vreeland Moore, of Leonia, was elected colonel, and the two other field officers, lieutenant-colonel and major, were also parceled out by the combination of Bergen county and Passaic county officers. It was agreed, however, that Captain Edwin W. Hine should be appointed judge advocate on the staff of Colonel Moore, which office he held until elected lieutenant-colonel May 22, 1893, Colonel Moore having retired and Lieutenant-Colonel S. V. Z. Muzzy, of Paterson, elected commandant. Company A became Company H in the new regiment, Isaac Shoenthal, captain; Company B was known as Company I, Terence E. Murphy, captain, and Company C as Company K, its headquarters being in Montclair, Thomas H. Slack, of Orange, captain. Philosophically the officers and men accepted the situation, though bitter feeling existed among the former over the way the deal had been made to elect the field officers. The companies recruited their ranks, and the armory continued to resound with the tread of marching men on their regular drill nights..

The Third Battalion Veteran Association was organized on December 30, 1889, and was composed of members who had served their term of enlistment. David L. Pierson was elected president, Alfred N. Pierson secretary, and Howard H. Kiersted treasurer, as its officers. The fifth anniversary of the battalion was remembered on December 2, 1890, when a banquet was enjoyed at the Armory. Soon after the battalion was merged with the Second Regiment, and the association passed out of existence.

SAMUEL HARRISON HOUSE, BUILT 1723

CHAPTER LXXI

ORANGE'S MOST EVENTFUL DECADE

All the local restrained energies of the ages seemed to find expression during the decade beginning in 1880, which opened with a well defined movement for increasing the population by investors in real estate. The sound of the hammer and the saw and other implements of the artisan were heard, steadily wielded, as new homes appeared here and there along the thoroughfares. A new era of opportunity, of constructive forces and of prosperity for all the people, was beginning auspiciously. Step by step, through tedious process, the building of Orange into an integral part of the national structure, by self-sacrificing men and women, had also wrought excellent results for the good of humanity. The foundations laid in deep spiritual strength had not been weakened, the many houses of worship rearing their lofty spires in nearly every neighborhood, fully showing that religion was still a dominant characteristic of the people. Poverty, fought insistently through each generation, was at last beginning to vanish from our midst. Home building much better understood, the toil of its upkeep was very much lessened.

Orange still retained its popularity as a summer resort, which was noted by large attendances at churches on the Sabbath Day through the heated term, increasing throngs about the public places on week days and the daily exhibition of richly caparisoned equipages passing through the streets. Orange had been a city since April 3, 1872, when the supplement to the act of incorporation enlarging the power of the governing body became operative by legislative enactment. Not only were the building trades very active but also the industrial establishments operated under full headway. The tradesmen enjoyed remunerative business and there was a growing list of commuters engaged in business in New York. Resumption of specie payment occurred on January 1, 1879. Greenbacks (paper currency) had been the medium of exchange for eighteen years. "Shin-plasters," as the smaller bills were called, consisted of five, ten, fifteen, twenty, twenty-five and fifty cent denominations. Silver half dimes and dimes were out of style for personal ornament, such as sleeve buttons, spangles, etc. It had been the custom to wear one side of the coin smooth and then engrave the owner's name thereon. The Bell Telephone Company, which had opened its office in Cone street in 1879, had only a few subscribers in 1880.

Peaceful conditions prevailed nationally at the beginning of the summer of 1881. James Abram Garfield, inaugurated twentieth President of the United States, had served five months of his administration,

when, without any warning, he was struck down by the fanatic Guiteau, as he was leaving the city of Washington on a well-earned vacation, Saturday morning, July 2. Two bullets had been fired into the body of the Chief Executive, and as the news of his assassination flashed over the wires in the forenoon the people could scarcely realize the horror overtaking them.

Preparations had been made in Orange for a rousing Independence Day celebration, in which the "Good Feeders" were to play a prominent part, and a large store of fireworks was to be officially displayed. Citizens met in Central Hall in the evening, discussed the sad drama enacted that day at Washington and decided to abandon observance of the national anniversary. The President still lived, but the wounds in his side baffled the skill of the attending surgeons. Stillness prevailed on July 4. The people were saddened, and in no mood for jollification. Day after day, bulletins were issued from the sick room, but little hope was given for the recovery of the President. He was, however, making a brave fight with the grim monster hovering over him. A day set for fasting and prayer for his recovery was responded to by the people on September 8. Business was suspended and a union meeting of the evangelical churches at the North Orange Baptist Church was largely attended. The distinguished patient was removed from the White House to Elberon, by the New Jersey seashore, in the hope of restoring him to health, but he died at twenty-five minutes before eleven o'clock on the night of September 19. Church bells tolled at eight o'clock for one hour on the following morning, flags were displayed through the community at half staff, and homes and business houses were draped in mourning.

Funeral services were held in Washington on Monday, September 26, and citizens of Orange, East Orange and West Orange combined in a memorial service at Music Hall in the afternoon of the same day. Mayor George H. Hartford, of Orange, presided. The exercises included prayer by Rev. Dr. Alfred Yeomans, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, Orange; reading of Scriptures, by Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok, pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church, East Orange; singing by the Orange Maennerchor, addresses by Hon. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark, and Hon. Henry E. Knox, of New York, college classmate of the late President; reading of an original poem, in two parts, "At the Window" and "At the Grave," by Rev. Joseph A. Ely, pastor of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, it being his own composition, and benediction by Rev. Dr. James Alfred Williams, rector of St. Mark's Church, West Orange. Church bells were tolled for an hour, after the service, as a further tribute to the memory of the late President. Union services were also held at the North Orange Baptist Church, and in the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, in the morning.

To the decade of 1880 belongs the record of the longest drought

(1881), the heaviest equinoctial or line storm (1882), the famous blizzard, outdoing all other snowfalls (1888), and an earthquake shock (August 31, 1886), distinctly felt in the Oranges. How feeble are the efforts of men when brought face to face with the elements! In the twinkling of the eye, as it were, the toil of many years becomes a ruin, and accumulated gains of many years of laborious undertakings are nullified and made worthless. Storms had caused greater damage in the community than did the one beginning on September 20, 1882, but it was the only one of record which destroyed human life.

The rain began falling in light showers on the evening of this day, continuing until the third day, on Saturday, when it increased in violence. The downpour became a cloudburst. Hat factory employees in the proximity of brooks were in many instances compelled to wade waist deep in water to reach terra firma, and row boats were requisitioned for securing greater safety, particularly for the women who would otherwise have been marooned. The flood reached its greatest height in the section bounded by Washington, North Park, River and Dodd streets, all the territory excepting the high land backing on Washington street being filled with water, averaging about three feet in depth. The hat factory owned and operated by George H. Gill was flooded about 4:30 o'clock, when the storm was at its height, and the operatives were ordered to make the quickest exit to safety on the adjoining streets not under water. John Moore, foreman, volunteered to row the boat which had been brought in from Springdale Lake.

One swirling, roaring body of water, covered a large area, and a middle current moving with great velocity toward the lower levels below North Park street, was to be overcome. Several successful trips were made and then Miss Grace G. Roff begged to be taken across the current to North Park street, which would make it possible for her to reach her home quicker than by the Day street route. Moore made the effort. The boat was caught in the whirling, seething tide, upset and carried away, while he clung to a portion of a dam with one hand and held Miss Roff with the other. She was quickly torn from his grasp and carried over the dam into the water, tossed about as an egg-shell upon the eddying tide. No human help could reach her. The body was found the next morning—Sabbath Day—on the flats in the rear of the Franklin School. The rain ceased at midnight on Saturday. A total of 12.60 inches of water had fallen since the showers began on September 20, a period of practically three days, but the actual precipitation was during about sixty hours. The material loss sustained, confined to the hat factories, was comparatively light because of ample opportunity given the owners to move portable articles to places of greater security.

Weather prognostications for Sunday, March 11, 1888, were "fair weather, cool, easterly winds, followed by warmer weather and rain."

When the people retired a light rain was falling, but the mercury in the thermometer lowered decisively during the night, changing the rain at daybreak to an old-fashioned snow-storm instead of the song of the returning birds which it was thought would be a possibility with the balmy weather prophesied. The storm increased in fury. A few trains ran on the railroads, the telephone and telegraph service were in commission, but the milkmen, postmen, and others whose duty called them out of doors, were stalled in their tracks before proceeding any considerable distance. The snow continued all day, blocking roads, stopping the horse cars, and making it impossible even for the physicians to make the rounds of their patients. Their horses could not struggle through the drifts. The wind increased in velocity in the afternoon. Nor was there abatement on the following day. Attendance at the polls on Tuesday, while the storm was at its height was much larger than anticipated. It was the time of the spring election for municipal officers. The total vote cast in Orange was 2,212, out of a registry of 3,725. The election officers of the First Ward of East Orange were not able to open their polls until after noon. All day Tuesday the snow fell in great masses, the wind blowing a gale and drifts accumulating many feet in height, making the two-story dwellings appear as if they were toy houses, almost obscuring them where the wind scored its unabated momentum. Trains on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad were stalled in the evening and forced to remain where they were tucked in by banks of snow. A number of women were compelled to stay in the cars through the long night, as there was no possible means of taking them out to the adjoining dwellings. Refreshments were brought to them, however, by the householders of the vicinity.

Trains began running on the Watchung railroad following an idleness of four years, on April 11, 1881. The population of Orange was now 13,000, and the residents living in the northern section were greatly in need of transportation connecting it with the metropolis. Through the instrumentality of David N. Ropes, former mayor, Charles A. Lighthipe, Frank C. O'Reilly, Michael Mohor and Elias M. Condit, the sum of $10,000 was raised to defray the cost of land for the extension of the roadbed from the terminus at Park avenue to Main street, West Orange, which was the strong inducement compelling the managers of the railroad to restore the service abruptly terminated on the last day of August in 1877. A feature of the improvements was the filling in with earth of the ravine at Silver Lake, which had hitherto been crossed by the dangerous wooden trestle works.

When the unprecedented drought was at its height, on August 6, 1881, an alarm of fire was sounded for a blaze discovered in the Peter B. Fairchild factory on Cone street, opposite the Orange depot of the Lackawanna railroad. The sun had just risen in all its fury, and water was

very scarce. The large frame building was a seething mass of flames as the firemen began under the direction of Fire Chief Charles E. Dodd, what seemed a superhuman effort to quench them. The coal yard of S. & C. A. Lindsley adjoining was caught in the conflagration. People flocked from every section of the city and adjoining municipalities to witness the spectacle, and so serious was the situation that "The Orange Journal" issued an extra, giving details of the fire. Not until noonday was the element conquered, fortunately confined to the area where discovered. The loss was $57,000. Another fire occurred at about 5:30 o'clock in the afternoon of October 27 of the same year, in Allen's stables, on Railroad place, and opposite the scene of the August blaze. Again the Fairchild factory was considerably damaged. The total loss amounted to $19,500. The hat manufacturing plants, which had suffered severely from the ravages of the fire fiend, received their most awful visitation during the night of December 16, at the end of the year, when the factories of Cummings, Matthews & Barry and Sparrow, Venino & Co., on South Jefferson street, near Freeman street, the grain elevator of Captain A. M. Matthews, and five dwellings, were laid waste. The loss was $61,000. One of the hardest fought fires destroyed the Brady building at the corner of Park and Main streets, on January 12, 1885. The firemen were quickly at work but the intense cold weather interfered with their handling of the hose. The water froze almost the moment it left the hydrant. The loss was $10,000. The wood-working factory of Henry M. Matthews and the box factory of Jenkins & Dodd, on Railroad place, near Commerce street, were destroyed on April 16, 1889, involving a waste of $15,000.

Religious services held in the gymnasium of Robert F. Westcott, corner of Highland and Essex avenues, Sunday, July 31, 1887, were the beginning of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, composed mainly of families withdrawn from the Orange Valley Congregational Church. A permanent organization was made on November 21, when a committee representing the Presbytery of Morris and Orange instituted the parish as a Presbyterian denomination. The committee consisted of Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok, moderator; Rev. Dr. Alfred Yeomans, and Elders David L. Wallace and Henry E. Simmons. Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White, father of Rev. Stanley White, who had been called to the pastorate, offered the opening prayer. Dr. Hickok preached the sermon on the topic, "The Necessity for Church Organizations," and the following officers were elected: Ruling elders, Aaron Carter, Jr., I. Remsen Lane, George Washington Smith and William L. Wallace; deacons, Albert L. Miller and Frederick L. Grant; trustees, Elisha M. Allen, William W. Beebe, Edward Corning, Joseph J. Marsh, Captain Ambrose M. Matthews, Clarence D. Newell and Theodore T. Wood. Rev. Mr. White, called to the pastorate, was ordained and installed by the Presbytery on

January 11, 1888, and the name of the Hillside Presbyterian Church, of Orange, formally adopted on January 3. A lot was purchased on the south side of Hillside avenue, between Scotland street and Lincoln avenue, and the chapel, in which services were first held, was dedicated on September 22, 1888, having been opened on July 19.

Plans for the building of the main edifice were soon in process of preparation. They provided for an ample structure, constructed of Portland cement, and on June 19, 1892, the edifice was dedicated at a cost of $50,000, having a seating capacity of 550 persons.

Moving into its first house of worship, built on the east side of Essex avenue, September 17, 1887, the members of the New Church (Swedenborgian), made the event most impressive with dedicatory services of an appropriate character. Rev. Charles H. Mann, pastor, officiated, and Dr. William Mason acted as organist. Rev. J. C. Ager, of Brooklyn, presiding minister of the New York Association of the New Church, read the dedicatory address. The society had been worshipping in Library Hall since its inception in 1866, and was incorporated on November 1, 1880.

The congregation which had been worshipping since 1873 in the frame edifice on the north side of Washington street, west of the Erie railroad, as a non-sectarian organization, changed its denominational relation in the early part of 1881. This action was forestalled in 1879, when it was tentatively agreed to adopt the Baptist faith and practice. The name of the Washington Street Baptist Church was adopted on February 3, 1884, and Rev. J. L. Davis was chosen pastor. Officers elected were Alpheus A. Williams and George Cooke, deacons; William H. Canfield, clerk, and Mr. Cooke, treasurer. The membership was 49, and of the Sunday school, 241. The church was formally recognized by the Ecclesiastical Council on Thursday, February 28, 1884.

Rev. Dr. Henry Martyn Storrs, of Brooklyn, was installed pastor of the First Presbyterian Church on November 1, 1882. He came in his ripened years, and as a pulpit orator ranked among the country's leaders. He soon became interested in the foreign-born, and was their friend in many helpful ways. The voice of Dr. Storrs was heard on all public questions concerning the general welfare. Rev. James Taylor Dickinson, of Richmond, Va., a young man of twenty-five years, was called to the pastorate of the North Orange Baptist Church on January 1, 1886, and he preached his first sermon as the pastor on March 5. He gave promise of a rich addition to the pulpit strength of the community, and before the year had passed filled these expectations.

The Park Avenue Public School, the third constructed of brick in Orange, was opened for the reception of pupils in September, 1883. The lot, 150x250 in size, cost $3,900, and the building $18,997.22. The thirteen rooms afforded a seating capacity of 614 pupils and fourteen teachers. The Oakwood Avenue School was erected of brick, on the west-

erly side of Oakwood avenue, in 1889, at a cost of $41,945.35, including the lot. Twelve class rooms were provided, thus relieving the pressure on the Park Avenue School. The seating capacity of the new building was 499. The Forest Street School is at the easterly corner of Forest and Valley streets, which site had been used for school houses many, many years. The building, also of brick, cost $43,750.51, and the seating capacity over 300.

Through the munificence of Robert F. Westcott, the Orange Bureau of Associated Charities came into possession of the building on the west side of Essex avenue, near Main street, in the summer of 1883. First appearing in the winter 1879-1880 as the Bureau of Registration, it continued its activities in relieving the families needing assistance under this title till the permanent home was occupied. The name was then changed to the Bureau of Associated Charities. Women representing thirteen of the Protestant churches of the Oranges initiated the enterprise, its object being the "employment the basis of relief and inculcate habits of self-dependence, self-respect and industry; to prevent indiscriminate and duplicate giving; to secure the community from imposture; to reduce vagrancy and pauperism by ascertaining their cause and removing it when possible." Depending upon subscriptions of the charitable disposed, the Bureau coöperated with the churches and the Poor and Alms Departments of the various municipalities. The work, non-sectarian and broadly sympathetic, proved an indispensable medium for the strengthening of those families needing its care and preventing the breaking up of homes.

Under the management of Miss Maria Williams and others, the Day Nursery of the Oranges was opened in Hedges' Block, West Orange, April 16, 1883. Children under six years were received during the day, while the mothers were employed in gainful pursuits. This agency proved of great value in keeping the family intact, and making possible the maternal care of offspring of tender years.

Having interested several individuals in the opening of a free reading room for the public, Miss Sarah Martin assembled 169 volumes, ranging from the taste of the student to that of the novel reader, and on December 7, 1883, instituted the Orange Circulating Library and Reading Room. It was located in Central Hall, on the north side of Main street, near North Center street, and Theodore Davis was the first librarian. This was the only effort made to provide free literature since the Y. M. C. A. went out of existence, about fifteen years before. There was a liberal patronage, and on December 30, 1884, the success of the movement having been assured, a charter was obtained, the incorporators being Miss Sarah Martin, president; Mrs. John L. Blake, vice-president; Mrs. James S. Cox, treasurer, and Miss Adele Wetmore, secretary. This was the nucleus of the Orange Free Library, and which was destined to

fill a most useful niche in the general ensemble of the uplifting agencies.

Charles Delmonico, the famous restaurateur, was seriously ill and in charge of nurses, at his home, 229 West Fourteenth street, New York City. Between 11 and 12 o'clock on the morning of January 5, 1884, he eluded their vigilance and disappeared completely. It seemed as if the earth had swallowed him. Rewards were offered for his detention if discovered and searching parties failed to even secure a clue as to the place of seclusion of the missing patient. Frank Hollum and Edward Peer, two young men of Orange, started out on the morning of Monday, January 14, for a rabbit hunt on the mountains. They had proceeded about one thousand feet up Northfield road, when Peer's attention was directed to an object in the gully and which was retarding the flow of water during the January thaw. Upon examination, he discovered the body of a man lying on its back, feet pointed up-stream, and fully clothed. With all haste the two boys proceeded to the Orange police station (there was no police force in West Orange then), and notified Marshal McChesney. The latter showed them a photograph of Delmonico, which they recognized as that of the body discovered in the gully. Hundreds of curious persons were soon on their way up the mountain, and the community was considerably wrought up over the unfortunate ending of the man. Delmonico had wandered up the mountainside in a snowstorm and, overcome with the exertion, fell into the ravine and into his long sleep. The body was removed to the New York home.

Wide-spread interest was aroused over the hidden treasure in the Orange Mountains when the quarrymen working at the O'Rourke plant, south of Mount Pleasant avenue, disclosed a most remarkable and interesting series of basaltic columns. The find was made in the late summer of 1884, and attracted attention of geologists from every section of the country. The surface, after a very heavy blast for about seven hundred feet along the mountain, was made up of rock columns as perfect in form as if cut by workmen and packed in as closely as the hexagonal cells in a honeycomb, resembling the Giants' Causeway on the Irish coast. The columns were nearly all six-sided, though there were some with only five sides, and several of other sizes. At the two extremities of the quarry were perpendicular columns about thirty feet in height, while the higher portion in the middle was made up of columns more or less inclined, as if directed toward a central line. The columns in the same part of the quarry were quite uniform in size and appearance, but those at the northeast end were much the largest, some of them being four feet across on a single side. Those at the southeast section were smaller, but very large, averaging from two to two and a half feet across the sides, while those in the middle were perhaps a foot or more in the same measurement. Rising to the very crest of the mountain, the rocks lost their smoothness and became rougher in formation, but underneath them was a great plat-

OLD METHODIST CHURCH, ORANGE

form of red sandstone extending back and slanting downward into the mountain. The rock was only four to five feet below the working bottom and upon it the gigantic pillars seemed to stand. The geological phenomena attracted crowds of experts, curiosity seekers, photographers and others. Operations were brought to a standstill by Mr. O'Rourke, while all inclined were given opportunity to inspect and study the wonderful disclosure. Teachers and their classes, geologists, scientists and others visited the place in the autumn. The public interest soon waned, and the proposal that the quarry be turned into a park failed of accomplishment.

Anthony Thompson, surviving Essex county slave, died at his home near the intersection of Washington street and Eagle Rock avenue, on September 15, 1884. His great-grandmother, queen of an African tribe, was stolen by a slave trader and brought to America, and was purchased by Rev. Dr. Philip Duryee, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church at Raritan, Somerset county. Anthony, soon after his birth in 1799, was sold with his mother to David Still, and a year later Samuel M. Ward, of Cranetown, now Montclair, become their owner. The latter, at his death in 1822, provided for the freedom of mother and son, but with the request that Mrs. Ward be cared for during her life. The slave was twenty-four years old when released from bondage, over six feet in height, and of powerful physique. Mother and son later made their home on Washington street, in the Brick Church section of East Orange and about 1833 moved to Tory Corner. Anthony's root beer was traditionally the best made beverage in the community and was very popular with the young people.

The Orange Mountain Medical Society was the outcome of a desire of Dr. William Pierson as a medium of closer relationship between the practitioners of the municipalities in the vicinity of the Orange Mountains. He was elected the first president in 1884.

Church bells ringing on the morning of March 14, 1885, announced the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Father John Nicol, who was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and a British subject, though he had lived in this country over eighty years. He had been a resident of Orange since 1816. His home was in the quaint two-story cottage on South Main street. Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok called upon the centenarian in the morning, and in behalf of the session of Brick Presbyterian Church, presented him with one hundred roses in full bloom. Father Nicol had been an elder of the church since it was organized in 1831. Services were held at the home in the afternoon, conducted by Dr. Hickok, a feature being the reading of an address engrossed in a book, which was presented to the host by the church. In the evening a cake with one hundred lighted candles formed the center-piece at the dinner, and Markwith's Brass Band gave a concert for an hour or more. Father Nicol stood well the

day's celebration. In the summer his vitality weakened, and on Sunday evening, July 26, he fell into a never-ending sleep, having lived one hundred years, four months and eleven days. Rev. Dr. Eldridge Mix, former pastor of the old First Church, later pronounced this eulogy of Father Nicol:

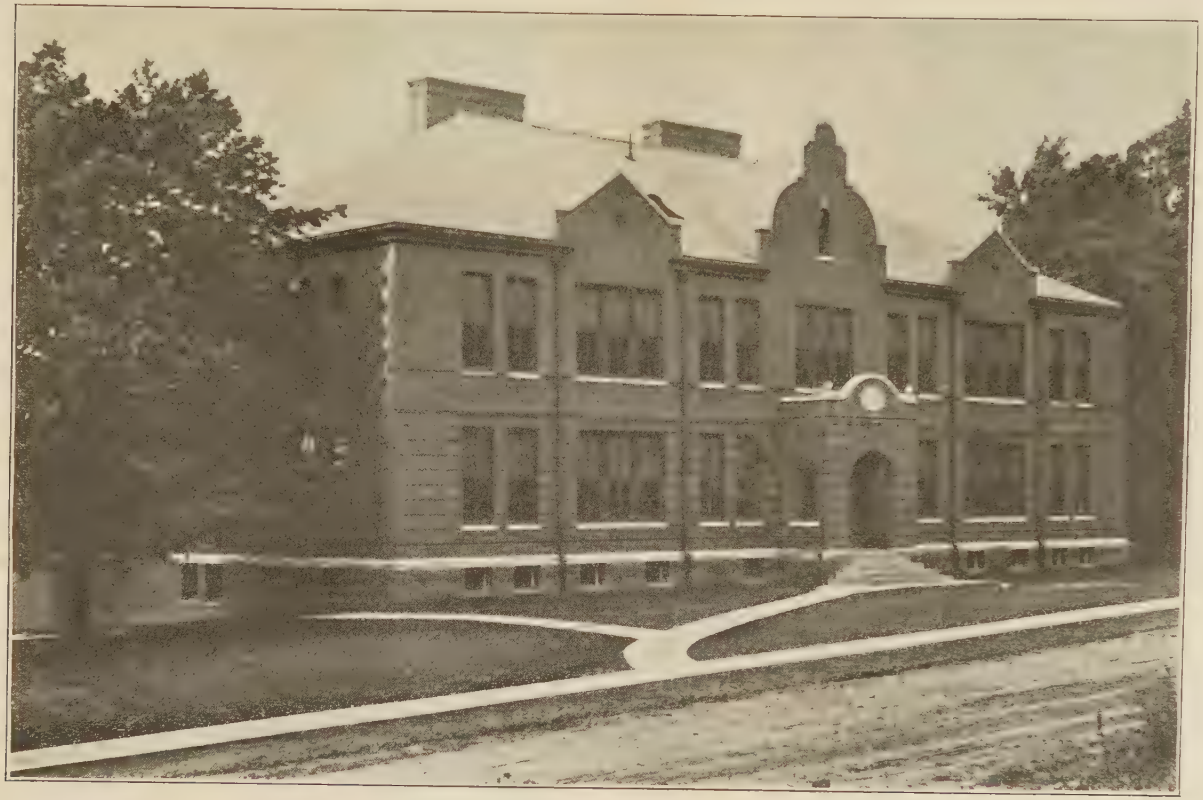
The visitation of the sick and afflicted, of those in poverty and destitution, of those whom others passed by as unworthy of their notice because of their vicious lives and evil doings, was the special mission which he took upon himself. He was neither wealthy nor learned, just a clock maker and mender by trade, living very simply in a humble cottage. But he was great and renowned for his fervent faith, his godly walk and conversation, his knowledge and practice of the teaching of God's word, and for his imitation of his beloved Lord and Master in going about doing good. Whenever sickness fell upon a home there he went as a messenger of healing for the soul if not of cure for the body. When death darkened the door of any household he hastened as a comforter, to enter. Men steeped in wickedness would listen respectfully to his loving words of counsel and warning as to no other. He was the lay apostle of Orange and its vicinity. His presence was as a benediction from heaven wherever he went.

Union Lodge, No. 11, Free and Accepted Masons, decided, on February 26, 1885, to replace the wooden structure in which it had been meeting for the past forty years or more, with a substantial brick building more in accord with its increasing membership and of the community growth. The corner-stone exercises, held on June 24, 1886, were preceded by a parade of the Grand Lodge, Union Lodge, and many other members of the craft. The Temple was erected according to plans prepared by Joseph M. Dodd. Amusement was afforded the people and more or less publicity given by out of town newspapers when the famous Masonic goat appeared at one of the upper windows of the old building, as it was moved down Main street, to its new site on the east side of Park street. The animal's horns were painted red and it was the object of intense curiosity. Needless to say a certain member of the lodge had played a practical joke upon those gullible enough to believe in its presence at the lodge ceremonies. The dedication of the new Temple on Wednesday evening, November 16, 1887, called together a distinguished company of New Jersey Free Masons, including the Grand Lodge officers. Rev. Dr. Charles H. W. Stocking was the orator of the evening. The building was erected of brick, four stories in height, and cost about $50,000.

Club life in the Oranges had its beginning in this era, and around it centered a whirl of social events. The Orange Club was an outgrowth of the Eclectic Dramatic Club, composed of well known young men, incorporated March 25, 1885, with the following: President, Robert P. Hayes; vice-president, Dr. James Y. Simpson; secretary, Walter T. Stephenson; treasurer, Henry H. Snow, and Douglas H. Schneider, Gustavus

OAKWOOD AVENUE SCHOOL, ORANGE

PARK AVENUE SCHOOL, ORANGE



TREMONT AVENUE SCHOOL, ORANGE

E. Zippel, Robert D. Merrill, Frank B. Holmes and James Chittick. Mr. Zippel was chairman of the house committee. The club acquired the premises at 20 Prospect street. The New Year's Day festivities were particularly entertaining as the feature of the year.

The Orange Athletic Club was incorporated in 1886 with the following officers: President, Robert W. Hawkesworth; vice-president, J. Montgomery Hare; secretary, Henry B. Thomas; directors, Messrs. Hawkesworth and Hare, Everett Frazar, Henry A. Potter, John Pettit, J. B. Tilford, Alfred P. Boller, James G. Morgan, George P. Kingsley, Appleton D. Palmer, William A. Brewer, Jr., Thomas B. Criss and Henry B. Starbuck. The club house, erected on a lot on the west side of Halsted street, near the railroad, at a cost of about $13,000, was opened in January, 1888. A tennis building was added at a cost of $10,000, and a long term lease was secured on the field, fronting on Eaton place, and named the Oval. Here baseball games and football contests displayed the sporting proclivities of the members and the club appeared to be of an abiding character. It filled the needs of the people who desired high grade sports.

Hunting wild foxes in the vicinity of the Orange Mountains was a favorite pastime of the Essex County Hunt, organized in 1876, among its members being Charles Heckscher, Henry N. Munn, Edward P. Thebaud, Frank E. Martin, Douglas Robinson, Jr., Charles H. Lee and the Messrs. Hudnut. A pack of beagle hounds was imported in 1877 for "drag" hunting, and F. Merriam Wheeler acted as master of hounds several years till 1880 when Henry N. Munn held the office. The kennels were then stationed in the vicinity of Tory Corner, West Orange. Live foxes were substituted for the "drag." General and Mrs. George B. McClellan were devotees of the sport. The kennels were in 1884 removed to the valley between the First and Second Mountain. The autumn meets attracted nearly 600 persons. In 1887 the Essex County Hunt and others secured a lease of the Hutton Park property, including the mansion house, and on May 23 the Essex County Country Club was organized, the Essex County Hunt being merged into it. The incorporators elected the following officers: President, Henry A. Page, of Montrose; vice-president, A. Pennington Whitehead, Newark; secretary, Robert Sedgwick, New York; treasurer, W. Emlen Roosevelt, Elizabeth; Governors, W. D. Baldwin, Montclair; William C. Clark, Newark; Richard J. Cross, New York; T. H. Powers Farr, West Orange; Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark; H. S. Herbert, New York; Eugene Kelly, South Orange; Douglas Robinson, Jr., West Orange; J. N. Van Ness, Newark; F. M. Wheeler, Montclair; E. C. Thebaud, Orange, and the officers. The formal opening of the club house occurred on New Year's Day, in 1888, and the venture was an assured success. The Board of Governors on July 20, 1889, resolved to purchase the property, comprising twenty-eight acres of land,

club-house, stables, conservatories, lakes, toboggan slide and the entire length of the ravine up to Gregory avenue, for the sum of $65,000. It was increased to $100,000, the surplus being used for remodeling the house and improving the grounds. This was the beginning of the club which has saved for all time a rugged and beautiful section of the Orange Mountain.

The Essex County Toboggan Club formally opened its new club house fronting on Valley road, near Freeman street, in January, 1886, and for several years patrons of the Canadian sport enjoyed sliding down the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain on specially constructed slides one thousand feet in length. Several thousand dollars were invested in the plant.

Esthetic values have always held a fixed place in the Oranges. Gentlemen of culture, native born and attracted here by the favorable environment, have contributed largely to its attractiveness as a high-grade residential community. For the purpose of increasing general interest in the growth of flowers, shrubbery, and the adornment of estates, the New Jersey Floricultural Society was organized in the Upper Music Hall, on February 3, 1887, largely by Orange residents. John R. Pitcher, of Short Hills, was chosen president; Richard Purdue, Samuel Colgate, George J. Ferry, Frederick W. Kelsey, W. H. DeForrest, John Burke, O. D. Munn, Samuel Lord, Jr., John L. Blake, John W. Burgess, William Barr, Joseph Mersereau and Stewart Hartshorne were selected the vice-presidents; P. J. Fay, recording secretary, and Henry J. McGall, treasurer. Chrysanthemum exhibitions in the autumn and the spring display of flowers were features of the activities of this association, giving evidence of skill and enjoyment in the propagation of the plant life.

Musically inclined people were impressed in 1881 with the fact that vocal talent was numerous enough to be heard in annual concerts and that opportunity should be given men and women possessing voices to cultivate the persuasive art. Those banding together under the title of the Orange Mendelssohn Union were Philip Ward, Frank W. Baldwin, D. H. McCoy, Lewis D. Harrison and Thomas J. Smith, and Henry Folsom, who was elected president. Mr. Baldwin was chosen secretary. Sixty-three applications were filed for membership when the first rehearsal was held on October 17, and on November 26 a concert was given in Music Hall. The Misses Root, daughters of George F. Root, the celebrated composer, assisted the Union by singing duets. Four concerts were given each season. Under the direction of Rheinhold L. Herman, the first director, who continued in that capacity till 1887, the repertoire consisting of selections from the eminent composers was greeted at each appearance of the Union by large and appreciative audiences made up of an associate membership.

The first lodge of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks to be

instituted in the county of Essex outside of Newark, was the one formed by residents of the Oranges, Bloomfield and Montclair, in the summer of 1889, and designated Orange Lodge No. 132. The charter was granted in August and headquarters were established in the Post building, at the corner of Main and Washington streets, East Orange. David George was the first exalted ruler and Cyrus Smith was the first secretary.

Orange Council, No. 975, Order of Royal Arcanum, was instituted on June 22, 1886, with twenty-seven charter members. The first officers were: Regent, J. Day Otis; vice-regent, Henry C. Burton; orator, William G. Thomas; past regent, B. T. Martin; secretary, J. A. Alexander; collector, Charles D. Phelps; treasurer, A. G. Stevenson; chaplain, Theodore H. Smith; guide, William H. Wakefield; warden, Dr. Frank M. Wardell.

Clan Drummond, Order of the Scottish Clans, was organized December 17, 1889, in Temple of Honor Hall, Park street. The officers then chosen were: Chief, James R. Stewart; past chief, Alexander Rogers; tanist, Joseph Fleming; chaplain, Henry Morrison; secretary, Alexander Drummond; financial secretary, Robert McFarland; treasurer, Thomas S. Drummond; physician, Dr. Herbert M. Simmons; senior henchman, John Miller; junior henchman, William Baxter; senechal, John L. Miller; warden, A. T. Stewart; sentinel, William Gray; trustees, James R. Stewart, W. H. Fleming and William Scott.

The Orange Building and Loan Association began business on February 4, 1887, when David A. Bell was elected president, and George Spottiswoode, Joseph B. Bray, Edward H. Snyder, Edwin W. Hine, John P. Ennis, Frank X. Schieman, George Lethbridge, Stephen T. Smith, Edgar Williams, George Merdinger and William Parkinson were chosen directors. The association was prosperous at the very beginning and proved, as was expected, of very great help to those citizens desiring to build their own homes, with the inducements offered by the association.

CHAPTER LXXII

ORANGE'S MOST EVENTFUL DECADE—CONTINUED

Midway in this eventful decade the people paused and in mass meeting acknowledged their indebtedness to the Creator for the manifold blessings showered upon them. This expression was made through the famous evangelistic meetings held in the Park Roller Skating Rink, standing on Main street, near Park street, beginning Sunday, September 20, 1885, and continuing through Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. Rev. Dwight L. Moody and Ira D. Sankey, the two evangelists, having an international reputation for winning converts to the Christian religion, were given a hearty welcome. Seating capacity was arranged for 4,000 persons, in addition to the choir of 300. Mr. Sankey was in a very happy frame of mind, when at 8:45 o'clock on Sunday morning, September 20, he informally opened the four-day service by announcing the hymn, "Ho! Reapers of Life's Harvest!" which he proceeded to sing in a rich baritone voice. The service began at 9 o'clock, with preaching by Rev. Mr. Moody, followed by another at 10, and at 3 in the afternoon and 8 at night, when the hall was packed to the doors with a record crowd of 5,000 persons.

The interest increased each day and at the end of Wednesday evening, September 24, the community was deeply aroused and many converts were made. Mr. Moody had strongly urged the need of an association of young men. Acting upon this suggestion, Samuel Colgate, prominent in the North Orange Baptist Church, called a conference of religious workers at his home on Center street, when a public meeting was arranged to be held in Music Hall, October 15, 1885. Preliminary plans for the forming of a Young Men's Christian Association were then made.

One week later Dr. George Bayles, Walter Hughson, Gilbert Colgate, Joseph C. Davis, Frederick L. Grant, George J. Ferry, John D. Cutter, George A. Newman, Richard M. Colgate, Dr. Joseph W. Stickler, Arthur D. Chambers, Samuel F. Jayne and John R. Paddock were elected members of the first board of directors. Gilbert Colgate was elected president; Dr. Stickler, vice-president, and Mr. Cutter, treasurer. E. W. Voorhees was chosen as the first general secretary, and on December 12, 1885, the rooms were opened in a two-story dwelling adjoining the North Orange Baptist Church, on the east. The sum of $25,000 was soon pledged, however, for the erection of a brick building especially planned and equipped for the Y. M. C. A. work—physical, spiritual and educational. Moving with alacrity, the board of directors formally opened the new home on the north side of Main street on January 11, 1887. The building stood in the rear of the lot, to provide space for future building. John T. Swift, successor to Mr. Voorhees, served about a year, when he

resigned to take up work as a missionary in Japan. Sumner F. Dudley, the next general secretary, came in October, 1887, and continuing till September 15, 1890, proved very popular, particularly with the boys. His memory is revered by hundreds of men who remember the genial, kindly hearted secretary. Thus the Y. M. C. A. begun in the memorable decade of 1880, was sent on its long mission of helping young men to places of anchorage and of usefulness in the world.

Long had the residents in the southern section of Orange desired transportation to the center of the city and also across town reaching the outlying municipalities. Overtures therefore made by Francis M. Eppley, president of a corporation to be known as the Orange Crosstown Railway Company, to the Common Council on August 2, 1886, for a franchise to operate its line were eagerly received. The route as proposed extended from McChesney street along Scotland street, to Central avenue, to Lincoln avenue, Henry street, Cone street and Day street, to the car barn at Washington and Dodd streets. Horses were to furnish the power. For a consideration of a license fee of five dollars per car per annum during the first five years and $20 per car for every year thereafter, an enduring franchise was given the corporation. On November 1, 1886, work on the road bed was begun at Scotland and McChesney streets. Mr. Eppley at the same time purchased the house at the corner of Dodd and Washington streets, for use as the office and waiting room, while the land adjoining was to be utilized for stables. The first car was run over the line on May 27, 1887, between the Lackawanna tracks crossing at Cone street and to the Erie tracks on Washington street. Legal obstacles were overcome (injunctions secured by the railroad companies) and the entire line was soon in operation. Franchises for a continuance of the route to Bloomfield were soon forthcoming from East Orange and Bloomfield. The first car left the terminal at Washington and Dodd streets on Thursday evening, June 7, 1888, for Bloomfield. Superintendent John F. Waller handled the reins, and the horses and car were decorated with flags and plumes. Cheers greeted the vehicle as the bells around the horses' necks gave warning of its approach. Two regular cars followed. Besides Mr. Eppley, Edward A. Pearson and others associated with the company, officials of various municipalities were included among the passengers making the initial trip. The line stopped at the tracks of the Lackawanna in Bloomfield and from there the party marched to the American House, where a banquet was provided at the expense of the railroad officials. Toasts were responded to by George Spottiswoode, for Orange; Elias M. Condit, for West Orange; Richard Coyne, for East Orange, and Morris Hulin for Bloomfield.

Mr. Eppley expected to operate the road by electricity, but he was surely ahead of his time, in so far as it related to Orange, when he secured permission from the Common Council to experiment with several

CHESTNUT GROVE, SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION, SHOWING VANDALISM OF NUTTING PARTIES

SCENE IN SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

cars along the Scotland street section of the road. The first car equipped with an electric motor arrived on Tuesday, April 12, and after a few trial trips at the midnight hour and on Wednesday afternoon, the inventor, Leo Daft, gave several public demonstrations. The dynamo was placed in an unused hat factory on South Jefferson street, the power being distributed by an overhead wire, through a shuttle riding on two wires as a track and with a cable depending from it and attached to the car. Six incandescent lights illuminated the car at night. Frequent trips were made up and down the road, from Central avenue to McChesney street and hundreds of persons enjoyed the novelty of riding in the first street car propelled by electricity in New Jersey. Five cars in all were operated for a month or so and early in June the idea of electrifying the entire line was reluctantly abandoned on account of the opposition to its installation, and the horses proceeded to jog along the beaten path to the satisfaction of those property owners who feared the awful things which they felt would follow the introduction of electricity.

Announcement was made on August 31, 1887, that the Orange Mountain Land Company had been incorporated with a capital stock of $250,000 for the development of property on the mountaintop, north of Walker road and south of Northfield avenue. The promoters were the incorporators of the Crosstown Line. They were Francis M. Eppley, Edward A. Pearson and Thomas Marsh. The Orange Mountain Cable Company was organized by them soon after for the operation of a cable line from the foot of the mountain, on Valley road, near Walker road. The westerly terminus was to be at a point near the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church. It was the boldest venture ever undertaken in Orange by mountain investors. The Crosstown railroad was just beginning operations. It was proposed to set off a spur from it in the vicinity of Freeman street, at the corner of which the Highland avenue station of the Lackawanna road was then located, and connect with the proposed cable line. A hotel was built at the mountaintop and ground was broken for laying the roadbed October 3, 1887. An excavation for it was made part of the way, reaching the greatest depth of about thirty feet at the apex. The road was completed April 29, 1893. Stages conveyed all desiring to ride over the line, gratis, from 3 to 6 o'clock in the afternoon. Crowds gathered and the sensation of ascending and descending the mountain by the cable process was unique indeed. The power house was at the westerly end. Fares charged were five cents for foot passengers, fifteen cents for horse-drawing vehicle (round trip, twenty-five cents) and twenty-five cents for a two-horse vehicle (round trip, forty cents).

The Crosstown road proved more of a success financially than the Land Company and the Cable road. Permission could not be obtained, however, to run the tracks to the Highland avenue station of the Lackawanna, and there was no immediate communication with the arteries of

travel till the South Orange and Maplewood line was built a few years later, and even then the patronage was not sufficient to place the road on a paying basis. The end came for the Land Company on May 7, 1895, when the sheriff sold the property at auction to satisfy a claim of George Spottiswoode & Co., for $3,277.53, plus interest, for labor and material furnished. In October of the same year the Cable road was sold under foreclosure sale, it having passed into the hands of a receiver September 24, 1894, and delivered to a corporation of Philadelphia capitalists, on November 27, 1895. It lost $1,000 the first year. Announcement was made on October 23, 1896, that the road would continue for a month or two longer and then it ceased operations. Thousands of dollars were absorbed in the enterprise which seemed so promising of developing land between the mountains and swelling dividends from the treasuries of the companies to the investors. Mr. Pearson lost a fortune in the enterprise, and from which embarrassment he never recovered.

In the early Sabbath dawn of October 1, 1882, Dr. William Pierson, first mayor of Orange, and leader of the movement for incorporating the town, passed peacefully into the noon-day light of the Heavenly Rest. His remains were born to their last resting place by the young physicians of Orange, and laid by them in a sepulchre prepared by himself, amid the surroundings, largely arranged by his own taste, in the Rosedale Cemetery, which it had been for so many years his pleasure to adorn and beautify. Like a ripened sheaf in the field this life, so well rounded in its public usefulness, was taken into the harvest at the age of four score and six years.

There it stood, from the days of antiquity, a great mound of earth twenty feet or more in height, on the south side of Center street, opposite Henry street. Known during the greater part of the Nineteenth Century as "Dan'l Dodd's Hill," it was the delight of the boys to climb up to the summit and view the prospect. The hill was covered with sod and had sloping sides in all directions. Suppositions were frequently offered that the mound contained Indian graves, but nothing was found to prove this. The extensive plain spreading as far as Central avenue on the south and to Parrow brook on the east was used as a baseball field, and here in the summer months adults paid admissions to the ground to see their favorite local nine contest with a group of visitors for the supremacy of the diamond, while the small boy enjoyed grand stand seats on the hill gratuitously. The height was always filled with people on the nights of Independence Day, from which a fine view of surrounding fireworks display was secured. In January, 1886, workmen began removing the earth from the hill, which was then owned by John L. Blake and others, and transferred to the lowland lying eastward. When the hill was leveled, several streets—Hickory, Pierson, Taylor and Chapman streets, were opened through the tract and "Dan'l Dodd's Hill" was but a memory.

FLOWER GARDEN IN THE ORANGE PARK

A century-old landmark disappeared in the summer of 1888, when the Academy, standing on the south side of Main street, opposite the old First Presbyterian Church, was razed, the work beginning on July 23, 1888, to make way for a modern building. The venerable structure had served well as an educational institution till about 1848, when it passed into the marts of trade and at one time the brick construction was fairly obscured from view by the glaring signs plastered over its front.

Plans for the inauguration of free postal delivery for Orange were well under way by Postmaster A. Morris Condit, who had held the office continuously since 1863, when Waldo Tichenor, appointed by President Cleveland, April 1, 1887, assumed charge of the local postal affairs. Arrangements were perfected by the latter for the beginning of free distribution of mail to the citizens on September 1 following. Three deliveries were made, at 9 A. M., 1:30 P. M. and 5 P. M. The first carriers were Patrick Callahan, James E. Kelley, James Conroy, Philip Brenneman, Jr., and Samuel M. Badgley. When the latter resigned his place was taken by Stephen Bonnell. The post office was then at the east corner of Main and North Center street. In a few years it was moved to the first floor of the Masonic Temple.

Electricity as an illuminant was first introduced in Orange in 1888, when several merchants patronized a concern furnishing incandescent service. The plant was erected at 25 Cone street. Stuart Lindsley, realizing the importance of street lighting with the larger arc method, organized the Essex County Electric Lighting Company, of which he was the president. The other stockholders were Charles A. Lindsley, Camillus G. Kidder, Edward E. Sage and William B. Boulton. The Common Council signed a contract with the company on August 22, 1888, for lighting the city with 200 arc lights, of not less than 150 candle power, at $97.00 per light per annum. The time set for its beginning was Saturday, December 1, 1888. At 5:40 P. M. in the afternoon of this day the switches of the four circuits were turned on, and four minutes later the city was illumined with electricity for the first time. It burned steadily at night and gave satisfaction to the people and particularly to the patrolmen, who now had a powerful ally in detecting evil-doers in the nocturnal hours. The company, composed entirely of citizens and taxpayers, was absorbed by the People's Light and Power Company a few years later.

An effort was made by Samuel Toombs, who acquired "The Orange Journal" from Oliver Johnson in 1878, to publish it twice each week, on Wednesday and Saturday mornings, beginning October 1, 1883, with the ultimate idea of branching into a daily issue. The plant passed out of the hands of Edward Gardner, the original owner, in 1870, when it was purchased by James Monroe Reock, a New York journalist. Six years later he disposed of it to Mr. Johnson. Nearly two years were required to demonstrate to the satisfaction of Mr. Toombs that the semi-weekly was

not wanted by the people, and the regular Saturday issue was resumed. Edgar Williams was the next owner, purchasing from Mr. Toombs in 1885, and the newspaper was continued as a strict partizan organ in the interests of the Republican party.

Mr. Toombs returned to Orange in 1888, and firm in his belief of the practicability of a daily newspaper for the flourishing Oranges, embarked with Daniel P. Libby, city editor of the "Journal," in the founding of the Orange "Evening Mail." Interest was considerably aroused over the announcement that the first issue would be sent out on Easter Monday, April 2, 1888. A few public-spirited men of Orange assembled in the press room in the afternoon of that day and animated bidding was made for the first impression. Elias M. Condit, of West Orange, was honored with the coveted possession.

Besides the two proprietors, David L. Pierson was the only other member of the staff, and to him was assigned the duty, as the one reporter, of gathering the news of the community. The first issue contained the story of the culmination of the movement carried on over a year against the Lackawanna railroad by the New England Society for better accommodations and more rapid transportation along its line. Failure on the part of the railroad management to appreciate the power behind the complaint caused a heavy loss financially. The Erie railroad officials, in response to the petition of several hundred commuters, began on this second day of April the running of de luxe trains, under a special headway to New York, for the benefit of the commuters of the Oranges and other patrons. Five expresses started from the West Orange depot at 7:20, 8:00, 8:20, 8:40 and 9:00 and were equipped identically as those in service on the main line. Stages leaving the corner of Main and Prospect streets, and the corner of Main and Day streets, carried the passengers from the city center to the depots. Corresponding trains left Jersey City in the late afternoon. For a time all went merrily. The ideal service had its handicap, however, in being too far removed for the accommodation of the patrons living in the southern part of the Oranges. Within a year the Erie resumed its accustomed service and the Lackawanna, having been thoroughly chastised, was no longer called "The Delay, Linger and Wait Road."

Mr. Toombs, editor of the "Evening Mail," died March 20, 1889, at the age of forty-five years. Rev. Dr. Alfred Yeomans, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, where Mr. Toombs attended, and who was with the latter a great deal during his illness, also died on this day. Mr. Toombs served his country with the Thirteenth New Jersey Volunteers in the Civil War, and as a publisher his greatest achievement was in the able assistance given the city authorities during the installation of the water works. The "Mail" continued more or less prosperously till November 24, 1891, when it ceased its daily visits to homes in the Oranges.

Daniel A Dugan, a newspaper writer, began the publication of the "Orange Herald" in 1888, which was issued each Saturday. Thomas F. Lane became the owner in 1893, and in 1895 it was merged with the "Orange Journal."

Hayward Augustus Harvey, who lived at the corner of Main and Hillyer streets, and who devised the machinery for making screws, washers, bolts, springs, wire nails, etc., perfected his patent in 1888 for hardening or carbonizing steel on the surface and the raising of a low to a high grade of steel. The process was not only adopted by the United States Government but by the armor plate makers of Europe. In 1889 Mr. Harvey formed the Harvey Steel Company, of which he was president. His patents numbered over 150, all articles useful for the daily life of the people.

Responding to an official invitation of the city, the Society of the Army of the Potomac came to Orange on June 12, 1889, for its annual reunion. Headquarters were opened at the Park House, and a triumphal arch placed across Main street, a few feet distant, was decorated with portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Hooker, Meade, Burnside and McClellan; the shield of the society, and the words, "Welcome." Nine army corps were represented, and among the visitors were Generals Daniel Sickles, Horace Porter, Fitz John Porter, Daniel Butterfield, Abner Doubleday, and others equally famous in the Civil War. The meeting was held in the Park Rink at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and nearly 2,000 spectators were admitted to the exercises. Voss' brass band furnished the music and the opening hour was enlivened with the singing of wartime songs. Rev. Dr. Henry F. Hickok offered prayer. Mayor George H. Hartford gave the address of welcome in behalf of the city, Governor Robert S. Green spoke for the State, a chorus of twenty voices selected from the Orange Mendelssohn Union sang patriotic numbers, and Will Carleton, the well-known poet, read an original poem. General S. E. Chamberlin presided. The First Brigade, N. G. N. J., and a large number of Grand Army Posts paraded from Maple avenue and Main street, in the late afternoon, to the West Orange line; a banquet was served at the Orange Armory in the evening and the next day an excursion was made to West Point by train and boat. These concluded the program arranged by the citizens' committee.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Orange did not have a permanent meeting place till twelve years after the first officers were elected. They were Mrs. Samuel Colgate, president; Mrs. F. F. Ellinwood, treasurer, and Mrs. J. O. Brewster, secretary. The meetings were held in the building at the corner of Main and Essex streets, where a reading room and restaurant were opened. Mrs. Ann Harrison, colored, who was a regular attendant at the meetings, willed her property to the Union a few years later, provided it was used solely for the purpose of the temper-

ance cause. This was the beginning of the fund which defrayed the cost of erecting a brick building at the corner of South Main and Commerce streets, occupied in 1889. The entire cost of lot and structure was $23,000. The faithful group of women associated in the work unceasingly prosecuted their fight against intemperance. Hundreds of men yearly were given a helping hand, and the relief dispensed by the charity of the Union called for innumerable testimonials of appreciation from those who saw the work close at hand.

CHAPTER LXXIII

INSTALLATION OF SEWERS—THE PARK SYSTEM

Orange had been incorporated thirty years! All the departments of its municipal government were working efficiently and economically at the birth of the year 1890. George H. Hartford, who had occupied the office of mayor since 1878, the longest term by many years of the chief executives, was preparing to lay down the duties of his most excellent administration. Henry H. Truman, candidate of the Republicans, was chosen as his successor at the spring election. The population of Orange in 1890 was 18,844.

Parrow Brook, now more of a menace than at any other time since it was adjudged unfit to be connected with the topography of Orange, was under a severe arraignment. Engineers and others had offered various solutions for the elimination of the nuisance and the Board of Health made annual presentments against it. Black dyestuff from the hat factories, housedrainage and general refuse, found a handy depository in the "murky depths." City water was used in nearly every home and the householders were at a loss for a proper medium to dispose of the waste. The combination—the Parrow Brook nuisance and the imperative necessity of sanitary sewers—brought to a climax the long discussed question of providing the city with a sewerage system. Five years or more it was considered by the Common Council, the New England Society and others. Delay was dangerous to the health of the people.

Compact in area, having only 1,400 acres within its bounds, yet the territory did not lend itself readily to the construction of a plant for the elimination of the natural drainage and the household sewage. There was no outlet except at tidewater and two distinctive watersheds were to be considered in plans for sewering the entire city. Where Berkeley avenue crosses the South Orange line, there is an elevation of 225 feet above tidewater. The ridge rises toward the north, the highest ground in the city being formed at Tremont and Berkeley avenues, where it is 272 feet above the tide. From this point the ridge falls with reasonable uniformity to Main street, at an elevation of 195 feet. It then rises to a height of 225 feet above tide on Ridge street, at White street. Then it drops rapidly, disappearing in the valley north of Park avenue, but appears again in Rosedale Cemetery. Water falling upon roofs of houses on this ridge is so divided that the part flowing down the east side will pass through the Second River valley to the Passaic river at Belleville, while the drain flowing from the west slope will unite with the water in the east branch of the Rahway river. This ridge forms the eastern limit of a

watershed comprising about four hundred acres within the city, which drains into the latter, crossing the southern boundary, and along which the hat factories of the Valley section are built. The stream continues its flow through South Orange, and south of Springfield forms a junction with the west branch of the Rahway river. The drainage of the area through which the east branch of the Rahway river winds its way is exactly the opposite in direction of that in the remainder of the city, embracing approximately one thousand acres. With the exception of twenty acres east of Hillyer street and Oakwood avenue, which drain into East Orange, the area in this section (980 acres) finds a natural drainage outlet in a northeastern direction into the Second river, at an elevation of 138 feet above tide near River street and the East Orange line. The surface water, it will thus be seen, passes from the city through natural streams which leave the city at diametrically opposite points and at equal elevations.

These facts were related by Carroll Ph. Bassett, engaged as special engineer, to a meeting of the Orange Common Council and the committee of fifteen citizens (nine members of the New England Society and six from the city at large), held on May 13, 1890, Mayor Henry H. Truman presiding and Henry Graves acting as chairman of the citizens' committee. Mr. Bassett unfolded his plan for piping the city and constructing the long line to tidewater by way of the Second river valley to Belleville, where the collection could be stored in a chamber and emptied at the tidal flow twice in twenty-four hours into the Passaic river. An alternative plan was offered of crossing the country in a southeasterly direction and emptying into the Newark Bay. That the interests of the city might not in any way be jeopardized, the joint meeting engaged F. P. Stearns, of Boston, and Samuel M. Gray, of Providence, two sewerage experts, to examine and report on Mr. Bassett's plans and specifications. They recommended on July 30 that the outlet at Belleville be adopted, and the report otherwise was approved. The Common Council then invited estimates for laying sewers in the Center street section, and the contract was awarded to the Empire Construction Company of New York. Colonel Daniel F. Minahan, an Orange resident, and member of the company, was in charge of the construction.

Work did not begin until July 9, 1891, starting at the point on Washington street, to which North Center street was to be extended. The other contracts were awarded to the Delafield Construction Company for the northern section; Reynolds, Conway & Co., that of the Valley section and Lee, Smith & Co., for the outlet sewer, beginning at East Day street. The authorities of Montclair and Bloomfield accepted an invitation to participate in a union sewer to start from the latter town, and the cost of the latter construction was divided into three portions. The length of the pipe line, twenty-four inches in diameter, from East Day street to the

union sewer was about 11,700 feet, and the section thirty inches in diameter from there to the tidal chamber 21,600 feet in length. About three-quarters of a mile of forty-inch pipe was laid from the chamber to the river. Numerous obstacles were overcome, and the cost mounted to uncalculated figures as the work advanced. The Empire Construction Company became involved financially and ceased operations for several months while negotiations were in progress with the Common Council upon its demands for allowances on unfinished work and an increase of thirty-three and one-third per cent. on storm sewers to be constructed. An adjustment was made. The forty-two inch storm sewer, beginning at Oxford and Hickory streets, runs northerly through the latter street, to Main street, thence to Canfield street, to William street, to North Center street and empties into the Wigwam Brook at Washington street. The Superintendent of Sewers first received applications for household connections with the sanitary system on May 31, 1894. Fifteen permits were granted. When the work was all finished—pumping station on Chestnut street, in the Valley, the outlet section to tidewater, storm water sewer and sanitary sewers—Mayor John Gill reported to the Common Council on the evening of June 7, 1897, that the total amount of sewer bonds, which covered practically the cost of construction, was $1,041,000,00. The commission paid Mr. Bassett approximated $63,366.82. Plainly this was the most expensive improvement undertaken by the city, but though its cost greatly exceeded the estimate of the skilful experts at the beginning, the results obtained overweighed the financial excess. Parrow Brook was now of the past, and the city was secure from any ill effects arising from the former conditions.

A Board of Trade for the Oranges elected these officers July 28, 1892: Captain Ambrose M. Matthews, of Orange Valley, president; John C. Conover, of Orange, first vice-president; Charles M. Decker, of East Orange, second vice-president; William J. McGall, of West Orange, third vice-president; Frank W. Baldwin, editor of the "Chronicle," secretary, and Thomas M. Cusack, of Orange, treasurer. About one hundred members were enrolled. It lasted but a few years.

The Orange Art Association, which began its spring exhibition of local talent in handing the brush, in 1884, was still in existence in the decade of 1890. Artists of repute far beyond local bounds contributed to these yearly contributions of varied range and stimulated not a few to perform some excellent work.

Kerosene lamps were disappearing from the Lackawanna trains in August, 1891, and gas lamps were being installed. The Park Rink, which had been opened on July 1, 1885, for roller skating recreation, was destroyed by fire which mysteriously occurred at night on August 6, 1891. The water pressure was good but the inflammable material in the build-

ing made a spectacular blaze which attracted people from miles around the city. The loss was $20,960.

Credit for the inception of the Essex County Park system belongs to an Orange resident. Frederick W. Kelsey presented a resolution at the meeting of the Board of Trade, on December 6, 1893, which was unanimously adopted, "that legislation may obtain at an early date that will enable the growing commonwealths in this portion of the State to provide a system of parks and parkways." Copies were sent to Governor Werts, and Senator George W. Ketcham, who represented the county in the State Senate. Mr. Kelsey, responding to the toast, "Orange and Its Suburbs," at the annual dinner on January 3, 1894, enlarged upon the subject and enlisted the aid of William A. Ure, president of the Board of Trade of Newark, who was also a speaker.

A committee consisting of Mr. Kelsey, Frank W. Child, Elias M. Condit, Jeptha H. Baldwin and Joseph S. Holmes, represented Orange in a conference with the Committee on Parks of the Board of Trade of Newark. Through its efforts a bill was introduced into the Legislature, which became a chapter of the Laws of 1894, providing for the establishment of the parks, and giving the Supreme Court Justices authority to name the commission of five citizens to have general supervision. The Board of Freeholders was empowered to spend a sum not exceeding $10,000 in the preparatory work. Justice Depue appointed Edward W. Jackson, of Belleville; Cyrus Peck and Stephen J. Meeker, of Newark; Frederick W. Kelsey, of Orange, and George W. Bramhall, of South Orange, as the commissioners. A subsequent law gave authority to the Board of Freeholders to issue bonds in the name of the county for $1,500,000. This was passed February 26, 1895, and referred to the electorate at a special election in April. The majority of the votes cast favored the issue.

Negotiations carried on by the Park Commission for the acquisition of the tract bounded by Center and Harrison streets and Central avenue, were brought to a standstill because the owner of about sixteen acres, nearly all swamp, refused to sell. This particular plot was needed that a symmetrical park might be established, and as the city of Orange was contemplating running a storm sewer through it, Mr. Kelsey foresaw that immediate settlement was necessary or the park proposition would be lost. The commission authorized him on December 7, 1896, to deal with the owner, limiting the amount to be offered to $20,000. Within a few hours the bargain was made for the sum of $17,500 through Mr. Kelsey's unaided efforts. Frank H. Scott announced to the Common Council, an hour or so later, that the Park Commission had authorized him to declare that Orange would be provided with a park in the triangle. He also stated that the Park Commission had set aside $100,000

THE EYRIE, EAGLE ROCK

THE BABBLING BROOK, SOUTH MOUNTAIN RESERVATION

PLAYING UNDER THE TREES IN ORANGE PARK

for the purchase of necessary land to be incorporated in the park and that citizens had added generous contributions to the fund.

Informal opening occurred on August 25, 1900. Markwith's Brass Band gave a concert in the evening, and an opportunity was afforded the mass of people attending to view the wonderful accomplishment of the Park Commission's engineers. The low boggy land had disappeared, attractive grounds substituted after three years of treatment, and the park was accounted one of the most beautiful in the country. The distance from Central avenue to the apex at Center and Harrison streets measured about three-quarters of a mile; fifty acres more or less were included in the reservation; the maximum width nearly 1,000 feet and a frontage of 700 feet provided on Central avenue. An acre and a half was used in making a lake, a pleasing feature of the general ensemble. The tall, graceful trees, shrubbery, flower beds and other growth, in season, contribute toward a very harmonious setting. Walks and driveways sweep around the park. The total cost of the operations at the time of the opening was, for land, $88,846.76, and for construction, $68,319.41, a total of $157,366.17. Of this amount residents in the neighborhood contributed $16,219. Edward Gardner, first publisher of "The Orange Journal," did not live to realize his oft-expressed wish made in the latter part of the sixth decade that a central park would be laid out in Orange. The country editor, in his day, moulded public opinion, but the people could not see the need of spending money on a park when hundreds of acres only a stone's throw from the center of the village were used for farming. Mr. Gardner died at his home in Bayonne, New Jersey, November 5, 1890. He was the oldest son of Edward and Mary Gardner, of Philadelphia, and was a self-made man.

Among the founders of the Orange Haydn Orchestra in 1893 were George T. Dixon, Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert, Thomas B. Criss, Clifford Smith and L. St. Clair Colby. The idea was advanced that concerts of high quality orchestral selections would appeal to music loving people of the community, and the members soon discovered that there was a large number willing to sustain the enterprise by forming an associate membership, over seventy being added to the list. Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert wielded the baton during the first year, followed by Samuel Von Praag. Four concerts were given each year and a promising future was predicted for the ambitious amateur musicians.

Appreciating the opportunities presented for enhancing the esthetic values of the community, and enthused with the spirit of service for Orange, a group of women met at the home of Mrs. Louis D. Gallison, Henry street, Orange, June 15, 1894, and instituted the Orange Improvement Society. Mrs. Gallison was chosen president; Mrs. W. H. Dyckman, first vice-president; Miss Jane Dearborn, second vice-president; Mrs. Stephen A. Condict, recording secretary; Mrs. Charles J. Prescott,

corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Theodore F. Wood, treasurer. Committees were named to take care of departmental work, including prevention of cruelty to children, sanitary improvements, preservation of beauty of the Oranges, public library, art, memorials and railroad stations. Mrs. Murdock Howell, of Montclair, explained to the women on Thursday afternoon, June 21, some of the things accomplished in that town, and then the society settled down to work. Mrs. Gallison reported on September 8 that three dozen cans for the reception of rubbish, and to be placed about the streets of Orange, had been ordered by the Street Committee of the Common Council, upon the suggestion of the committee having that matter in charge.

Articles of incorporation were filed on September 29, 1894, the incorporators being Hattie L. Bradshaw, Lydia L. Ropes, Katherine B. Gallison, Clara H. Condict, Naomi F. Dyckman, Katherine G. Harvey, Emma L. Lindsley, Eva J. Stetson, Mary E. Wood, Anna C. Cooney, Clara R. Prescott and Jane Dearborn. The name was changed to the Improvement Society of the Oranges.

A most active committee in the spring was that of the preservation of the beauties of the Oranges, which was making improvements about Military Common on May 1, 1895, transforming the unkempt historical ground into a veritable beauty spot. Flag walks were removed and gravel paths substituted, flower beds laid out and shrubbery and trees planted. The cost of these most delightful changes, about $1,500, was secured by private subscriptions. This was the beginning of the formal upkeep of the old-time training ground. Attention was given by the committee to the Valley Park, on Valley street, opposite Forest street, the St. Mark's Triangle, at the junction of Main street and Valley road, West Orange, and the Fifth Ward Triangle, at Cleveland and Alden streets. Persistently and consistently the women went about their self-imposed tasks, freely giving of their time and thereby setting an example for others to continue in their footsteps. Superintendent Andrew Reasoner was in hearty accord with the desire of the Society that the depots along the route of the Lackawanna in Orange be made more presentable. Patrons of the road soon noted a decided change in the waiting rooms, which had long been untidy.

The society next turned its attention to the homes, and on February 4, 1896, set in motion the Domestic Training School Association. Funds were received by subscription to pay for the opening of the institution. Miss Sarah E. Craig, of Cleveland, Ohio, an expert in this training, was engaged as superintendent and the house used by the Shepard School of Music, 432 South Main street, was rented on May 23, 1896. The project was a success from the moment the doors were opened. At the annual meeting of the society, October 9, 1896, it was reported that ninety women had been supplied with situations, 293 applications for positions received

and about one-quarter were filled. The society worked out many problems of interest and value till its usefulness was merged into larger undertakings, such as the institution of the parks, the Children's Aid and Protective Society and other mediums for safeguarding the people's welfare. An everlasting debt is owed the conscientious and devoted women who so practically demonstrated their unselfish interests in behalf of the city. Their labor wrought a decided and healthful change in the city affairs.

Amateur photography was a growing hobby with a number of Orange residents in the winter of 1892, when a few of these kindred spirits informally discussed the idea of having an association for mutual benefit, and where facilities could be afforded for full play of the inclination to develop the beautiful in art. It was decided on March 3, 1892, to inaugurate the Orange Camera Club. Officers were: Dr. Thomas W. Harvey, president; Clarence W. Baldwin, vice-president; Edward H. Graves, treasurer, and Hayward A. Harvey, Jr., secretary. The prospects were very bright for a steady growth in members and interest and they were not dimmed as the years passed on. The temporary headquarters in Central Hall were early vacated for the much larger space afforded by the entire fourth floor of the new Decker building on the south side of Main street, near Essex avenue, on May 1, 1893. The club's activity, before a year had passed, showed that it was a very helpful addition to the community. The harmonious spirit of the members was expressed as they contested with one another in producing prize pictures for the annual exhibition. They were all in unison and with the single thought of securing the best possible results in the ever-widening field of amateur photography. Annual lantern slide exhibitions to which the public were invited was an innovation very much appreciated by those attending. While the club has been the means of producing a vast art array, it has also saved pictures of a number of historical buildings and scenes which would perhaps be lost if it had not been for the thoughtfulness of the members.

Steadily the chief industry of Orange—the manufacture of soft hats—had prospered and its centenary of existence was marked by its greatest yearly product, in 1892. The manufacture of boots and shoes, once employing operatives in large numbers, had been diverted to other centers, and was now obsolete as a local industry. Twenty-one factories where hats were manufactured employed 3,722 operatives in 1892, the output for the year being 397,850 dozen, at a value of $4,849,940. The journeymen, in some instances, received wages amounting to fifty dollars each week and the local tradesmen were also feeling the impetus of the prosperity. Two banking institutions handled these weekly payrolls, amounting to thousands of dollars. The Orange National Bank, which had outgrown its quarters, occupied sixty years, spent $100,000 upon its

handsome new home, completed on the same site, February 23, 1892. The first floor, devoted to banking purposes, was fitted with Mexican onyx partition bases and other up-to-date furnishings, the three floors above being used for offices. Elevator service, the first installed in an Orange office building, proved a very great convenience. Construction was of Indiana limestone. The Second National Bank began in January, 1892, with a capital stock of $100,000. Its incorporators and first board of directors were Charles A. Lindsley, Edward A. Everitt, John C. Conover, Charles H. Ely, George Lethbridge, Fred Berg, Jr., Thomas A. Cusack, Edgar M. Taylor and Captain Ambrose M. Matthews. Dr. Joseph W. Stickler took the place of Mr. Lethbridge, who resigned. Captain Matthews was elected president; Mr. Everitt, vice-president, and Mr. Lindsley, secretary. Mr. Ely was chosen cashier and teller, and Oscar Stanley Thompson was the book-keeper. Banking rooms were opened in the Lindsley building, on Main street, near Cone street, about February 1, 1892.

A new parish was created in Orange on July 15, 1891, when the Presbytery of Morris and Orange instituted the German Presbyterian Church of Orange Valley, and nine days later Rev. John F. Kern was ordained and installed pastor. The corner-stone of the frame edifice erected at the corner of Scotland street and Fairview avenue was laid on July 23, 1892, and the congregation was in occupancy early in 1893. The cost of the plant was $8,000; the membership numbered 170.

The first District Court established in the county outside of Newark, was opened in the Canfield street engine house by Judge Charles B. Storrs, on April 3, 1896. William A. Lord was appointed the first clerk. Camillus G. Kidder was the first president of the Board of Excise instituted March 1, 1893. Under its wise supervision the liquor traffic was regulated and brought under a system which rapidly reduced the number of retail places where intoxicating liquors were sold.

Rev. Dr. John F. Patterson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, assumed the pastorate of the Central Presbyterian Church in February, 1894.

Through the beneficence of the Women's Christian Temperance Union a drinking fountain was presented to the city of Orange on September 11, 1897. It was placed on the westerly end of Military Common.

George H. Sedgwick came over to Orange from Bloomfield one day in September, 1896, set up a press in the Metropolitan building, at the west corner of Center street and Main street, and began printing and publishing the Orange "Sunday Press." His expectations that "a long-felt want" would popularize his production fell woefully from the very day he began the issues. A month or two sufficed as to the inaccuracy of his deduction. The twelve pages constituting the weekly presentation were soon folded away forever.

Now arose the people in opposition to corporate interests. Un-

thinkable was the proposition of the Consolidated Traction Company to lay its tracks on Central avenue, to the citizens of the Oranges in the winter of 1894, who believed that no more franchises should be handed out for their mere asking. An ordinance had been introduced in the Orange Common Council, granting the privilege to the corporation in return for a trifling consideration, to enjoy a perpetual franchise for propelling its trolley cars over tracks to be laid in the avenue. An indignation meeting was held in Music Hall on February 2, 1894. Frank H. Scott was chairman of the meeting, which adopted a resolution that the council "shall not grant a franchise to any electric street railway company to erect a street railway on Central avenue," but "if it is done, not less than $2,500 per year, for a twenty-year franchise, for each and every mile of road shall be exacted." The Park Avenue Association of East Orange was also up in arms on information having been received that the corporation was looking for a franchise on that thoroughfare, which, it was declared, should be preserved forever as a driveway. The fight on the Central avenue franchise was waged furiously. A majority of the councilmen were in favor of passing the ordinance, which had advanced to its final reading. The editors of the local newspapers cautioned them to exercise their best judgment, and Frank W. Baldwin, editor of the "Chronicle," vowed that the "eyes of the whole community are upon the Common Council. The action of each individual member in the matter of granting the franchise will be carefully watched, and woe be to him who dares defy the will of the people." An effort was made to pass the ordinance on March 20, and again at a special meeting on March 23, but on March 27 the enacting clause was stricken out, much to the relief of numerous citizens. They were so aroused over the method employed by the majority of the Common Council in managing the municipal affairs that it was made the issue at the spring election on April 11, 1894. John Gill, Republican, was elected mayor, over John Seymour, Democrat, and president of the council, by a majority of 794 votes out of a total of 4,373 cast. The desired change in the political complexion of the Common Council was wrought and the Republicans were once more in control of the city management.

Another effort was made on the night of April 16 to present an ordinance granting the franchise to the Consolidated Traction Company, before the new Council, the majority of which was opposed to the measure, were sworn in office. No doubt the opposition depended upon the support of President John Seymour, who had been defeated in his candidacy for mayor. The consideration to be paid was $250.00 per mile per annum for the privilege of laying double tracks. A motion was immediately made that it be referred to the railroad committee. The interest was intense as the clerk called the roll. The motion prevailed by a vote of eight to seven. The last move of the corporation to gain a foot-

hold on Central avenue, desperate as it was, failed, because the people were not ready for a trolley line on Central avenue, and they did not care to have it introduced by such methods. The Consolidated Traction Company had, under a legislative enactment, assumed control of the street car lines owned by the New Jersey Traction Company, successors of the Newark Passenger Railway Company. Bonds to the value of fifteen millions dollars were used in financing the deal.

The Newark Passenger Railway Company sent its first electrically propelled trolley car over the Orange division on the night of February 1, 1892, to Tory Corner, at Washington street and Eagle Rock avenue, then the terminus of the road. The remainder of the track to Harrison avenue was opened on June 19. A stretch of five miles of trolley service, with transfer privilege, was now at the convenience of the public, at a rate of five cents for each fare. Travel increased many fold to Newark. An imperative need for the elimination of grade crossings by steam railroads was shown on October 4, 1892, when at 5:15 o'clock a horse car on the Crosstown line was struck by the engine of an express train, demollished, John Moore, the driver, killed, and a number of passengers escaped by jumping from the vehicle, which was caught squarely on the tracks. The first electric driven trolley car passed over the Crosstown line on March 16, 1894, and nine days later the horses were all removed and the line was thoroughly electrified.

Eagle Rock, which had become a picnic ground, having the aspects of a miniature Coney Island, was connected by trolley on June 20, 1894, when the first car passed over the road, from the foot of the Rock, on Undercliff avenue to the terminus, which was then at Tremont avenue and Scotland street. On Sunday, August 26, a car returning with a crowd filling every available space, left the tracks at the first curve on the downward grade after leaving Undercliff avenue, overturned, and sixty or more women, children and men, were scattered about the roadway. Miraculously none was killed but a number of the passengers were injured, all being treated at the Memorial Hospital. The South Orange and Maplewood line, largely financed by Henry A. Page, was being constructed during the summer of 1895, and on November 10, 1897, the extension was completed to Main street, West Orange. This road is often spoken of as the Swamp Line.

The Suburban Traction Company failed after operating the Crosstown line several years, and Receiver Watson Whittlesey sold it at auction on July 6, 1898, to the Orange and Passaic Valley Company, for the sum of $100,000. For twenty-five years the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western Railroad Company had boasted that not one passenger had met death while seated in one of its cars, until Monday morning, January 15, 1894, when an express train running to Hoboken from the Passaic and Delaware branch was overtaken by the South Orange accommodation at the

Hackensack drawbridge. The morning was foggy, and the engineer of the express had stopped on signal. Along came the local train, running at its usual speed, the engineer failing to see the waving lantern of the brakeman sent back to flag him. It was about 8:30 o'clock when the collision occurred, hurling eleven passengers into eternity and injuring fifty-three others. One or two of the latter were from the Oranges. Quickly as circumstances permitted, a block system was installed, and on June 12, 1894, was in thorough working order between South Orange and the scene of the accident. Announcement by the management that Sunday trains would be placed on the Lackawanna railroad brought forth a storm of opposition in the winter of 1899. The Ministers' Association of Hoboken sent a petition to the company requesting that the order issued by the company scheduling trains for Sunday, March 19, be rescinded. Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, pastor of the First Reformed Church, East Orange, preached a sermon on the day of installation, opposing further operation. Other clergymen were neutral. The train service continued, however, seven days in the week.

FREE LIBRARY BUILDING, MAIN STREET, ORANGE, 1852

CHAPTER LXXIV

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR—SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL

Skill in military movements and the esprit du corps in evidence whenever the Gun Detachment of the Second Regiment appeared for drill, parade or encampment, attracted the attention of the military authorities and as a reward of merit the enthusiastic National Guardsmen, not more than thirty in all, were given permission in the late winter of 1895 to reorganize the defunct Gatling Gun Company A, of Elizabeth, composed of Civil War veterans. Colonel Marvin Dodd, assistant adjutant general, was the mustering officer when the company was inducted into the State military service on the night of April 27, 1895. There were about sixty members on the roster.

Captain William L. Fish, commandant of the detachment, was elected captain; Sergeant Walter B. Adams, first lieutenant, and Corporal Oscar H. Condit, second lieutenant. Dr. William B. Graves was later commissioned surgeon, with the rank of first lieutenant. It required a special act of the Legislature of 1896 to make possible this appointment, as the military law did not provide for a company surgeon. Under this act, David L. Pierson and Abram Mosler were warranted quartermaster-sergeant and hospital steward respectively. Having but two months training, the company went into camp at Sea Girt on July 27, 1895, and acquitted itself most creditably. On its return a movement was headed by Lieutenant Condit for the purchase of the property on North Clinton street, west side, near Carleton street, East Orange, and formerly occupied by the Orange Riding and Driving Club, for Armory purposes. Bonds were issued to the value of $8,000 at five per centum per annum interest. The Gatling Gun Company A Armory Association, incorporated, of which Colonel George P. Olcott was president, had charge of the financing. The Orange Armory was vacated on January 25, 1896, and the dedication of the new Armory on February 12 marked also the first anniversary of Lincoln's Birthday anniversary as a legal holiday. Over $4,000, the proceeds of a four days' fair, November 17-20, 1896, made possible a number of interior changes—the laying of a floor in the drill shed, building of an assembly room, locker room and other accessories. This was indeed a record for a single company of the National Guard of New Jersey.

Thirty-three years the sword had been sheathed, and the guns were resting in the arsenals and armories excepting when used in parades and other peaceable demonstrations requiring the presence of soldiers. The Regular Army could not muster more than 28,000 officers and men in the

winter of 1898, and there were about 100,000 soldiers enrolled in the National Guard.

The Civil War's effect upon the people of the Northland was long effaced. Peace had crowned the intervening years of the Republic, now in its second century of existence as a World Power. Suffering Cuba had enlisted the sympathy of the nation and her desire to be free of the Spanish regime found a responsiveness in the hearts of United States citizens. The destruction of the battleship "Maine" in Havana Harbor on the night of February 15, 1898, brought to a climax the strained relations existing between the United States and Spain. It now seemed only a question of time when the land and naval forces of the country would be sent on a punitive and liberative campaign into the island of Cuba. President McKinley issued the proclamation declaring war with Spain on the morning of April 21, 1898, and calling upon 125,000 volunteers of the National Guard to assist in overthrowing the Spanish power on this side of the Atlantic.

Colonel Edwin W. Hine, of Orange, commanding officer of the Second New Jersey Regiment, since December 7, 1897, hurriedly called his officers in council and all agreed to volunteer, and the men did likewise. Gatling Gun Company A, at a special meeting on April 23, offered its services to Governor Voorhees in any possible way, as infantry or artillery. A telegram was sent to his home in Elizabeth conveying this information. Later he was visited by Captain Fish, who sought a place for the company in the field, but without success.

The Second Regiment was ordered to report at Sea Girt on Monday, May 2, for muster into the United States volunteer army. Other regiments ordered to report at the same time and place were the First, of Newark, the Third, of Elizabeth, and parts of the Seventh, of Trenton, and the Sixth of Camden. Early on Monday morning, May 2, 1898, the Orange companies of the Third Battalion were preparing for their absence from home. Each consisted of eighty-four officers and men. Company H was commanded by Isaac Shoenthal; Timothy Barrett, of South Orange, first lieutenant, and William A. Lord, of Orange, second lieutenant. The officers of Company I were Captain Terence E. Murphy, whose father, Captain Owen Murphy, had marched away to the Civil War, thirty-seven years ago this month; Nathan C. Horton, first lieutenant, and William S. Harrington, second lieutenant. Chaptain Thomas H. Slack, of Orange, was in command of Company K, whose headquarters were in Montclair, and Company M, in command of Captain Edward L. Petty, of Dover, was the fourth company of the Battalion, the latter having its headquarters in the Orange Armory. Major Francis D. Jackson, of Hoboken, was in command. Company K joined the battalion en route, but the other three companies, in command of Major Jackson and accompanied by Colonel Hine, Mayor John Gill and Mayor-elect Henry Stetson,

escorted by the Board of Education, Common Council, Police and Fire Departments, letter carriers and others, marched out of the Armory about 11:30 o'clock and made a short parade about the center of the city.

The public schools were closed and the children assembled on the west side of Essex avenue as the procession passed. Under the leadership of Professor F. G. Handel, director of music of the schools, they sang "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," as the soldiers passed on their way to the train at the Orange station of the Lackawanna railroad. A crowd of ten thousand persons were assembled in readiness to bid farewell to them. Among those gathered were the relatives of the men, notably among them being Mrs. Jackson, wife of the major commanding the Third Battalion, and her group of six or eight children. Their sacrifice was indeed very heavy, for upon his return the business which had been left in another's care was in a hopeless condition. The major soon after died. The engineer gave a blast on his whistle, the band played a lively air, and the cheers and shouts of the multitude made a din never heard before in the community. Farewells were waved, with saddened faces, by those left behind; the men, leaning out of the car windows and standing on the car platforms, shouted adieu, and in a few minutes the train was out of sight. The camp ground was reached early in the afternoon.

After a moist and dreary month spent there (the rain fell every day but three) the physical examinations having been completed, the men were mustered into the Federal service and fully equipped. Marching orders came on May 30. The regiment was to be encamped at Chickamauga Park. Travel rations of hard bread, canned beef, baked beans, etc., were issued on Monday, June 1, and the train required to transport the troops moved slowly southward in four sections. While en route Colonel Hine received new orders from the Adjutant-General's office directing him to proceed to Jacksonville and report to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee, commander of the Seventh Corps. Eighteen members of Gatling Gun Company A were enrolled in Company K. Captain Terence E. Murphy and a detail was ordered on June 10 to proceed to Orange and secure recruits for the four companies of the Third Battalion, conforming numerically to the Regular Army. Each company was to have 106 officers and men. The details were quickly secured, drilled at Sea Girt and then transported to the Jacksonville camp. The first death was that of Quartermaster-Sergeant Howard H. Kiersted, who succumbed to a sunstroke on July 18. The remains were brought to Orange for interment.

Independence Day in 1898 was marked by the dash of Cervera's fleet of Spanish vessels out of the Harbor of Santiago, and its annihiliation by the United States Squadron under command of Admiral Sampson, though he was not present at the fight. For many months the credit of this great victory was debated. Admiral Schley was the commander

during the battle. Then came the surrender of the Spanish army at Santiago, and the one hundred days' war was practically at an end.

The Fourth of July was also marked by a most disastrous conflagration in Orange, the hat manufacturing plant of Austin, Drew & Co., on Nassau street, near South Jefferson street, and nine houses were destroyed, in addition to the stable, where the fire started at about 3:30 in the afternoon, caused by a lighted firecracker. The heat of the flames was intense and the thermometer registered above ninety, but the firemen pluckily attacked the blaze and brought it under control. The water supply was deficient, the pressure feeble, and the loss was $60,000.

The brief duration of the war with Spain demonstrated the patriotism of our citizens. Large numbers were enrolled in New York regiments, and in the "Badger's" crew of the New Jersey Naval Reserve, which saw active service off Cuba. Among those who enlisted in New York was Stanley Augustus Smith, of Orange, corporal in Company K, Fourteenth Regiment; he died at Anniston, Alabama, September 22. Those of the Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, making the supreme sacrifice were: Quartermaster-Sergeant Howard H. Kiersted, July 18; Private Edward E. Vreeland, Company K (member of Gatling Gun Company A), September 5; Corporal Bradford S. Seely, Company I, September 22; Private George W. Dobbs, Company H, November 1; Private Alfred Blunt, Company I, November 15.

Typhoid fever raged in the camp at Jacksonville, and the Second Regiment, one of its heaviest victims, was ordered to Pablo Beach as a relief. While quartered in this place, on a September day, the news was joyfully received that Colonel Hine was directed to proceed at once with his regiment to the camp ground at Sea Girt. The volunteers arrived there on Saturday, September 24, and were given a most fraternal welcome by the Fourth New Jersey Volunteers, in possession of the field. The change from the warm climate of Florida to the invigorating, breeze-swept New Jersey seashore was too sudden for the rank and file, clad in summer clothing. An appeal was made to the Washington authorities by Colonel Hine to allow the officers and men to repair to their homes and report later for mustering out of the volunteer service. The confirming telegram arrived in the early evening, and shortly after 11 o'clock that night a train rolled into the Cone street station of the Lackawanna railroad bearing the members of Companies H and I, of Orange. The fire and police departments and other organizations acted as their escort, bonfires blazed along the roadway of Main street, and the soldiers were dismissed at the Armory, following a brief address of welcome by Mayor Henry Stetson.

Dr. William B. Graves, surgeon of Gatling Gun Company A, volunteered his services for the care of all the soldier patients in the Orange Memorial Hospital, which at one time numbered eighteen. To his credit

be it said that he brought them all back to health. The regiment was mustered out of service on November 17, 1898, and on May 2, 1899, General Orders No. 6 were issued from the office of the Adjutant General disbanding it, and a plan of rejuvenating the National Guard placed all the officers on the retired list. Colonel Hine left the service very highly esteemed by the officers and men.

Memorial Day, May 30, 1899, was the most eventful in the thirty years that it had been observed in Orange. Uzal Dodd Post, of the Grand Army of the Republic, had at last realized a fond ambition that before its day was done, a memorial would be erected as a tribute to the Federal soldiers and sailors sacrificed during the Civil War. The easterly end of Military Common was selected for the site. Temperate weather prevailed, subscriptions amounting to nearly $6,000 for defraying the cost of the statue and its fifteen-foot granite pedestal, were all in hand; the sculptor, W. Granville Hastings, had wrought into bronze the ideas of the committee; and the formal exercises of dedication were planned for the noon hour.

Colonel Edwin W. Hine, marshal of the parade, formed it on Main street, corner of Lincoln avenue, at 11 o'clock. It was composed of Spanish-American War veterans, National Guard companies, civic societies, fire departments, police departments, the municipal bodies of Orange, East Orange and West Orange, and Uzal Dodd Post, escorted by Gatling Gun Company A, of East Orange. The line of march through several streets was marked by an unusual decoration of business houses and homes, the Stars and Stripes being most profusely in evidence. Exercises at the monument were in charge of Wilberforce Freeman, of the citizens' committee, and among the guests were Colonel S. R. Johnson, an engineer on the staff of General Robert E. Lee, commander of the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia, and Rev. Dr. John A. Chambliss, chaplain in Lee's army, during the Civil War. "It is the Lord's Own Day," was sung as the opening number by the United German Singing Societies, under the leadership of Frederick G. Handel. Dr. Chambliss, pastor of the Hawthorne Avenue Baptist Church, East Orange, offered the prayer, and Alfred P. Boller, of the citizens' committee, placed the memorial in the custody of the city. Mayor Henry Stetson delivered the address of acceptance. Selected male voices of the Orange Mendelssohn Union contributed to the completeness of the exercises by rendering several selections. Miss Elizabeth Bradford Pierson, daughter of the late Captain Edward D. Pierson, unveiled the statue, while Gatling Gun Company A fired a salute of twenty-one guns from its station on Barber's Hill, near Prince street and the Lackawanna railroad. The orator, Justice John Franklin Fort, of East Orange, concluded his address by saying: "Because of these heroes and what they gave us, let us here consecrate ourselves anew to the nation, and to their memory, and in the language of

Webster at Bunker Hill, 'Let our object be, our country, our whole country and nothing but our country. And by the blessing of God, may that country itself become a vast and splendid monument, not of oppression and terror, but of wisdom, of peace and of Liberty, upon which the world may gaze with admiration forever.'"

The statue, about eight feet in height, is that of a color-sergeant who has made a stand at the height of battle, with sword upraised in one hand, and the flag held in the other. He is rallying his comrades for one supreme effort. The audience of several thousand persons joined in singing "America" at the conclusion of the program, and Orange was now in possession of its first public statuary.

Campbell's Pond was being prepared for the source of Orange's water supply during the last year of the Nineteenth Century. The upper reservoir, as the one first constructed was known, proved inadequate for a city now grown to a population of 24,141 souls, an increase of 5,297 over the census of 1890, and nearly double that of 1880, soon after which the Water Works were built. A dam was being laid at the southern end of the pond in 1898 and pumping works installed on the east bank. Excavations in the bed, giving it a depth of from three to fifteen feet, a length of about 1,000 feet and a maximum width of 340 feet, insured a capacity of sixteen million gallons of water. The pumps were arranged to draw water from brick wells constructed within the building, connected by a flume with the pond and delivered under pressure to the main for transmission to the city. The water by this new system was sent to the city on February 23, 1901, and gave great satisfaction till the dam began leaking, which wasted much valuable water.

The last year of the old century was marked by the passing of several public men. John Gill, mayor from 1894 to 1898, and four years a member of the General Assembly, died on May 30; Dr. William Pierson, the last of four practitioners, in direct line, first president of the Board of Education, serving thirteen years, and founder of the Orange Memorial Hospital, died on June 12; Robert F. Birdsall, chief of the Fire Department from 1868 to 1870, and Rev. Dr. Anthony Schuyler, rector of Grace Episcopal Church for thirty-two years, in the ripe age of over four score years, on November 22. His assistant, Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, was chosen as his successor.

An event of intense local interest was the laying of the corner stone of Orange's handsome new library, at Essex avenue and Main street, on June 25, 1900. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph W. Stickler donated the edifice in memory of their son, Dr. Stickler.

Golf was first introduced in the Oranges in 1894, when the Mountain Golf Club opened a nine-hole course on Douglas Robinson's farm, and in the spring of 1895 T. H. Powers Farr, chairman of the greens committee of the Essex County Country Club, supervised the first games of this

HIGH SCHOOL, ORANGE

LINCOLN AVENUE SCHOOL, ORANGE

CLEVELAND STREET SCHOOL, ORANGE

sport on a course of seven holes laid out on the south side of Hutton avenue, the main road running through the park. The first automobile agency in the Oranges was established by George G. Bliss, at 531 Main street, East Orange, July 8, 1899, who represented the American Electrical Vehicle Company, of Chicago. Arthur J. Moulton, of Llewellyn Park, made the first appearance on the streets in an automobile carriage less than two months later, on September 5. It was described as low hung, painted yellow, and seating three persons. It was a Dion Bouton machine, "with gasolene as its motive power, and has a capacity of twenty-five miles an hour." The cost of the vehicle was one thousand dollars. "A throng of curious gazers was attracted whenever the carriage stood for a few minutes," said a reporter.

John L. Blake, first counsel of Orange, and who drew the original charter, founder of the Half Dime Savings Bank, and member of the Forty-sixth Congress, died on October 10, 1899. A tablet was dedicated in the North Orange Baptist Sunday School building on October 22, in memory of Samuel Colgate, who died April 23, 1897. He had served forty years as the superintendent.

The Cleveland Street School was opened for the reception of pupils on October 16, 1899. This was in the period marking the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey from his conquest at Manila, on May 1, 1898. The series of "Dewey Days," marking his reception in New York, began September 29, and on the next day Battery A, in which Gatling Gun Company A had been merged, paraded in an imposing procession and thousands of Orange citizens saw the great demonstration in honor of the nation's hero.

William Jennings Bryan, candidate for the presidency in 1900, and who was defeated by President McKinley in 1896, visited Orange on October 26, 1900, and was greeted by ten thousand persons as he began his half-hour address at the band stand on Military Common at 10:38 o'clock in the morning. He was given a very courteous reception, but when the votes were all in at the polls in the November election, the Oranges had declared in favor of the retention of President McKinley in the White House.

The year 1898 also marked a change in the public school system. Usher W. Cutts, despite vehement protests of citizens, was deposed as Superintendent of Schools by the Orange Board of Education. He had served faithfully for twenty-six years, and retired with the good will of teachers and former attendants of the schools. His place was filled by Dr. William M. Swingle, the energetic Superintendent of Schools of Rahway, on June 22.

Highland Park, at the head of the Cable Road, was ablaze with attractions during the summer of 1898. The road, again set in motion by a corporation of which Frank Brewer was president, on April 9 was

transporting pleasure seekers to the resort in very large numbers. The record for the week ending August 6 was 13,607 passengers. Summer nights were enlivened by free band concerts and dancing, and the park was liberally patronized several years till the end came to this latest experiment in the installation of transportation facilities from the valley to the mountain section.

Too long had the children of indifferent parents been neglected, thought the foremost charitably inclined people of the community in the final months of 1898. Opportunity should be given the unfortunate offspring to bring at least a healthy body to the adolescent period, and so the Children's Aid and Protective Society of the Oranges was created and the following directors elected February 1, 1899: Mrs. Albert O. Field, Mrs. Edward L. Kellogg, A. W. McDougall (general secretary of the Bureau of Associated Charities), Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Miss Lillian Bryant, Frank W. Baldwin, Thomas S. Crane, Mrs. Helen S. Burr, William Beach, Mrs. W. P. Richards, Rev. Frank B. Reazor, Miss Laura Lindsley, William Read Howe, Mrs. Charles E. Eaton and Frank C. Wilcox. Dr. Mann was chosen the first president, Mr. Beach handled the subscriptions as a very efficient treasurer, and a year later Augustus W. Abbott was engaged as permanent agent, he to represent the society in all cases of prosecution, investigation and also to have charge of office administration. The need of this society was clearly shown by his ferreting out derelict fathers and making them understand the duty they owed their children.

The century drew to a close with the community happily domiciled in well appointed homes, and telegraphs and telephones had brought the human race into a closer touch than the wisest man in 1800 could have dreamed. Our streets and homes were lighted by electricity. Civilization had made giant strides, particularly in our country, under the Constitutional Government. Edison preserved forever the human voice and gave pleasure and instruction to the world through the inventions of his phonograph and kinetoscope (moving pictures). Transportation by steam and trolley relegated the stage coach to the sparsely settled country, and now they were to go the way of all obsolete things by the introduction of the automobile. The typesetting machine, coming into vogue about 1890, had revolutionized the art preservative (the printing industry). Periodicals were flooding the bookshelves at prices within the reach of the masses. The mental pabulum was fairly surfeited with literary productions. Photography and the development of half-tone plates for illustration in newspapers, magazines and other specimens of the printers' art, were furnishing a wealth of pictorial display for the delectation of the public. Religious, philanthropic and eleemosynary institutions were liberally supported by the generous-hearted of our pop-

ulation. The home-loving disposition from which the pure spirit of service emanated out into the remotest corner was well sustained.

Most beneficent of all acts of our country since the close of the Civil War, was the freedom of Cuba and Porto Rico. The Philippine Islands was in the throes of war out of which final ownership of the rich possession was made in favor of the United States. Our Flag of Stars and Stripes was spotless, yea crystalized with the consecration of the years, and the hope of the Fathers of the Republic was fulfilled.

CHAPTER LXXV

THE TRAGEDY OF THE NEW CENTURY

Summer days in 1901 were nearing an end, business was prospering, and the nation was well administered, when on Friday afternoon, September 6, the people were shocked by a Buffalo dispatch stating that President McKinley had been assassinated—shot down by an anarchist while receiving visitors at the Pan-American Exposition, after delivering a great speech. Changed in an instant from a peaceable attitude, the country was feeling the sting of an outraged sensibility. The President, kindly-hearted, and a favorite with the constituency, was not known to have an enemy, much less one bent upon taking his life. Favorable bulletins were received from the patient's bedside in the evening, which somewhat allayed the aroused public feeling.

The Twentieth Century had started on its course, without official recognition by the Oranges, though a few enthusiastic individuals sounded forth the church bells, factory whistles and firearms as the hour of midnight on December 31, 1900, merged into the new year and century. President McKinley was inaugurated for his second term on March 4, the Administration happily begun, and many enactments toward the growth of the Government into a world elevating agency were expected of him now stricken by the dastard's premeditated act.

One week later it was announced by the physicians in attendance upon the President that he was on the road to recovery—would soon be convalescent. Householders of Orange underwent a strain of anxiety on this Friday evening, September 13, of which there was no inkling when darkness spread over the earth. Dispatches received from Buffalo at the local telegraph office, and eagerly read by those congregated in that vicinity, were less favorable as the night wore on.

Orange was undergoing a temporary water famine. Workmen under the superintendence of Water Department officers were exerting every effort to repair a break discovered in the water main near Wyoming, in the afternoon, this being the only feeder from the source of supply at Campbell's Pond to the distributing system in the city. The people, whose nerves were more or less "on edge," due to the unfavorable news from Buffalo, were brought to a frightful realization of a conflagration without adequate means of extinguishing it when the alarm brought out the Fire Department at 10 o'clock at night for another fire at the factory owned by Peter B. Fairchild, at Reock street, near Center street. On January 23, 1900, the plant was partly destroyed, and on April 4 of the same year the factories of Thomas G. Barber, Henry M. Matthews and

hour, and business, even in the drug stores, was suspended during the afternoon. The Oranges had offered a fitting tribute to a great life and the nation's late Executive.

No doubt the record of the United States, at least in modern days, for the greatest span of longevity, was held by Caleb Baldwin, son of Caleb and Lydia Baldwin, who gained the distinction of living in three centuries. He was born in the Brick Church section of Orange, November 28, 1799. His father was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. When about thirty years of age, Caleb began business as a partner of Jabez Pierson in the management of a country store, the site of which is now the entrance to the Eastern School, East Orange. The centenarian lived till within a few days of his one hundred and second birthday, passing away on October 27, 1901, at the home of his daughter, in Newark.

Miss Jane Eliza Hillyer, daughter of Rev. Dr. Asa Hillyer, fourth pastor of the old First Church, attained the one hundredth anniversary of her birthday on August 3, 1901. She came to Orange when three months old, with her parents, from Bottle Hill, now Madison. Her health was very good on her centenary day and she lingered till September 19, 1902, with the first milestone of a new century to her credit and good measure beside.

Orange's most notable contribution to the new century, in its first year, was the handsome Public Library, erected at the corner of Main street and Essex avenue, at a cost of over $100,000, and an offering of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whipple Stickler as a memorial to their son, Dr. Joseph W. Stickler. The corner-stone was laid June 25, 1900, and the dedication was appropriately marked by addresses of local speakers. Frank H. Scott, of the Library's Board of Advice, presided, and the speech of dedication was made by Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, where the Stickler family worshipped. The building's capacity, it was announced, was fifty thousand volumes. Construction material was of Indiana limestone, the design being classic Greek. The frontage on Main street is one hundred and two feet and the height to the top of the copper dome is fifty-five feet.

A unique memorial, consisting of a knapsack carved out of granite, was dedicated at the tomb of Edward E. Vreeland, in Mount Hebron Cemetery, Upper Montclair, by Battery A, Field Artillery, of East Orange, on Sunday, September 8, 1901. The young man, member of the battery, served in Company K, Second Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, in the War with Spain, and died at Jacksonville, Florida, of typhoid fever.

The century's opening year was marked by the smallpox epidemic which broke out on November 14, 1901, and when brought under control in the late spring of 1902 it was reported that several lives succumbed to

its ravages and the four Oranges were called upon to pay over $50,000 for the bill of eradication.

Rev. Dr. Henry Franklin Hickok, pastor of Brick Presbyterian Church for thirty years, and who was a powerful preacher, died on May 22, 1901, at Burlington, Vermont. He had been pastor emeritus since 1895.

The Civic Club of Orange, an idea of Rev. Adolph Roeder, held its first meeting late in 1902, for the purpose of discussing and attempting to solve questions constantly arising, and involving all the municipalities of the Oranges. They included improvement of roads, increase of transportation facilities, taxation, sewage disposal, municipal lighting plant and other pressing matters before the public. The membership was confined to those who had achieved a civic task. No dues were exacted, each member undertaking any movement defrayed the expense involved, assisted by voluntary contributions of friends of the work and members of the club so disposed. Eighteen organizations were represented at the first session, which was followed by a two-days conference at the Newark Public Library. The general plan of the club in seeking the coöperation of each one of its constituents in considering whatever questions may arise of general interest, elicits a wholesome regard for the organization and its efforts to improve the public conditions where necessary. The club at once took up the questions more or less imperative in their solution, and also applied itself to larger themes, legislative and other State-wide matters. Among the various propositions engaging its attention were the Civil Service, the State Water Supply Commission, the State Public Utilities Commission, Commission Government for cities, and others equally prominent. Four fundamental principles definitely emerged from the varied experiences of the Civic Club—the right to condemn involves the obligation also to commend; voluntary payment of expenses incurred; systematic study of the neglected laws of the Bible, and the Conference plan.

CHAPTER LXXVI

PATRIOTIC AND CIVIC AWAKENING

Orange Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, instituted April 17, 1903, found plenty of fallow ground for the concentration of its activities, its objects being to disseminate the spirit of patriotism born in the period of the Revolutionary War, and to encourage its application in the daily affairs of the people. Officers of the chapter were: President, Albridge C. Smith; vice-president, Rev. Dr. George Lawrence Spining; secretary, Bertram Young; treasurer, Orlando E. Condit; historian, David L. Pierson; trustees, Dr. George H. Richards, William E. Condit, Thomas W. Williams and William D. Schoonmaker.

Plans were formulated by the historian for the first observance of Flag Day in the Oranges, at the First Presbyterian Church, Orange, on June 13, being the eve of the anniversary. Rev. Dr. Spining, chosen as the orator for this historical occasion, offered this tribute to the country:

Without the achievement of the eighteenth century there would have been no Republic of the twentieth century. Oh, America! Thou latter day Canaan of humanity, mighty, enlightened and free Republic, crowned with Liberty, enthroned between oceans, sceptered with law, the organized will of eighty millions of freemen, panoplied with religion, education and morality; regal thou in thy Continental garments of blue and gold and green, fringed with the oceans' sparkling spray, and inwrought with rivers of silver—regal in thy millions of peaceful homes embowered with flowers; regal in thy halls of national council, which by an admixture of the blood of many nations have indeed become the parliament of man and the federation of the world—regal in thy peaceful armies of industry, in thy military plowmen, in thy cross-surmounted spires, in thy flag-surmounted schools, in thy white-winged fleets on every sea, and in thy tiara of a thousand cities, whose domes and pinnacles flash back the splendors of the sun of freedom as it rises to noonday glory!

Oh, stupendous achievement and miracle among nations, who commanded and thou camest, who smote the sea as by an enchanter's wand and bade thee arise, who laid the foundations of thy mighty structure, who conceived and dedicated thee to humanity? Surely, judged by their achievement, thy patriot founders were noble men and descent from them is better title to nobility than any within the gift of kings.

The Metropolitan Building, erected on the south side of Main street, near Cone street, was opened in June, 1903. The Second National Bank moved into its elaborately decorated rooms, at the left of the main entrance, on the 20th of this month. Orange's first building code was put into practice by Henry M. Matthews, the first Building Inspector, appointed August 8, 1904.

Formal opening of the Public Bath, on Wednesday, June 8, 1904,

brought a great deal of joy to Mrs. Charles Hathaway and Judge Joseph B. Bray, generally credited with being the founders. Hundreds of persons have there been taught the art of swimming. Officers of the association, first chosen, were: Mrs. Charles Hathaway, president; Alfred B. Jenkins, treasurer; Rev. Walter Reid Hunt, secretary; executive committee, Mrs. William Barr, Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, Charles Hathaway, John O. Heald, Judge Bray and Edward S. Perry, chairman of the water committee of the Common Council. The first season closed on September 17, with a record of fourteen thousand patronizing the bath since it opened for service on June 11.

Assemblyman Everett Colby, of Llewellyn Park, West Orange, who proposed a most radical change in the election law by eliminating the convention plan for nominating candidates for public office, saw its first operation on Tuesday, September 8, 1903. On this day the voters proceeded to the polls in much the same manner as on election day, and deposited their ballots for their favorite candidates. The method was called the direct primary, and its purpose to insure a more general expression in the selection of nominees for office than formerly existed. It also doubled the labor of the candidate and the party to which he belonged. From this time henceforward the candidates for public office passed through two campaigns (if successful at the primary). The fear that parties might be disrupted by the annual contest within its ranks had no justification in the results attained.

Rev. Dr. James Taylor Dickinson, called to the pastorate of the First Baptist Church, of Rochester, New York, preached his farewell sermon at the North Orange Baptist Church, where he had ministered seventeen years, on September 27, 1904, and Rev. Charles H. Mann, of the New Church (Swedenborgian), accepted the call of the church of that denomination at Elkhart, Indiana, on October 7 of the same year. The First Church of Christ, Scientist, entered its new edifice on November 6, 1904, for the first time. It is located on the east side of Cleveland street.

While a South Orange accommodation train was leaving the Orange station, bound east, Monday morning, October 26, 1903, an express rounded the Lincoln avenue curve, running at full speed on the same track. Air brakes were applied by the engineer, but the inpact was terrific. Several passengers were injured, but no lives were lost in this most miraculous train wreck.

The Record Ambulance trustees moved into their new station opposite the Memorial Hospital on November 26, 1904, and, being in direct communication with the institution, efficiency in service was very greatly facilitated by an interne who from that time henceforth accompanied all ambulance runs. William H. Aborn, chairman of the maintenance committee from the date of inception, continued in charge of the work.

How true it is that from little acorns great oaks grow! It is equally

positive that from small beginnings great movements are born. Little did David L. Pierson realize on the morning of August 2, 1902, when by a sudden impulse he visited the Old Burying Ground, at the corner of Scotland and Main streets, that he was beginning an enterprise destined to have a far-reaching effect upon the community. Unkempt, uncared for, the enclosure entombing the remains of the founders, presented a forlorn appearance. Then and there it was resolved to change the conditions, if public coöperation could be secured.

Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, Regent of Essex Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, enlisted her services. Mrs. John E. Dix, of Orange Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, also became interested. Representatives of the New England Society of Orange; Orange Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Essex Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; Orange Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution; the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the Revolution; the Civics Club and Trustees of the First Presbyterian Church met in the New England Society rooms, May 8, 1904. They elected officers of the Old Burying Ground Association, which it was decided to form, as follows: David L. Pierson, president; Dr. Maria M. Vinton, recording secretary; Mrs. Frank Bliss Colton, corresponding secretary; Andrew W. Bray, registrar; Charles A. Lindsley, treasurer, and Wilberforce Freeman, counsel.

In response to a circular letter inviting subscriptions for the restoration of the cemetery, ample funds were received, and the contractors began the reclaiming process, but were halted by the opening of winter weather. In the spring work was resumed. Poison ivy was grubbed out of the ground, dead trees removed, rubbish carted away, headstones straightened, and the ground carefully plowed over. Grass seed was sown, maple trees planted, shrubbery set out, flower beds arranged, and paths opened for the convenience of the public. The ground was in excellent condition when the spring of 1905 appeared.

The Revolutionary Monument Association was formed in May, 1905, for the purpose of erecting a memorial in the cemetery to the town people who assisted in achieving the country's independence. The representatives were Orange Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution; Essex Chapter and Orange Mountain Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the New Jersey Society, Daughters of the Revolution. Mr. Pierson, who suggested the idea, was chosen president, and Aaron Adams, president of the Essex County Trust Company, was made custodian of the funds. Designs were submitted by artists, and upon suggestion of William J. Baer, art critic of the Association, the model of the "Dispatch Rider of the American Revolution," offered by Francis Edwin Elwell, former curator of sculpture of the Metropolitan

Museum of Art, was accepted. The completed statue and base were to be set up at the Old Burying Ground, for the sum of $5,000.

As a preliminary to the dedication of the monument and of the observance of the Centennial of the first town meeting, which was to be held the following year, a Liberty Pole was dedicated in the cemetery on June 14, 1906, the one hundred and thirty-ninth anniversary of the birth of the national emblem. June was at its best, the air sweet and wholesome, foliage luxuriant and varied, and the Starry Flag, spread in every direction, gave a tinge of rare beauty to the scene along Main street in the afternoon. Ninety per cent. of the school children and teachers participated in the first Flag Day parade, starting from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and thence to the Old Burying Ground. The community in its storied two centuries had never witnessed a more complete individual and collective tribute to any object than that offered to Old Glory on this day when peaceful conditions reigned in the country.

Exercises held on the ground were in charge of Mr. Pierson. Prayer was offered by Rev. Charles E. Hutchison, rector of Christ Church, East Orange; the new Flag, gift of Thomas W. Williams, was raised to the top of the staff by Major Austin Sprague Cushman, a Massachusetts Minute Man of 1861, and the oration of Rev. Dr. George Lawrence Spining, of South Orange, set the crowd cheering enthusiastically for the Flag and the institutions it represented. Several thousand persons attended the inspirational ceremony.

Expressing its satisfaction of the labor bestowed upon the Old Burying Ground, the Common Council adopted the following:

Whereas, The Old Burying Ground at the corner of Main and Scotland streets, in this city, one of the most historic spots in all the Oranges, had through the work of vandals, lack of care and supervision and other disintegrating influences, been allowed to be transformed into a scene of disorder, chaos and dilapidation, wholly out of keeping with the hallowed memories of those honorable and public spirited pioneers in the upbuilding of our city whose names are inscribed upon its weather-worn tombstones; and

Whereas, Through the unselfish and indefatigable efforts of David L. Pierson, President of the Old Burying Ground Association, and the patriotic citizens associated with him in that organization, this historic resting place of the forefathers of our citizens of the present day has recently been rehabilitated and transfigured into a place of scenic beauty and ornate attractiveness, of which the citizens of Orange may well feel proud; now, therefore, be it

Resolved, by the Common Council of the city of Orange, That we extend to David L. Pierson and to the members of said association, on behalf of the people of Orange, our hearty congratulations and sincere thanks for their fruitful labors in bringing about this pleasing metamorphosis of the Old Burying Ground.

Adopted, August 6, 1906.

WILLETT B. GANO, City Clerk. Approved August 8, 1906.
ISAAC SHOENTHAL, Mayor.

Theodore Frelinghuysen Seward, whose fame for the collection of Jubilee songs of colored people and managing tours of the Fisk Jubilee Singers was international for thirty years, died in Orange, on August 30, 1902. He was the founder of the Brotherhood of Christian Unity, the Don't Worry Club, and the Golden Rule Brotherhood. He was also the author of the tonic sol-fa system used in vocal music. Mr. Seward was a veritable Apostle of Sunshine.

Vice-President Theodore Roosevelt visited his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, on the Mountain Crest, July 1, 1901. Two hastily prepared receptions, one at the Gaston Street High School, West Orange, and the other at the Orange Music Hall, gave opportunity to the people to meet the distinguished guest and to express their appreciation of the service he was rendering the country.

The hat manufacturing plant of F. Berg & Sons, at the corner of South Jefferson and Nassau streets, was totally destroyed by fire on June 19, 1902. Its capacity was twenty-five hundred dozen hats per week. Harry E. Winans, a volunteer, but not attached to the Fire Department, lost his life while fighting the fire, which lasted the major part of the night. The loss, $300,000, was the severest of local record.

Representation in the National Guard was again given the city when Companies H and I, of the Fifth Regiment, National Guard of New Jersey, were mustered into the State service on March 6, 1902. Isaac Shoenthal was elected major of the First Battalion, to which these companies were attached. Edwin W. Hine, elected colonel, announced in a general order on October 8, 1902, that he had formally assumed command of the regiment and opened headquarters at the Paterson Armory. The command was paraded in Orange on Memorial Day, May 30, 1904, when the soldiers wore the khaki uniform for the first time.

By an act of the Legislature of 1901, the spring and municipal elections were consolidated with the general election held in November. The first one conducted under the new arrangement was on November 5, 1901. Horace E. Kimball, the principal reporter of Orange, died on November 10 of this year.

One of the most beneficent institutions of Orange is the Orthopaedic Hospital, founded on October 3, 1903, when the first clinic was held under the direction of Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, at the Visiting Nurses' Settlement, 24 Valley street. Twenty-three patients were treated. The hospital was incorporated on December 17, 1903, the founders being Dr. Russell A. Hibbs, Dr. Henry A. Pulsford, Margaret H. Pierson, Thomas L. Raymond, Ruth Marsh, Matilda Beasley Marsh and Mary Roberts Tooker. The rapid growth of the hospital made it necessary to secure larger quarters, and in May, 1904, the house at 148 Scotland street was rented and the clinic and hospital removed there. In February, 1915, the property at 141 Lincoln avenue was purchased, and increased space afforded

the growing work of the institution, the object of which is to furnish treatment to the poor, with special reference to the disease and deformities of the spine and hip joints and others of the more serious diseases of the bones and joints requiring surgical and mechanical treatment, and for giving instruction in the same. All cases of deformity, besides those mentioned, including club foot, later curvature of the spine, infantile paralysis, bow-legs, et cetera, are given treatment. Professional services are rendered gratuitously, but patients are expected, when financially able, to defray the cost of treatment. Any suitable orthopaedic case, without regard to age, race, creed or color, may be admitted.

During the infantile paralysis epidemic of 1916, the clinic building was converted into an isolation hospital for the care of patients suffering from an acute form of the disease. The epidemic proved the need of a more adequate plant for orthopaedic work, and in the following winter $150,000 was raised in a special canvass of the community, which provided a new dispensary and hospital. In June, 1919, the dispensary was opened to the public and work on the main building is well under way. The hospital has been in charge of Dr. Robert E. Humphries since December, 1911, and he is assisted by Dr. G. Herbert Taylor and Dr. William J. Davis. Dr. J. H. McCroskery is the visiting physician, and there is a consulting staff of ten physicians.

During the winter of 1902-1903 a few Homoeopathic physicians of the Oranges and vicinity felt the need of a hospital in which they could treat their patients, and a conference on the subject resulted in the acquisition by lease of a small building on Sussex avenue, corner Third street, in the Roseville section of Newark. The name given was the Homoeopathic Hospital of Essex County, and articles of incorporation were filed March 21, 1903. The building, having a capacity of only twelve beds, was outgrown in the course of a year, and in May, 1904, the property at 133 Littleton avenue, Newark, was purchased, more than doubling the floor space. The trustees were Dr. Charles A. Groves, Dr. Frank C. Bunn, Henry H. Hall, George R. Howe, of East Orange; Dr. G. Herbert Richards, Richard K. Mosley and William J. Rogers, Orange; Dr. Charles H. Shelton, Montclair; Dr. B. H. B. Sleght, Dr. Carl H. Wintsch and Dr. George H. Harmon and W. W. Oppenheim, of Newark. In the spring of 1909, the property adjoining on the south was acquired, giving a frontage of eighty feet on Littleton avenue, and extending two hundred and twenty feet to Sixth street in the rear. Fifty-two beds were provided, twenty-two of which were for private patients. The Dod property, at 159 Littleton avenue, was purchased in 1915 and used as the home for the nurses undergoing training.

Rev. Victor Romanelli, who founded St. Mary's Hospital, in 1904, intended it as an auxiliary of the Roman Catholic parish of Our Lady of Mount Carmel, of which he was the priest in charge. The idea developed

so rapidly and the need of another hospital was so thoroughly expressed by the people interested in the movement, that the entire management was transferred to the Sisters of St. Francisco. The handsome residence of Michael Winters, on the west side of Center street, near Henry street, was purchased and the interior remodeled to meet the needs of a hospital. Thirty beds were provided by the utilization of every available room. They were soon taxed, however, to their full capacity by patients seeking accommodation. Plans for an enlargement were considered, and in the autumn of 1911 local architects were invited to submit competitive designs to meet the emergency. The award was made to Hobart A. Walker, of East Orange, who planned a most excellent arrangement. The addition of wings on either side of the hospital gave the required space. The administration force and maternity ward were placed in the original structure, and wards, public and private, were arranged in the newly constructed part, giving a total of one hundred and twenty-five beds. Four operating rooms and special rooms for patients afflicted with nervous diseases, aural, optical and dental troubles, large solariums, a passenger elevator and incinerators for the burning of refuse, were added to the excellent equipment of the hospital. A chapel, located near the main entrance, was a new feature.

Yielding to a strong desire for the study and presentation of amateur dramatics, a company of young men banded together in the autumn of 1906 and adopted the name of the Paint and Powder Club of the Oranges. It was decided to revive the three-act musical comedy, "The Island of Jalabaloo," written by John Lenord Merrill, and which was produced several years before by the East Orange Lawn Tennis Club. The performance was given on December 6, 1905, at Music Hall, for the benefit of the New Jersey Orthopaedic Hospital and Dispensary of Orange. Another production written by Mr. Merrill, named "Tory Corner," was staged at the same theatre on January 27, 1907. The proceeds were contributed to the fund for the erection of the Dispatch Rider statue, in memory of the men and women of the community who assisted in establishing the Independence of the country. The active members of the club besides Mr. Merrill were Charles B. Yardley, Jr., Samuel S. Yardley, David S. Bingham, Milo W. Wilder, Jr., Frank T. Richardson, Henry K. Duff, Henry S. Morgan, Jr., E. Jackson Ross, Homer J. Diefendorf, G. La Rue Masters, Frederick B. Mead, Arthur D. Walters, Arthur C. Knolhoff, William R. Bingham and Stephen V. B. Brewster.

Rev. Charles T. Walkley, of Oakland, California, was called to the rectorate of Grace Episcopal Church, Orange, on October 13, 1905, in place of Rev. Dr. Alexander Mann, who had been very active as minister and citizen for over a quarter of a century, and who had accepted the charge of the Phillips Brooks Church in Boston.

San Francisco was visited by an earthquake on April 18, 1906, and

on Friday, April 20, the Orange Red Cross was formed at the Bureau of Associated Charities by Miss Margaret Pierson, Rev. Mr. Walkley and others. Elias H. Bonnell, president of the Second National Bank, received the contributions of the people, and under the direction of Bureau officials several freight cars loaded with clothing and other necessaries were speeding across the continent before a week had elapsed.

A fixed affair in the community life is the annual dinner of the Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, which meets regularly on March 17, excepting when it falls upon Sunday. This remembrance of Ireland's patron saint attracts the attendance of citizens regardless of their nativity of the Emerald Isle. The officers first chosen in 1906 were: Laurence T. Fell, president; John B. Everett and Patrick Regan, vice-presidents; John P. Lee, secretary, and Daniel A. Dugan, treasurer.

CHAPTER LXXVII

CENTENARY OF ORANGE

Sheltered most carefully and zealously by its many and varied interests, the community was at the high water mark of its upbuilding in the opening year of the new century. Essentially the character of the community continued residential, though manufacturing interests necessary to its vitality were contributing to its treasury. From the mountaintop to the eastern boundary and from the southern to the northern limits of the Oranges, thousands of homes were the pride of the people who generously supported the numerous institutions erected for their spiritual and physical welfare.

David L. Pierson, historian, who long had studied the genesis and rise of the community, was impressed with the fact that Orange had not once officially paused in its ramifications for the observance of a local anniversary. Upon mature deliberation, he decided to call the people into a grand demonstration in which they might the more securely realize the significance and durability of the growth into a strong American municipality. Could a season be better adapted for such a cessation in the perpetual round of affairs than that marked by the centenary milestone? And so the idea grew from the germ into a living, pulsating movement, practically every home in the Oranges contributing its share of individual participation.

Though officially adopting its name while the nation was in the throes of the War for Independence, the government was not instituted, as we have learned, till April 13, 1807, when the first town officers were elected, the separation amicably made with Newark, and a united people strove harder than ever for the general welfare.

An arrangement of exercises worthy of a community clothed with autonomy for one hundred years, contemplated two striking features—"Old Home Week," and the dedication of the Dispatch Rider statue. Unfolding his scheme to a group of citizens invited to coöperate with him, Mr. Pierson began in January, 1907, the exploitation of the historical festival. Serving on the general committee were Rev. Dr. George Lawrence Spining, of South Orange; Thomas W. Williams, John Lenord Merrill and Charles B. Yardley, Jr., East Orange, and John D. Everitt and Judge Thomas A. Davis, of Orange. Mr. Yardley served as secretary, Mr. Everitt as treasurer and Judge Davis as counsel. Chairmen of committees in whose charge were placed special preparations for the celebration were: Finance, John D. Everitt; Exploitation, John Jay Maloney; Decoration, Hobart A. Walker; Coöperation of Local Societies, John P. Dex-

heimer; Military, Colonel George P. Olcott, also marshal of the parade; Salute, Captain Oscar H. Condit; Dedication Music, Frederick G. Handel; Street Music, Stuart C. Smith; Entertainment of Distinguished Guests, Ira A. Kip, Jr.; Educational, Rev. Adolph Roeder; Public Safety, Councilman Charles W. Romine; Banquet, Gardner Colby; Seating at Dedicatory Exercises, James S. Anderson; Athletic Tournament, William H. Taylor; Carnival, Joseph Stevens; Divine Service, Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend.

Probability of inclement weather induced the deferring of the week of festivity from April 13, the anniversary date, to Sunday, June 9, but the day itself was well remembered. First in the program was the dedication of the High School Building at the corner of Main and Cleveland streets. Dr. George J. Bayles, president of the Board of Education, presided; Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, offered the prayer, and the addresses were delivered by Professor David S. Snedden, of Columbia University, and James S. Riggs, who became superintendent of the schools in September, 1905. Then the Board of Education and its guests proceeded to the lawn, where the Federated Trades Council formally presented a new Flag. A chorus of school children sang "America" and "The Star Spangled Banner," and after the Flag was raised the company adjourned to the Old Burying Ground. A copper box, donated by Hindle & Williams, containing a varied assortment of articles, letters, etc., was deposited in the foundation. Every precaution was taken to prove the receptacle impervious to moisture. The inside box was a cube 12x12x12. This was embedded in the main box by melted rosin, making an impermeable, solid mass.

The following poem was written by Mrs. Isaac E. Gates, who lived on East Park street, at one time, and an autographed copy placed in the copper box:

TO THE UNBORN PEOPLES

By Ellen M. H. Gates.

Ye Peoples of the future years,
  We you salute. To you we fling
From these revolving hemispheres
  A greeting glad. While yet we cling
To earth's old rim, we think of you;
  A watch we keep by day and night,
As plain, in Heaven's unfathomable Blue,
  Your great battalions sweep in sight.

Hail! Hail! to you, ye glorious hosts,
  Ye formless shapes that haunt us now;
Ye gathering tribes, unresting ghosts,
  Behold us here, as low we bow

In salutation to our Kind,
Our kindred dear, whose blood will be
As red as ours, whose hands will find
To rooms we found not, door and key.

Ye waiting Ones that bide your time,
Ye too shall know of joy and pain;
The storms will smite the hills you climb;
The suns will scorch you on the plain.
The seas will lure you; you will go
In paths our ships may never find.
On Isles unknown and peaks of snow,
Your tribes will camp, your horns will wind.

Ye unborn Peoples, we have tried
To march in ranks where none retreat;
In rifts of rocks our records hide,
And you may find them, when your feet
Shall stand in places where our hands
Were torn and soiled by thorn and grime.
To you we leave the Seas and Lands,
And all the glorious spoils of Time.

Advancing Races, Sons of men,
How can ye bear life's awful stress?
What will ye do with sword and pen,
And good and bad, and more and less?
When all our Prophets go their ways,
And all our Anthems are forgot,
What Altars will your builders raise
To Him who lives and changes not?

Ye Legions vast, from depth and height
We beg from Science chart and proofs,
That you may stand in clearest light,
And sign to Saturn from your roofs.
The Earth is prescient now with sense
Of growing power, judicial doom,
Good will to men, Omnipotence
That whispers low, "Make room! Make room!"

Ye Peoples of the future years,
Keep faith with us, the elder Ones,
Wipe out the causes of our fears,
Climb nearer to the central Suns.
We go our way, our names will die,
Ye shall not find them near or far,
Our highest spans in dust will lie
As low as Karnac's pillars are.

Hail! Hail! ye Peoples yet unborn,
We leave you all that Love bequeaths;
Our gems and mines and fields of corn,
Traditions, arts, and Valor's wreaths.

New voices call. We disappear.
Above our dust your songs will swell;
Your banners float,—Our Kinsmen dear,
Hail! Hail! and then,—Farewell, Farewell.

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David L. Pierson presided, and prayer was offered by Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe, oldest native clergyman of Orange. Following the address by Mr. Pierson, the box was lowered into the concrete aperture: Francis Edwin Elwell, the sculptor, pronounced the stone well laid, and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, regent of Essex Chapter, concluded her address, with these thoughtful words: "Let the centuries roll on and every life, like the waves of the ocean, will touch some shore and find an answering chord. The past, the present and the future of our community will be welded together by this flow of patriotism now possessing us."

Judge John Franklin Fort, president of the New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution, delivered the oration, in which he said: "May this statue, when erected, be an inspiration to all men to stand for the preservation of the liberties of the people; the protection of the rights of the weak as against the strong; the freedom of human action along all lines promotive of the public weal; the right of the individual to freely voice in speech or petition his grievances of whatever nature they may be; the equality of all men before the law, the duty of every man to stand for the protection of the rights of every other man and for the preservation of the largest measure of individual and national freedom, consistent with the highest ideals of democratic institutions and republican government. So long as these principles triumph, so long will our country live."

In the evening a banquet was served at the English Hall, corner of Main and Walnut streets, East Orange, at which Gardner Colby, chairman of the committee on banquet, presided, and Mr. Pierson acted as toastmaster. The founders of Orange, were they in the flesh, could have asked for no more from a grateful posterity.

"Orange patriotism is breathing deeply, seeing clearly, thinking fervently, moving energetically," declared Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church, in his sermon on the morning of June 9, 1907. Now was come the opening of the Centennial celebration, in the preparation of which several hundred patriots had spent much of their time for three or four months. The people were enraptured over the prospect forecasted by the committees to whom were intrusted the fulfillment of details of the observance. The Flag of the Fathers was thrown to the breeze, artistically draped and bathed with the pure spirit of a patriotism of peace. Churches, exterior and interior; homes, public buildings, trolley poles, business houses and factories, all were decorated, and on this beautiful Sabbath Day a subtle glow and glory was given to our life and to the institutions. The colors of the Celebration—orange

and white—gave a pleasing contrast in the general effect. The committee on decorations had risen to its noblest effort, and was roundly congratulated for the results attained. It set a standard for subsequent events. Special services were held in the churches, as requested by the committee on divine service, of which Dr. Townsend was chairman, and during the day nearly all the pastors preached at least one sermon, taking as their theme, the Centenary of Orange.

In the afternoon, a parade of the Catholic societies, marshaled by John P. Lee, from Military Common to St. John's Roman Catholic Church, preceded the unfurling of a large Flag at Columbus Hall. Ten thousand persons were assembled about the corner of White and Ridge streets when the exercises were opened by Laurence T. Fell, master of ceremonies. Daniel A. Dugan made the speech presenting the Flag to the parish, and it was drawn out on the rope by Lyman E. Baldwin, of the "Portsmouth," while the band played the "Star Spangled Banner" and the audience joined in singing the anthem. Father Fleming accepted the gift in behalf of the parish, over which he had presided for a third of a century. Judge Thomas A. Davis was the orator. The school children rendered several selections, and Professor F. C. L. Schreiner played a medley of patriotic airs on the chimes.

Standing room was at a premium in the Orange Theatre, corner of Main and Day streets, where the formal opening of the Centennial later in the day was attended by a thousand or more of the town people. "Today marks the beginning of our Centennial celebration," said President David L. Pierson, who presided, "and as we figuratively speaking turn back the hands of the clock to the formative period of our community life we are impressed with the solid and substantial foundation there made. Indeed, we remember that heroic band of men and women who came to the banks of yonder river two hundred and forty-one years ago and there made a settlement dedicated to God and to the highest and best in life. All through these years our community has been blessed with God-fearing men and women who have labored in their day and generation for the good of this beautiful city of homes and which has been so singularly preserved from devastation and pestilence. May the hand of the destroyer of any of our institutions be palsied, and all that is worthy brought forth to the end that we may hand unsullied to the following generation the precious legacy which we have enjoyed."

Rev. John M. Thomas, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, thrilled the audience for half an hour with an historical address, closing with a tribute to the patriotism of the founders of Orange. Hymns were sung by the Orange Maennerchor; prayer was offered by Rev. George Mooney, of the South Orange Methodist Episcopal Church, and Rev. Henry G. Stone, curate of Grace Episcopal Church,

Orange, pronounced the benediction. Taps were sounded by Bugler Fred Fort, of Battery A.

Throughout the week receptions, reunions, luncheons, open-houses, dinners, flag raisings and other forms of entertainment featured each day. Afternoon and evening exhibitions were given at the carnival occupying a tented field on South Jefferson street, near Main street, under the able direction of Joseph Stevens, chairman of the committee. Clear skies attended the celebration till Friday, when a drizzling rainstorm intervened. Battery A fired a salute of forty-eight guns at sunrise in the field adjoining the armory on North Clinton street, in honor of the anniversary. Thousands of visitors streamed into the city despite the steadily falling rain.

Divine service at the First Presbyterian Church was under the leadership of Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor, and chairman of the committee on divine service. A succinct and very interesting review of the church history was prepared and read by Charles A. Lindsley, descendant of Rev. Daniel Taylor, first pastor of the parish. Rev. Dr. Townsend further emphasized the history and traditions of the Old First Church in a brief address. Breakfast was served at the Essex County Country Club, by invitation of its officers, to the distinguished guests of the day.

Thousands of enthused patriots were assembled at the Dispatch Rider statue when the hands of the town clock pointed to the hour of one. Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend had delivered the dedicatory prayer and Mrs. Charles B. Yardley, actively interested in the restoration of the ground and prominent in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, drew the cord which caused the flag to fall from the statue into the hands of waiting attendants. Instantly the chimes in the steeples of St. John's Roman Catholic Church and the Orange Valley Church, began playing "The Star Spangled Banner." Markwith's Brass Band, stationed at the statue, also started the anthem, and Professor Frederick G. Handel led a large chorus of men and women in its singing. Church bells were ringing, factory whistles blowing, and Battery A was firing a salute. Softly a gleam penetrated the sodden clouds as the bronze figure, in its beauty and majesty, was revealed.

Mr. Pierson, president of the Centennial Association, delivered the dedicatory address, in which he offered a tribute to the Dispatch Rider as representative of the forces winning the country's Independence. Mrs. Donald McLean, president-general of the Daughters of the American Revolution; John Temple Graves, of Atlanta, Georgia; Congressman R. Wayne Parker, of West Orange; James E. Martine, of Plainfield; Rev. Adolph Roeder, and Francis E. Elwell, sculptor, were the speakers.

Starting from the Parkway and Main street at 3 o'clock the procession passed through one continuous mass of cheering people to the West Orange line. At the Old Burying Ground it was reviewed by Governor

THE DISPATCH RIDER AT OLD BURYING GROUND, ORANGE AT TIME OF DEDICATION, JUNE 14, 1907

Stokes and officers of the Centennial Association. The National Guard was represented by the First and Fifth Regiments, Essex Troop, Battery A, Field Artillery, and the New Jersey Naval Reserves. Resplendent in their showy uniform, the Old Guard of New York were the special guests of the day. The members of Orange Lodge of Elks rode in a tier-arranged vehicle, and at the reviewing stand they sang "Auld Lang Syne" and other selections. The array of scenes shown by the floats gave color and impressiveness to the pageant, which was over an hour in passing, and which reflected great credit upon Colonel George P. Olcott, who arranged it all as the marshal. Crowning the day's festivities was the banquet at the Woman's Club in the evening, and on the following day athletic games were played on the Ashland Oval, the celebration closing with an exhibition of fireworks in the evening in a field fronting on Mount Pleasant avenue, near the brow of the mountain.

John D. Everitt, treasurer, reported total receipts of $13,494.14 for defraying the cost of the celebration, leaving $1,902.65 after paying all expenses. Part of it was used in building the retaining wall on the Scotland street side of the Old Burying Ground, and the remainder was applied to the endowment fund for the maintenance of the cemetery. A jubilee meeting of the commiteemen was featured by presenting to Mr. Pierson, the president, a framed photographic reproduction of the Dispatch Rider. It was proposed by him that the time was opportune for the advancement of the public welfare by the organization of the Board of Trade, but the advantage was not seized. With the filing of reports the final act of the greatest event in Orange passed into the records of the years.

The celebration had its chief asset, not in the Dispatch Rider, itself a most worthy object of the people's gratitude, but in the high type of citizenship developed during the period of maturing and consummation of the program. Orange was awake, thrilled as never before. Said "The Orange Chronicle:"

> Orange never saw such a demonstration. Never have the people been wrought up to such a high pitch of enthusiasm; never before have we united so thoroughly to celebrate an event of common interest; never has Main street been so thronged, and never before has a pageant the like of yesterday been seen in Orange. As a celebration it was a perfect success. Not a feature of the day aside from the weather, which, after all, had but one deplorable effect, failed of its full importance and capacity to render the occasion memorable. Had it been a fair June day, as we had hoped, the cup of happiness for all concerned would have been running over. As it was we may well say that the cup was brimming full. . . . Considering the vastness of the celebration crowded into one day and the immense number of people who gathered to take part or to witness the goings on, it was admirably handled in every detail. Not a hitch was to be noted in any of the proceedings, and accidents were gratifyingly scarce.

And who brought it all about? The Centennial Association to be sure. But who gathered the Centennial Association together, gave it enthusiasm and inspired each member to his share of the great work; who conceived the idea of erecting the monument to our Revolutionary heroes and celebrate simultaneously the completion of Orange's first one hundred years? Everybody knows who that man is. It is superfluous to tell his name, but it should be repeated at this time and remembered with gratitude by his fellow citizens whom he taught how to celebrate this day. David Lawrence Pierson is the father of the celebration and to him belongs chief honor and credit.

The memory of Dr. William Pierson, founder of the Orange Memorial Hospital, was perpetuated in a bronze tablet dedicated at the Orange Memorial Hospital on March 14, 1907, the inscription being:

> In loving memory of William Pierson, M. D., to whose untiring efforts Orange Memorial Hospital owes its origin, this tablet is erected by those who have benefited by his skill and profited by his wisdom.

CHAPTER LXXVIII

THE WATER SYSTEM—LABOR TROUBLE

Need of a duplicate pipe line from the Campbell Pond reservoir to the city distributing system was glaringly called to the attention of the public on the night of September 13, 1901, when the Fairchild factory was destroyed because the single sixteen-inch main had sustained a break and water was not available for combatting the fire. Patrons of the Water Department were requesting better service. Councilman Edward S. Perry, chairman, called the members of the Water Committee in conference on the problem on January 28, 1904, and later, aided by Professor Denton, of Hoboken, assisted by Albert McGall, of Orange, a recommendation was made to the Common Council that a new arrangement be adopted in furnishing the city's water supply. Destruction of the old Gill mill, a frame structure, fronting on Essex avenue, near the Lackawanna railroad, at midday on October 27, 1905, further revealed the deficiency of the system. The owner, Oscar Willigerod, was compelled to view the destruction of the $50,000 plant, though the firemen worked as best they could. The fire burned steadily, however, till the building was consumed for the want of water. Contracts for construction of the new work were awarded in the autumn of 1907. An auxiliary twenty-four-inch main from the lower reservoir to the new power house erected on Chestnut street, was quickly laid. Abandonment of the machinery and station at the source was part of the general scheme, the water to flow through the two mains to the new power plant, and pumped from there into a twenty-inch pipe connecting with the storage reservoir built on the eastern slope of the Orange Mountain.

A picturesque environment among a group of forest trees, in proximity to Walker road, was chosen as the site. The single compartment tank, 238x128 feet in size, the floor of which was laid at an altitude of four hundred feet, and two hundred and twenty feet above Main and Day streets, attained a height of twenty-five feet. Thus a capacity of six million gallons assured an ample gravity pressure for all time, the water being released from the reservoir into a twenty-four-inch main and sent into the distributing system.

From Beach street along Nassau street, to Scotland street, a new twelve-inch main was laid, giving ample flow for the users in the southern section of the city. A pipe line extending to Central avenue was twenty-four inches in diameter, and from the corner of Lincoln avenue to Main street it was reduced to twenty inches. The testing of the new system was announced for Friday, July 31, 1908.

City officials first inspected the hydrant at the corner of Berkley and Tremont avenues, the highest point in the city. To their very great joy a stream one hundred and one feet in height was thrown entirely by gravity, beginning at sixty-six pounds to the square foot and sustaining a maximum pressure of forty-eight pounds. The former pressure was only twenty-two pounds. In the congested industrial and residential area on South Jefferson street, the height of the stream sent from the hydrant opened at the Connett hat factory reached two hundred and twenty-five feet, and the highest pressure was ninety-eight pounds. The old pressure, at its best, was sixty-five pounds.

Fire Chief William H. Matthews, in charge of the testing, could not conceal his intense delight when this excellent record was achieved. No more would he be haunted with the fear of wide-spreading fires, a menace hanging over his department for the past seven or eight years. The day's exhibition closed with the third triumphant tapping at the hydrant, corner of Linden place and Ridge street, where the pressure was fifty-five pounds, fifteen better than the old system. Orange was now possessed of a high grade water works which could not be outclassed anywhere in the country for fire and domestic service. Frank X. Schieman, water clerk in 1908, reviewed the twenty-five years history of the department, stating that the plant was fully worth $2,100,000, exclusive of the pump addition, then in course of construction.

Advocates of municipal ownership of the electric lighting plant realized the hopes of many years on February 17, 1911, when it was informally placed in commission by turning on the lights throughout the city. For the first time, Military Common was illuminated at night, it being among other places added to the general scheme of lighting under the city ownership plan. Permission was given the public on Saturday, February 18, to inspect the generating system erected in the Chestnut street power house. Arc and incandescent lights of the latest pattern were employed, and the entire equipment satisfied the desires of those citizens who had faith in its ultimate advantage to the city. Favorable comment was made even by those skeptically inclined.

Specifications prepared by Runyon and Carey, consulting engineers, of Newark, were worked out under the general superintendence of Frederick O. Runyon, senior member of the firm. Study was given the placing of lights in the thoroughfares so that there would be little loss of radiation, and economy was practiced in all the operations of installing the plant. Space was reserved for the dynamos during the construction of the power house in 1908, and this item of housing was eliminated from the costs of construction.

John L. Davis, elected a member of the Common Council, in 1897, was the first champion of a municipal controlled lighting plant and a number of efforts were made to erect it, but a long and difficult pathway

was to be trod by the citizens who had carefully studied the general idea before final introduction. Though the vote at a special election held in 1909 was in favor of building the system, a taxpayer sought the interference of Justice Gummere, of the Supreme Court, by means of a writ to review the proceedings. It was denied. This was the end of a long and powerful opposition. Civic Club members, unceasing in their endeavors to bring about the happy result, celebrated the victory with a banquet served at the Plaza Hotel, formerly the Park House, on February 27. Felicitations were exchanged, and the Common Council, the engineers and all having a part in the consumption, were roundly congratulated.

Six years later the cost of maintenance had not materially changed the estimates of the engineers. The cost of construction was $90,000, and the operating expenses in 1917 were $17,498.74. The total amount charged, including depreciation and sinking fund installment, was $26,673.43. In return for this outlay, the city was illuminated at night with three hundred and seventy arc lights, the annual cost of each being $62.65, and two hundred and twenty-three incandescent lamps. Under the Public Service contract the city paid $80 per arc light each year, a clear saving of $17.35. The total difference in favor of the city was $7,386.76, after all expenses were paid.

Strikes or lockouts frequently occurred among the hatters of the Orange district, yet the industry thrived and was vital to the city interests. Differences arising over schedule of prices, employment of undesirable labor and other causes, were vexatious in the extreme. Once in 1882, the entire force of the Orange factories left the benches and marched in working clothes to the band stand on Military Common and there voiced disapproval of the employment of convict labor in the district.

The employers and employees were strongly organized in the winter of 1908-1909. Robert N. Drew and John A. Moffit, of Orange, were respectively president of the Manufacturers' Association and the United Hatters' Association of North America. Trouble was brewing in the latter part of 1908, when the journeymen averred that the Geyer Company had moved its plant from Boston to Philadelphia, so that a more favorable bill of prices could be arranged. Union labels, owned by the United Hatters' Association, were placed in hats made by its members. Discerning a move, it was believed, to lower the schedule of wages, the Geyer Company was refused the use of the distinguishing mark in its factory. The Manufacturers' Association issued an edict that unless the label was restored to the Philadelphia firm, it would be removed from the factories it represented. Systematically the call went out, as a reply, on January 15, 1909, to the members of the United Hatters' Association

of North America that men and women were to leave their work immediately as a protest to the mandate of the manufacturers. In the early morning the order reached Orange, while the hum of machinery indicated a prosperous season with remunerative wages, and singing and chatting operatives were busily engaged in their various stints.

The strike was on! Men walked from their benches, leaving partly finished work, women left the needle in the trimming on the hat, and the hatting industry was paralyzed. It was a most pathetic scene to note the uncompleted valuable material piled high about the rooms in the factories. Fourteen thousand men and women in the various districts were thrown out of work in the middle of winter. Headquarters of the local strikers, numbering three thousand, were instituted at the Orange Armory, where President Moffit addressed them at the noon hour, counseling them to remain steadfast and to be orderly and quiet. The manufacturers prepared for a long siege. Deputy sheriffs were sworn in for patrolling the streets in the vicinity of the factories.

Contributions of money made by other Unions stayed the hand of poverty among the wage earners and their families. The days wore away and spring disappeared into summer. Governor Fort called conferences of the parties at variance but without securing a basis of settlement. Tradesmen were sorely afflicted and the entire community bitterly felt the long cessation of its principal support when the autumn was well advanced.

Judge Thomas A. Davis volunteered his services as mediator. They were accepted by the men and later by the employers. Conferences followed, and, to the credit of the jurist, the long and calamitous strike ended with expressions of good will by all concerned. Rev. M. J. McDonald, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, praised Judge Davis from the pulpit for his tireless work in the settlement at much sacrifice of his own time. The Children's Aid and Protective Society passed resolutions commending the successful labors of their fellow member, and the people generally offered their congratulations.

The actual date of termination of Orange's longest strike is placed as of November 8, 1909, lacking one week of ten months since the blow fell upon the industry. Workmen, however, returned to the Connett factory on October 18, it being the first to rearrange its forces. Orders ordinarily secured by the manufacturers had during the inactivity been diverted elsewhere and it became necessary to build anew. Cheerfully the manufacturers met the employees on the morning of November 8, all agreeing that they were happy over the restoration of the industry. The Union label again found a place in the factories, but best of all was the agreement, proposed by Judge Davis, that a board of arbitration, composed of three members, one each to be selected by employers and em-

ployees and the third by the Governor of New Jersey, to serve five years, and to have absolute authority in the settlement of future disputes.

Within four years normal conditions prevailed in the trade, the pleasing information being sent to the operatives by employers that orders filed on August 19, 1913, justified over-time employment. Prosperity was once more attending the great industry.

CHAPTER LXXIX

INCORPORATED FIFTY YEARS

Only three years had passed since the Centennial of the first town meeting had exhausted, it was thought, the celebrating energies of the people, but when David L. Pierson appeared before the Common Council in 1910 with a plan for observing the completion of the half century of corporate life, and proposing that the municipalities which had set off from the parent body be invited to return to the fold for a reunion and general jollification, instant and unanimous approval was given.

A committee was appointed to carry out the offered suggestions, consisting of Councilmen Joseph A. Birkholz, J. Frank Murray, Charles A. LeMaster, W. Stanley Grinsted and Owen Dolan. These committees were added: East Orange City Council, Councilmen Joseph Lee, John Lenord Merrill and George W. Buggeln; West Orange Town Council, Councilmen Carl Fentzlaff, Wilbur Meeker and Julius Wiegel. Mr. Pierson accepted the position of secretary. Thus organized, the proposal of Mr. Pierson that the afternoon of Saturday, March 12, be adopted as the time for observing the golden jubilee, was heartily concurred in. The actual date was March 13.

One year previous, the centenary of Abraham Lincoln's Birthday elicited a great and responsive testimonial by the city and its people, with a parade of Uzal Dodd Post, the Common Council, militia and various other contingents, from the corner of Main and Day streets, starting at 9 o'clock in the morning. Proceeding to the Flag staff, at the westerly end of Military Common, Commander Jacob Crosby, of Uzal Dodd Post, raised the brand new Flag to the top of the staff. Judge Thomas A. Davis was the orator at the exercises in Music Hall, and his eulogy of the Emancipator and Saviour of the Republic was indeed a noble tribute.

The central attraction of the fiftieth anniversary celebration provided for the appearance of the Police, Fire and other departments of the municipal governments that the people might note the highly systematized and efficient means at hand for their safety and comfort. Unanimity of sentiment of the day's observance proved conclusively that, like a pent-up stream, the people's patriotism just needed the tapping to make it flow forth in pristine glory. Marshaling the line of marching men and moving vehicles was entrusted to Mr. Pierson. The scene of assembly at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument was lively and inspiring. Flags were waving in the sunlight of the spring-like atmosphere, in sharp and contrasting relief of the elm bare boughs, the delicate tracery of the

slender branches adding to the beauty of it all. Markwith's Brass Band, antedating the incorporation of Orange by two years, held the position of honor. The long line of march covered the centers of Orange, West Orange and East Orange. It was altogether a fitting demonstration of the community's growth and met with high praise by the thousands of witnesses. Fire Chief William H. Matthews, while exhibiting the water pressure, at the conclusion, threw five streams in five minutes over the Orange National Bank building to a height of one hundred and twenty-five feet, fulfilling the expectations of the firemen and to the great pleasure of the onlookers.

Mayor Arthur B. Seymour presided at the banquet in honor of the day, served in the Union League Club, a political organization existing a year or two, and the guests were Governor John Franklin Fort; the living former mayors, George J. Ferry, Henry W. Egner, Henry H. Truman and Isaac Shoenthal; Horace A. Bonnell, chairman of the East Orange City Council; Farnham Yardley, of West Orange; Village President Ira A. Kip, Jr., of South Orange; former Mayor William E. Condit, of West Orange; Rev. M. J. McDonald, Rev. Lewis H. Lighthipe and George Spottiswoode. Another happy epochal day was added to those gone before. The Oranges had learned how to celebrate intelligently and instructively.

A tablet was embeded on the north side of the pedestal upon which the Dispatch Rider rests, on October 19, 1909, the day marking the anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis' army to Washington. The inscription upon the tablet reads:

> This statue was dedicated Friday, June 14, 1907. Centennial of the First Town Meeting of Orange, also the 130th anniversary of the adoption of the Stars and Stripes as our National Emblem, in commemoration of the men and women of this community who assisted in establishing American Independence.

Lessons patriotically were drawn from the eulogistic address of Rev. Dr. William Force Whitaker, former pastor of the St. Cloud Presbyterian Church, and then pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, Elizabeth: "This fair heritage can only be preserved and handed down to posterity by the fidelity of those who now enjoy its blessings," said the speaker. "The forefathers were good citizens and good citizenship is now required. The problems before us are great and can only be solved by wise statesmanship, supported by the intelligence and patriotism of the people. This monument and this tablet are evidence that while a century and a quarter have elapsed, the valor and achievement of our forefathers are still held in grateful remembrance. We have profited by their labors; a great nation has grown up; we enjoy the blessings of a civil and religious

liberty to a greater extent than any other nation in the world. The Revolutionary forefathers laid the foundation of this greatness by fidelity to duty, and when duty called they gave themselves to their country."

Responding to the country-wide propaganda for a safe and sane celebration of Independence Day, the Revolutionary Monument Association worked with the Home and School League of Orange for the observance of July 4, 1910, under the new plan. The idea was to bar the use of firearms and high explosives from those of tender years and to substitute a parade especially for them and exercises afterward at the Dispatch Rider statue. An innovation was the ringing of church bells at 9 o'clock instead of at sunrise, more in harmony with modern day habits, and the three thousand boys and girls of the schools, each carrying a flag, and marching in long lines at this hour from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument to the Old Burying Ground, were marshaled by Mr. Pierson, Charles T. Gwynne and Harry F. Miller. Patriotic and civic associations joined the happy throng. John K. Gore was in charge of the children of the Orphan Home and of the Orthopaedic Hospital, conveying them in automobiles. Each child passing around the Dispatch Rider deposited a floral tribute on the base. The flowers were sent to the hospitals. Seated by the statue was a young lady dressed in colonial costume, and sewing energetically on an American Flag, an imitation of making the first colors. Several thousand persons greeted Mr. Pierson, when he opened the exercises introducing Rev. George P. Eastman, pastor of the Orange Valley Congregational Church, as the orator. This form of celebrating Independence Day was continued several years.

The Boy Scouts were recognized in the Oranges on September 28, 1910, when Hunter B. Grant, Boys' Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association, became the first registered scoutmaster, and who raised a troop in connection therewith. Another troop was organized in the Arlington Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, on December 20, 1912, of which George H. Neidlinger was scoutmaster. A first class council was instituted in the city in 1915, with J. W. Patten as the executive in daily employment, but in the following year Mr. Grant was called to the position which he has since held. First-class councils were organized in West Orange in 1917, in Orange in 1918, and in South Orange in 1919. There were approximately fourteen hundred registered Boy Scouts in the Oranges in 1920. The two aims of scouting are character building and citizenship training. Over four hundred volunteer adults are engaged as scoutmasters, troop committee men, council members and merit badge examiners.

CHAPTER LXXX

CHANGED FORM OF GOVERNMENT—IMPROVEMENTS

Two well defined eras of a litle more than fifty years each characterized the municipal government of Orange till 1914, when popular sentiment rapidly developed toward another change. In 1807 the inherited Puritan idea of administering the town affairs was accepted as the best of the time, meeting all requirements till 1860. Then clothed with larger powers under incorporation, there was steady progress of a well ordered community. Opportunity was being seized, however, by wideawake citizens at the end of the Twentieth Century's first decade for the installation of a third change in the local government. The Common Council, consisting of fifteen members, was unwieldy and citizens were urging that a law applicable to the government of municipalities, known as the Commission form, be accepted by this city. It was expected to meet the desire of the public and more in keeping with the prevailing spirit of the times. The centralizing of authority in five commissioners instead of fifteen councilmen was a feature of the measure.

Having outgrown its old quarters in the Canfield Street Engine House, the Common Council in 1901 purchased the property at the corner of Main and Cleveland streets as a city hall site. Colonel Daniel F. Minahan, the owner, received $40,000 in exchange. The lot was finally transferred to the Board of Education when the Council decided not to build there, and it was made the location of the High School building. The former High School building and lot on Day street was in turn deeded by the Board of Education to the city. The renovated interior, at an expenditure of about $50,000, gave ample space for the city departments, besides allowing for meetings of the Common Council on the third floor, and sessions of the Orange District Court. Near the end of the year 1913 the city departments, excepting the firemen, were housed under one roof for the first time. The Police Department occupied the basement.

The political divisions of the Common Council, more or less at odds, made most opportune the culmination of efforts for the establishment of Commission Government. Signatures to the petition were acquired, and on April 14, 1914, the voters decided by 1,855 ballots against 1,612 to accept the new form. Fifty-three candidates for commissioners appeared at the election on May 18. Daniel F. Minahan, city clerk, received a total of 2,096. The others elected in order were Mayor Frank J. Murray, 1,876; William F. Kearney, 1,598; William A. Calhoun, 1,398; Harry D. Wethling, 1,312.

Meanwhile the Common Council was straining every nerve, realizing that its end was near, to clear the calendar of pending business. The ordinance granting the Public Service Corporation a franchise for fifty years to operate a trolley line on that part of Central avenue not already occupied by it, was passed and approved by Mayor Frank J. Murray on May 18. Though the ordinance was duly published, the Public Service officials refused to accept the terms because of operating clauses insisted upon by the Council. The differences were not settled till October 6, and the work of connecting the road with the East Orange terminal and the Crosstown road at Lincoln and Central avenues was begun on April 3, 1915. The commissioners were sworn into office at noon on May 26, 1914, and the Common Council, which held its last meeting on the previous evening, automatically went out of existence.

Daniel F. Minahan, who had resigned as city clerk, and having received the highest number of votes at the election, was chosen mayor, and assigned the Department of Public Affairs; William A. Calhoun, that of Director of Revenue and Finance; Harry D. Wethling, Director of Streets and Public Improvements; William F. Kearney, Director of Public Safety, and Frank J. Murray, Director of Parks and Public Buildings. John Byrne was chosen city clerk, and Arthur B. Seymour, city counsel.

Uzal Dodd Post, Grand Army of the Republic, had secured two brass cannon from the United States Government which it desired to have placed at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument on Military Common. A committee appointed by Mayor Murray endeavored to fulfill the wishes of the veterans but without success. David L. Pierson, secretary, then assumed charge of the matter, secured about $500 in public subscriptions and arranged for the placement of the ordnance on iron carriages specially made at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania.

Mayor Murray's first official act as Commissioner of Parks was granting the permit for this improvement. The dedicatory exercises were set for Memorial Day. Mr. Pierson presided, and Mayor Minahan delivered his introductory address as the chief executive when he accepted the cannon in behalf of the city. The program was concluded at the North Orange Baptist Church, where an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. Arthur Thomas Fowler, who had recently succeeded Rev. Dr. William M. Lawrence as pastor.

Year after year the town clock set in the steeple of the First Presbyterian Church had been for the most part a faithful monitor of the passing hours, its tolling day in and day out was so familiar that it became embodied in the very life of the people. Through the liberality and thoughtfulness of Mrs. Albert Dodge Smith, a new self-winding timepiece and having illuminated dials at night, was substituted for the old instrument, in memory of her husband. Its dedication occurred Easter

DEDICATION OF JEDIDIAH CHAPMAN TABLET ON OLD FIRST CHURCH, ORANGE

morning, April 12, 1914, when Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor, conducted special services in honor of the occasion. The clock started on its long mission promptly at noon and as it began striking the hour a new hymn, composed by Dr. Townsend, was sung by the congregation.

A notable service was held in the church on November 24, 1913, when a bronze tablet was dedicated in memory of Rev. Jedidiah Chapman, pastor of the church in the Revolutionary War period, and chaplain in Washington's army. The memorial, placed on the outer wall of the main entrance, was the tribute of Orange Chapter, New Jersey Society, Sons of the American Revolution.

Most perplexing of problems considered at the town meetings in the early days of the local government was the care of the poor. Regularly as the men folk met to transact public business, the weighty matter of farming out these unfortunates gave the one exciting touch in an otherwise prosaic affair. The procedure continued till 1826, when a tract of one hundred acres fronting on South Orange avenue, later incorporated in the Vailsburg section of Newark, was purchased and used as a Poor Farm. Thus it continued till East Orange and West Orange were erected as separate municipalities, in 1863, when an apportionment of thirty-three and one-third acres was made to each and also to Orange. In 1891 the old farmhouse, which had outgrown its usefulness as a place of habitation, and standing on the part assigned to Orange, was replaced with a more sightly, commodious and sanitary dwelling. Charitably inclined people were now raising their voices for better conditions in the almshouses, as they were called. Though the property had become too valuable, it served as a poor farm till 1910. Home lots were rapidly encroaching upon its domain, so desirable for building purposes, and it was readily perceived by the city authorities that it could not long remain as a farm. Its sale was finally ordered by the Common Council, which received in exchange the sum of $90,000.

Casting about for a suitable place to which the inmates could be removed, the Common Council decided in 1910 to take up an abandoned farm in Livingston township, having a frontage on Livingston avenue, consisting of fifty-seven acres, and distant from the corner of Main and Day streets about six and a half miles. The price paid was $5,000, easily the most advantageous bargain ever made by the city as subsequent events proved. Joseph J. Marsh, architect, prepared the plans and specifications for the building. Quantities of field stone removed from the farm were worked into the courses, giving not only permanence but an artistic touch to this new home for the poor of Orange. It was erected broadside on an elevation overlooking the Second Mountain, facing the thoroughfare and resembling a castle in its architectural features. The cost of the building operations was $25,000. The gable center divides the sections allotted to the inmates.

More in keeping with the progressive spirit of the age, the name of the Orange Poor Farm was discarded and that of the Orange City Home applied. The inmates were transferred there in 1911, and in February, 1912, James P. Quinn was appointed superintendent. He immediately entered into a system of economy, assisted by Mrs. Quinn. The latter proved most adept as housekeeper, instituting an arrangement whereby all the women who were physically able performed a slight task. Orderliness and cleanliness are featured in this model city home. The food is excellent and the beds upon which they sleep and the floors over which they walk, lose none of their immaculateness as the days pass on. An experiment of over nine years, with the honor plan of conducting the home, sustained the expectation of the superintendent that despite the fact that these unfortunates are derelicts of society, they still have a saving sense of appreciation. Cultivation of the soil under scientific treatment developed it as one of the most productive in the region, contrary to the view generally held that it had "been worked out." Acre after acre were added to the richly yielding soil till crops of vegetables and other growth needed on the farm and also among the families in the city which required assistance were annually reaped in generous proportions.

The number of indigents varied little from year to year, averaging about sixty adults. During 1920 there were forty-one of the city charges and nineteen boarders sent from the neighboring municipalities and for which they pay a stipulated price for their maintenance. Experts in the care of the poor have conferred without a dissenting voice the title of the Model City Home upon this over-mountain retreat and a most valuable asset to the city of Orange.

The parcels post, so necessary in the everyday life, was set in motion on January 1, 1913, and on January 23, Edison gave the first exhibition of his talking moving pictures at the Essex County Country Club. Several hundred residents greatly enjoyed the novelty. President Taft passed through Orange on Lincoln's Birthday in 1912, having placed a wreath on statues of the Martyred President in Newark and East Orange. The President was on his way to the Essex County Country Club, where a reception by a thousand or more men and women was given in his honor. Mr. Taft was again a visitor in Orange in the summer, when he delivered an address from the bandstand on Military Common, sustaining his Administration as a candidate for re-election. Former President Theodore Roosevelt also appeared in the community during this campaign, being a candidate of a new national party, named the Progressives, or Bull Moose. Woodrow Wilson, the Democratic candidate, won out in the triangular contest for the presidency.

Starting with a membership of more than one thousand, the Young Woman's Christian Association demonstrated at once its usefulness in

the social activities of Orange at the meeting for enrolling the charter members held on October 12, 1914, at the Young Men's Christian Association. The first board of directors was composed of Miss Matilda M. Clarke, Mrs. Joseph W. Danforth, Mrs. Helen Lohrke, Mrs. William T. Palmer, Miss S. Catherine Wiggin, Mrs. S. Bayard Dod, Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Miss Helen E. Farnsworth, Miss Mary Allerton Kilborne, Mrs. William R. Noe, Miss Mary R. Tooker, Mrs. Gordon Grand, Mrs. Jesse St. John, Mrs. Lorenzo Benedict, Mrs. Richard M. Colgate, Miss Caroline K. Herrick, Dr. Sara C. Spottiswoode, Mrs. Clarence H. Kelsey and Mrs. Dickinson W. Richards. Mrs. Colgate donated the building at 17 High street for use as the home of the club, and in 1918 she also presented the building on Main street, nearly opposite Lincoln avenue, for recreation and amusement of the members. The name Victory Hall was bestowed at the time of the signing of the Armistice by the Germans, at the close of the World War.

During the year 1914 six local clergymen passed to their rest—Bishop Thomas Bowman, of the Methodist Church; Rev. John P. Callaghan, rector of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians; Rev. James A. Travis, of the Calvary Baptist Church; Rev. Dr. George S. Bishop, founder of the First Reformed Church; Rev. Matthias J. McDonald, rector of St. John's Roman Catholic Church, and Rev. Dr. Charles Townsend, pastor of the old First Presbyterian Church, the largest number of record for any calendar year in the history of the Oranges. Frank W. Baldwin, who had published "The Orange Chronicle" nearly forty years, died in November, 1914.

Public interest was stimulated patriotically by the pilgrimage of the Sons of the American Revolution, which passed through Orange in automobiles on June 25, 1914, on its way from Philadelphia to Cambridge, marking the route taken by Washington in 1775 when he traveled the distance in a horse-drawn vehicle to assume command of the patriot army. The pilgrims had made a detour for the purpose of visiting Washington's headquarters at Morristown.

In no way will the year 1914 be better remembered than by the awful blow falling upon humanity on Sunday, August 1, when the Emperor of Germany declared war upon Russia and France, and which was destined to involve the world in a caldron of sacrifice without precedent in the era of civilization. Much concern was felt by hundreds of families of Orange for those of their circle traveling on the Continent. The tourist season was at its height when the gigantic armies of the various countries began mobilizing. Numbers of tourists were caught in the war zone and the anxiety, discomfort and loss of personal property can never be computed. There was a great deal of suffering and hardship before the last of the travelers landed upon the American shores.

Traffic over the Morris & Essex Division of the Lackawanna rail-

road running through Orange had so increased that in 1905 its management made overtures to the Common Council for permission to change its tracks from grade to overhead construction—a medium of greater safety to life, and also permitted a better train movement. The public practically expressed its unanimous approval of the proposed alteration, and all that remained for the beginning of operations was an agreement acceptable to the governing body. Ten years of agitation were required, however, to bring about the desired result. A few of the older citizens were recalling a meeting held in the Valley School house on October 27, 1854, "to consider the nuisance of the Morris and Essex railroad as now located upon the old Scotland road." This was long before the Lackawanna Company effected a lease with the management of the local branch. The grand jury of Essex county had presented the matter to the courts as insufferable, but nothing having been accomplished in the way of removal of the tracks, the taxpayers resolved on this October night that "we are determined to use all and every civil means in our power to have this most intolerable nuisance removed." The corporation was, however, too powerfully intrenched in its right of way to permit of a correction of the menace maintained on a leading thoroughfare, and the opposition dwindled away and finally ceased altogether.

From the early era of the inconspicuous, slowly moving two cars each day, running for the most part without adherence to a fixed schedule, there were in 1915 one hundred trains passing over the Morris & Essex division every twenty-four hours. The City Commission, into which the Common Council had been absorbed, was on the point of agreeing with the Lackawanna Company upon the terms for the elevation of its tracks in Orange, when the parties differed over the amount of money to be paid by the city as its share of the work. Another setback to the proposition seemed imminent when a group of citizens came to the rescue and obligated itself to make up any deficiency arising in the sum agreed upon by the Lackawanna and city officials. The ordinance was passed and signed and construction began on April 1, 1915. The railroad company sustaining its reputation for erecting structures architecturally beautiful and of durability, gave special consideration to these two chief features of the work.

The general design involved the construction of twenty-five bridges in the elimination of the twenty-six grade crossings. These bridges were all of the latest type of reinforced concrete with steel rods, having arched piers in the center or on the curb line, while some spanned the entire street. One, on Scotland street, was made a graceful, structural steel highway viaduct encased in concrete, spanning the freight yard and main tracks. The bridges in the vicinity of the stations were provided with an ornamental concrete balustrade, the others being less elaborate. It required 30,000 cubic yards of concrete, 1,250,000 pounds of structural steel

and 1,600,000 pounds of reinforcing steel bars, none larger than one inch square, to complete them.

The elevation of the roadbed to a height of fifteen feet would not disturb the public thoroughfares the engineers planned, and extensive rearrangement of depots and other buildings were included in the operations. A new alignment just west of Lincoln avenue, where there was a sharp turn in the tracks and known as "Dead Man's Curve," was the most noticeable change. Many fatalities had occurred at this death trap and the engineers of the railroad dreaded the negotiating of the curve. Skilful management of the massive locomotives was necessary to avert accident to the heavy trains made up of steel coaches used almost entirely by the Lackawanna Company for its suburban traffic. Under the alignment the curvature was reduced one-half and the line moved from Scotland street to a new right of way, running parallel with South Jefferson street. One noticeable effect of this change was to bring the beautiful Orange Mountain and its eastern slope in full view of the traveling public. For the first time in eighty years Scotland street was to be free of a steam railroad encumbrance. The thoroughfare, an artery of travel, was shunned by vehicular traffic because of its unimproved condition. The Lackawanna Company would not contribute to the macadamizing or otherwise making the roadway safer for travel, nor would the property owners favor being assessed for the improvement, and so the unworked roadway remained, which did not prove beneficial to the adjoining property. Now there was an expressed public wish that a boulevard, connecting Main street with Central avenue, if not to South Orange avenue, be constructed over the unused railroad right of way. This will, without doubt, be one of the constructive accomplishments of 1921.

Residents were familiar with the old stations at Orange and Highland avenue, of a general type used along the entire road. They were built of common red brick and slate roof, with flagstone and wooden platforms, covered by a low, inartistic canopy of wood, and hemmed in on all sides by stores and other buildings. The new stations were of the latest design. The Cone street site, having served the public for eighty years, was abandoned, and a point between Essex and Lincoln avenues selected for the new depot. The Byzantine type of architecture—exterior walls of dark red, wire-cut brick, laid in Flemish bond, trimmed with artistic stone—was used. Green glazed tile rooms provided a strong contrast with the white of the concrete and the dark red walls. The interior walls were laid with pressed brick above sanitary marble bases, and the floors of terrazzo were broken into by panel strips of mosaic. Ceiling lights, seat lights of the reading type and bracket lights, specially designed, afford ample illumination. All the appurtenances of modern railway construction were utilized in building the Orange and Highland

avenue stations, both being of the same general type. Concrete platforms with canopies of concrete posts and tile roofs are featured at the shelter houses in keeping with the general style of the main structures. A concrete subway connecting each runs under the railroad tracks.

The general scheme at Orange brought into action the engineer's skill and the landscape artist's touch of beauty. Extending from the depot to Main street, opposite Cleveland street, a sweeping plaza completely transforms the surrounding terrain and adds greatly to the aesthetic value of that section of the city. Grouped in the scheme are the freight depot, express office and a signal tower, all of a similar type of architecture and in harmony with that of the passenger stations. Uninterrupted facility was enjoyed by coal dealers during the rigorous winters that the work was in progress. The entire operation was from the beginning of carefully worked out calculation so that the regular traffic and the business of the city would not be interfered with to any appreciable extent.

The Easton Mail on the morning of September 21, 1917, was the first train over the new roadbed, and a number of Orange citizens enjoyed the novelty of being the first local passengers carried along the changed tracks. They were met at the Orange station by Engineer George J. Ray, who constructed the entire road.

The new alignment involved a length of 4,400 lineal feet, about twenty-five feet longer than the old roadbed. The Railroad Company, in order to secure the vast amount of earth needed for filling in the embankment, purchased "Bottle Hill" in Madison, bought two powerful steam shovels and had specially designed cars built for hauling purposes. These cars were compelled to travel fourteen miles from Madison to Orange, and then moving over the wooden trestles the earth was dumped along the line of the new roadbed. Over 25,000 carloads were carried in the zone where the suburban traffic is heaviest without serious accident. The total amount of material used in the filling was 382,000 cubic yards of earth and 43,000 cubic yards of concrete. The placing of a dispatcher's telephone in the Madison cut, the selection of experienced work train crews and the supervision of a skilful yardmaster, who devoted all his time to the moving of the dirt cars, satisfactorily solved the problem of rapid transit and delivery. It was a most expeditious performance of a company noted for the thoroughness of its details in heavy construction and under adverse conditions.

"Children have the inherent right to play," declared Rev. Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin, in one of his felicitous addresses, and this fact was also realized by the Woman's Club of Orange, which in 1906 provided a place of recreation for the children living in the vicinity of Essex and Lincoln avenues. The lot on Gray street was in the heart of the Italian district, and to Mrs. Frederick W. Kelsey was accorded the honor of starting the enterprise. Through her efforts and those of her associates the former

ash dump was transformed into a well arranged playground. Hundreds of children came there every day in the summer months and enjoyed the swings, sand piles and other means for enjoying their play hours. Miss Nelle Besse, who afterward became Mrs. W. Burton Patrick, and Miss Helen Day were in charge during the first two summers.

The Orange Board of Education then coöperated with the Woman's Club and engaged the services of S. Fred Wright, who introduced additional apparatus for the boys and assumed control of their play. Through the helpful and friendly methods of these supervisors, aided by Mrs. Kelsey, Mrs. George R. Howe, Mrs. Vernon L. Davey, Mrs. James E. Cheesman, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Van Ness, the grounds resounded daily with the joyous spirit of boys and girls learning how to play for amusement and at the same time giving strength to their bodies.

In 1910 playgrounds were opened at Forest Street and Park Avenue Schools, and in 1911 the one on the Cleveland Street School premises was opened. Their equipments were the offering of the Home and School Leagues, and were maintained by them till turned over to the Playground Commission in the latter part of 1912. When the city adopted the commission form of government in 1914 the playground system became a part of the Department of Parks and Public Property.

Colonel Austen Colgate, a native of Orange, and a benefactor in many directions, deeded a large lot on February 10, 1912, at the corner of Lincoln avenue and Central avenue, to the city as a central playground, free of cost. Its dedication occurred on October 19, following. The enclosure, having a frontage on Lincoln avenue of seven hundred feet and running six hundred and ninety-four feet along Central avenue, was ideal for the city recreation center, and designed to meet the requirements of children of kindergarten age, the athlete, gymnast, tennis, baseball player and for outdoor sports in general. A grandstand, where moving pictures, band concerts and other forms of entertainment are given on summer evenings, was erected on the Lincoln avenue side of the ground. Nearly every outdoor sport finds its devotees at this popular play center. One of the most enjoyed of all is skating in the winter months, a part of the land being carefully flooded with water.

Mr. Wright, who continued as the supervisor of the playfield for several years, won the respect and in many instances the affection of the boys, to whom he always appeared as the elder brother. His wise direction and kindly counsel contributed greatly to the success of the movement having so much to do with the welfare of the rising generation.

It is a long way from the days of the post rider ambling along on his steed a few miles each day over uneven roadways, beset with dangers and braving all kinds of weather, through the steam railroad transportation era to the Twentieth Century air plane transporting mail matter in a few hours from New York to the Middle West. Vast strides have been made

in the postal service. The business of the country largely depends upon the army of employees engaged in handling the mass of valuable letters and packages daily sent through the various offices, and to the credit of the conscientious workers be it said that practically one hundred per cent. efficiency characterizes their service.

The Post Office had served the people of Orange just one hundred years when the postal authorities at Washington, heeding the growing business conducted by it, decided to build and equip a station required to meet the needs of present and future generations. The east corner of Main street and Lincoln avenue, of easy access to the Lackawanna railroad, over which the business of the office is sent, was selected as the site in competitive bidding, and the honor of laying the corner stone was entrusted to Union and Corinthian Lodges, Free and Accepted Masons. Deeming the occasion of great dignity, they invited the Grand Lodge of New Jersey to perform the ceremony, and on Saturday, October 31, 1914, the Grand Master, accompanied by his associate and subordinate officers and other Masons, set the stone according to the ritual of the ancient craft. The address was delivered by Rev. Howard J. Chidley, member of Hope Lodge, of East Orange.

The building, one story in height, of ample proportions and built of pressed brick, was occupied on Lincoln's Birthday, February 12, 1916, when the public informally inspected this first permanent postal station of Orange. The cost of construction and acquirement of the land was $130,000. There are two star routes connected with the Orange office, one going to Livingston and making two deliveries, stopping en route at the West Orange branch, which, too, is under the direction of the local office, and the Pleasantdale-Roseland route, also having two deliveries. Besides Postmaster Moriarty and George J. Trabold, his assistant, there are eighty employees engaged in receiving and dispatching the business of the office. They serve an area of five and a-half square miles, populated by about 50,000 persons. Eight postal stations are distributed about the city, four daily deliveries are made in the business district and all parts of the city are visited three times each week day by the carriers. West Orange has two deliveries and in the vicinity of St. Mark's Square there are three regular deliveries.

List of Postmasters of Orange—Daniel P. Stryker, January 1, 1813; John M. Lindsley, July 1, 1816; Daniel Smith, August 18, 1834; Gershom Kilburn, July 28, 1841; Lewis C. Lighthipe, July 6. 1843; Isaac P. Baldwin, May 21, 1857; Charles E. Mitchell, November 16, 1860; Abiel M. Condit, June 2, 1863; Waldo B. Tichenor, February 26, 1887; Augustus W. Condit, February 14, 1891; Miles A. Hanchett, January 30, 1896; Louis D. Gallison, April 12, 1900; Herman B. Walker, July 14, 1903; John H. Ackerman, November 3, 1905; Edward S. Perry, December 2, 1911; James D. Moriarty, May 17, 1916.

The New Jersey Woman's Suffrage Association observed the centenary of Lucy Stone's birthday August 13, 1915, by placing a tablet on the home which she occupied soon after her marriage to Henry Blackwell, at 16 Hurlbut street, Orange. The inscription follows:

Lucy Stone Blackwell,
August 13, 1915.
In 1858
Lucy Stone
A Noble Pioneer in the
Emancipation of Women,
Here first protested
Against Their taxation
without Representation
in New Jersey.

Independence Day in 1915 fell upon Sunday, and in the afternoon of July 4 a large company of patriotic citizens and children assembled at the Dispatch Rider in the Old Burying Ground and listened to a fervent patriotic address by Rev. Harmon H. McQuilkin, who had just been called to the pastorate of the old First Church. It was a serious time, the World War having been waged nearly a year. All present pledged anew their allegiance to the United States.

CHAPTER LXXXI

THE ORANGES DURING THE WORLD WAR

Though exhibiting a neutral attitude toward the Powers engaged in the World War, it was certain, it seemed to army experts, in the early winter of 1917, that the United States would be drawn into the conflict. Heartless sinking by the German submarines of unprotected vessels, particularly those bearing the Red Cross insignia, and indicating hospital use, was provocative of an intense war spirit in the country. A protest issued by President Wilson toned down for a time the ruthless invasions of the Hun underwater craft, but it was soon resumed with all its frightfulness. Then a German mandate was cabled to this country, positively expressing just when and where, and under exact conditions, the shipping flying the Stars and Stripes could sail the seas without being disturbed by its navy. There was, therefore, no recourse but to war against the misguided Kaiser and his advisers. President Wilson appeared before Congress at 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, February 3, 1917, and recited the grievances against the German Empire, stating that Count Von Bernstorf, its Ambassador, had been handed his passports.

The Regular Army and militia only recently returned from the Mexican border, where they had guarded the interests of the United States, and were ready to repel any projected invasion of the Mexicans. The call for this service came while the New Jersey National Guard officers were training on the State Camp Ground at Sea Girt. General Edwin W. Hine, of Orange, immediately upon receipt of the order to mobilize, sent the officers scurrying homeward late on Sunday night, June 18, 1916, to return at the earliest moment with the troops under their command. Within three days the soldiers were under canvas and passing through the physical examinations. The Oranges were represented by General Edwin W. Hine, commanding officer of the National Guard; the Third Battalion, Fifth Regiment, commanded by Major William A. Lord; and Battery A, Field Artillery, of East Orange, Captain Claude E. Lanterman in command. Battery C, raised later in the summer by Captain Edward C. James, a member of Battery A, was trained at Tobyhanna, Pennsylvania, and joined the New Jersey troops quartered at Douglass, Arizona. After a few months' duty, with one exception, the units returned to their home stations. Severing diplomatic relations with Germany warned the members of Battery C, who arrived from their long tour at Douglass, in March, that their period of release from duty would be brief indeed. Quietly the order was issued by Adjutant-General Wilbur F. Sadler, of the New Jersey National Guard, for the First Regiment,

of Newark, and the Fifth Regiment, of Paterson, to report to their respective armories on the evening of March 26. These were the first New Jersey troops ordered under arms in the World War. The Third Battalion Armory was heavily guarded, and before the sun rose on another day the four companies comprising the battalion were duly assembled.

The Orange soldiers were scattered over various parts of the State, guarding bridges and other points liable to be tampered with by the German spies who infested the country. War was officially declared by the United States Congress against the German Empire on Good Friday, April 6, 1917, and the entire National Guard was called to the colors. It was not definitely decided at first that there would be a large troop movement overseas, and for that reason there was no special hurry to raise a large army. The first casualty among the local soldiers occurred on April 13, when Private John W. Bennett, of Orange, was killed, being thrown from a freight caboose on a railroad near Easton, Pennsylvania.

The first volunteers of the Oranges to cross the ocean after the declaration of war and to enlist with the Allied Army, consisted of a group of East Orange High School students—Henry O. Wyngard, William A. Morris, Robert L. Bodine, Lloyd Reed, Allen Frazar, Edward Stewart, Russell I. Wright and John Dartnell. They were inexperienced in the care of the injured and sick, yet all were associated with the Presbyterian Hospital Unit of New York. Miss Nellie Winey, of East Orange, and Miss May Bonnet, of Orange, both trained nurses, were of the party, which sailed from New York on the steamer "St. Louis," May 14, 1917, and successfully passed the German danger zone. Reaching England, the young men and women were assigned to the British Medical Department, where after a brief training they became assistants to surgeons operating in certain French hospitals.

The Third Battalion, of Orange, was stationed at Pompton during the summer, the soldiers being sent out in details to guard the powder works in that vicinity and several railroad bridges in a wide zone. General Hine, in ill health, and having attained the age of sixty-three, one year less than the statutory requirement, was relieved of his command by request. The fortunes of the Fifth Regiment, including the Third Battalion, led it to Anniston, Alabama, where Camp McClellan was partly laid out by Major Frederick A. Reimer, of East Orange, who was attached to a corps of engineers in 1917. The Fifth Regiment was there merged into the One Hundred and Fourteenth United States Infantry and trained for the exacting duty on the battle front. Several officers of high grade were returned to their home station, rigid requirements, physically and mentally, being responsible for their retirement. The new regiment was sent to Camp Stuart, Newport News, in the late spring of 1918, to prepare for the ocean voyage. Embarking on the transports June 14, it was landed at St. Nazair, France, on June 27. The Orange

soldiers were now on sacred French soil and a part of the famous Blue and Gray Division—the Twenty-ninth—which acquitted itself with valor and distinction during the several months it was in active service.

When war was declared only two hundred thousand effectives were available in the country, two-thirds being in the Regular Army and the remainder in the National Guard. The exigency required the assembly of a vast number of troops, either for home or foreign service. How were they to be drawn? The Civil War was largely fought by volunteers on the Union side, but the situation in 1917 was vastly different from that of 1861. A proposal to make up a large army was expressed through the selective service law, which met with popular approval. It became operative on May 19, 1917, and as subsequently amended, power was given the military authorities to mobilize all the man power of the nation from the ages of eighteen to forty-five inclusive—the most complete system ever devised for raising an army of freemen. Every citizen within those ages was on equal footing, and no favors were shown in selecting the boards of registration allotted to each municipality. A total of 24,231,021 men were registered. The first registration, on June 5, 1917, covered the ages from twenty-one to thirty-one inclusive; the second, a year later, on June 5 and August 24, 1918, and the third on September 12, of the same year. The last registration extended the age limit downward to eighteen years and upward to forty-five years. The total number inducted by the draft in the nation was 2,810,236. Hundreds of young men, educationally and physically qualified, applied at Regular Army stations for the privilege of pursuing a course in intensive training, hoping thereby to win a commission. They were nearly all successful, many becoming efficient officers.

Cantonments for the housing of the drafted men were being constructed with feverish haste in all parts of the country during the late summer of 1917. Two in which the residents of the Oranges were directly interested were Camp John A. Dix, at Wrightstown, in South Jersey, where the selective men locally drawn were trained in the art of soldiering, and Camp Wesley Merritt, surveyed near Dumont, Bergen county. This was the most widely known cantonment in the country, and much popularity was given it by the Young Men's Christian Association. Here the troops tarried for a few days' rest while securing their final equipment before entering the transports which were to carry them to the sanguinary fields of France. The engineers, in the arrangement of the large area for the accommodation of the men, permitted the building of huts (they were called) for recreation and amusement. The entire cost of camp construction was eleven million dollars. First of the troop movements began on December 7, 1917, when part of the Forty-first Division arrived.

The Orange Young Men's Christian Association in the spring of

1917 campaigned for a special war fund, when $27,000 was received. A few months later the Oranges were asked to raise the further sum of $220,000. Of this amount $200,000 was to be applied to the general work of the organization among the soldiers, and $20,000 was for the war camp community service. Clarence H. Potter, general secretary of the local association, was assigned the task by the National War Work Council of that body of introducing and conducting the department at Camp Merritt. Fully cognizant of the opportunities there offered to perform some real, helpful service among the soldiers, he secured a leave of absence from his board of directors and proceeded to the cantonment in the early autumn. The second local drive, after careful consideration by those in charge, was continued till sufficient means were accumulated to defray the cost of erecting a hut at the camp, exclusively donated by the people of Orange. The campaign ended gloriously with total receipts of $264,000. This added $44,000 was applied to the building fund. Speedily the material was assembled, and when the troops arrived during the cold winter weather this well lighted, heated and ventilated hut was at their disposal, without reservation, and only the minimum of rules in force. Thousands of young men there found a delightful reception, Christian, patriotic and cordial, offered by a faithful corps of workers from the Oranges and elsewhere. Stout hearts were given many young men as the days multiplied and the troops departed on their way from the cantonment to transports and to ultimate victory. Rev. Robert Brewster Beattie, pastor of the Munn Avenue Presbyterian Church, East Orange, first went to Camp Merritt as the religious work secretary, but in the spring of 1918 he became general secretary of the Association. Mr. Potter, who was needed as the manager of the local war work, had resigned in March, and two others had occupied the position before it was taken by Mr. Beattie. The latter continued in charge till after the signing of the Armistice. The total number of soldiers passing through Camp Merritt on the outward trip, which ended in November, 1918, was 578,576. Nearly all were met by Association workers.

Each of the municipalities of Orange had a highly trained Home Guard organization which assisted in maintaining the peace at home by coöperating with the police departments, and fulfilling in every way the duty requested of them. A number of the members delivered coal voluntarily to homes devoid of fuel while the extreme lowered temperature prevailed in the winter of 1917-1918. The supply was so nearly exhausted that the National Fuel Administrator ordered all industrial plants closed parts of each week for a month or more. The Home Guards, it is believed, quieted the planned uprisings against the nation by a certain element in the county more favorable to the German Empire than to the United States. War gardeners were most active during the second year of hostilities. Plots of vacant land were converted into productive

FOREST STREET SCHOOL, ORANGE

CENTRAL SCHOOL, ORANGE

CENTRE STREET SCHOOL, ORANGE

soil and a very respectable number of enthusiastic householders assisted in raising vegetables in generous measure, thus contributing to the valuable store of foodstuffs. The people cheerfully acquiesced in abstaining from certain foods that the conserved supply might be diverted to the soldiers and sailors. Wheatless, meatless, sugarless days and other forms of individual sacrifice were observed. Yet when the war was declared at an end the Government storehouses were so filled with staple articles of diet that the officials found it quite difficult to dispose of them.

The Four-Minute men deserve a special niche in the World War remembrance. These volunteers freely gave of their time, responding at a moment's call to proceed to a public amusement hall, notably the moving picture theatre, and there acquaint the people in a four-minute address with some of the things the Government wanted the people to know. The management of the theatres, as a rule, coöperated loyally. These Four-Minute men were ever alert and useful in crucial moments. When the Liberty Bond drives were so completely engaging the public attention they explained in the briefest and most lucid manner just how greatly the men and women would assist in winning the war by subscribing to them. Among the innumerable individual efforts of the residents of the Oranges none stands out more prominently in its true spirit of helpfulness than the canteen opened in Hoboken by Miss Mary Tooker, of East Orange, at her own expense. She was assisted by the Young Men's Christian Association in the entertainment furnished the soldiers on their way to or returning from Europe.

The United War Work campaign for a national fund of $170,500,000 brought nearly seven hundred of the well known men and women of the community into a concentrated and well directed drive for the raising of $550,000, announced as the quota of the Oranges. Manton B. Metcalf, of Orange, was chairman; Charles F. Rand, of West Orange, vice-chairman; Sidney M. Colgate, Orange, treasurer; and Clarence H. Potter, secretary. The divisional chairmen were Clarence H. Kelsey, East Orange; Judge Thomas A. Davis, Orange; Farnham Yardley, West Orange; Edward D. Duffield, South Orange; Orrin G. Cocks, Maplewood; and William B. Sayre, Hilton. The drive occupied the week of November 11-18, 1918, and when all the collections were in hand the total reached the sum of $578,287, an oversubscription, as were all the local drives for war purposes. They were, with the exception of the Knights of Columbus and the Jewish Relief Fund, conducted from the Orange Young Men's Christian Association, and practically under the same faithful corps of workers which carried on the campaign for the United War Work. The far-reaching effect of the response patriotically rendered by the residents of the community through the duration of the war can be best understood when the statement is made that more than one hundred per cent. return was given for every call made upon them and which won the

commendation of the National authorities. It was an enviable reputation for generous contributions and an ardent patriotic participation, even to the point of sacrifice. The winning of the war and the restoration of peaceful conditions were as a rule paramount in the minds of all claiming allegiance to the Constitution of the United States.

There was a total of 6,518 men serving in the army or navy during the war and credited with residence in the Oranges. Volunteers in the Young Men's Christian Association, Knights of Columbus, Red Cross and general workers in the social service among the men in cantonments at home and abroad, numbered, it is believed, several thousands. To them all the gratitude of the nation was given.

Urgent need of Red Cross supplies made imperative the expenditure of millions of dollars. Money flowed in freely to a fund created for this purpose as a result of two drives. One in 1917 produced $529,000, and the second, in 1918, added $651,000. Charles F. Rand was the director of canvasses. Liberal one dollar membership fees in addition were also made to this fund locally. Mrs. Charles W. Evans, of East Orange, was leader of the Red Cross activities of the Oranges. Need of headquarters was quickly solved by the management of the Woman's Club, which turned over the entire building to hundreds of devoted women who busied themselves daily, excepting Sunday, in the preparation of supplies to be sent to the medical and surgical departments of the army and navy and wherever there was a demand.

Judge Thomas A. Davis, of Orange, was director of the Knights of Columbus drive in the winter of 1918, to meet the quota of $40,000, allotted to the Oranges. When the collectors turned in their subscriptions they totaled $50,000, an excess of $10,000.

Upon five separate occasions the United States Government called for subscriptions to a fund for prosecuting the war. In return for the money loaned, interest bearing Liberty bonds, backed by the national credit, were issued. Leaders in these various campaigns were John D. Everitt and Merrick R. Baldwin, of Orange; Wilbur S. Johnson, of East Orange; Farnham Yardley, of West Orange; and Edward D. Duffield, of South Orange. A large group of citizens bent their energies toward securing the largest possible contributions, and the success meeting their endeavors was shown in the over-subscription of all the calls made. But the greatest interest and excitement centered about the fourth loan, which was at its height in October, 1918, when it was known that the Germans were weakening and that the soldiers of the United States were making strong wedges in the enemy's battlefront. South Orange Village nearly tripled its quota, under the direction of Mr. Duffield and a large corps of assistants. There were 3,423 subscribers to the quota of $392,300, and the amount raised was $1,348,350. East Orange came forward with 218 per cent. of its quota of $2,061,800, subscribing $4,501,200.

During the closing day of the drive, October 19, a German machine gun, captured by the Americans, was auctioned off to the person or persons subscribing the largest amount. Mrs. A. J. Grimes and William R. Britton, the latter a well known war worker, were the auctioneers. The gun was awarded to William F. Oatman, Jerome D. Gedney, School Commissioner Edmund D. Walker, Paul F. Gerhard and Playground Commissioner W. Nelson Knapp, their subscription being $15,000. The trophy was sent to the East Orange Free Library. Orange subscribed $2,128,000, its quota being $1,573,400, and West Orange by its $1,100,000 against a quota of $389,400, nearly trebled the latter. South Orange Village was proclaimed the banner town in Class E, of the Second Federal Reserve District, at the conclusion of the Fifth Liberty Loan drive, having raised 333 per cent. of its quota, thereby winning a captured German cannon. The subscribers were, however, only about one-half of those of the Fourth Liberty Loan drive, but they (1,637) gave $1,065,650, the amount assigned being $320,600.

It cost the United States considerably more than one million dollars an hour for over two years to conduct its operations during the war, the direct outlay for the period being $22,000,000,000, and nearly $10,000,000,000 was loaned the Allies. The total cost of the war to all the belligerents was $186,000,000,000, to the end of hostilities. It will therefore be seen that money was needed continuously to provide the enormous amount of material and to defray the other costs of the awful and unnecessary strife!

Nearly every home in the Oranges was represented in one or more of the various agencies organized for the winning of the war. From many of these homes the Flag of Freedom was displayed daily and the service flag, which came into use during the World War, told by the number of its stars the corresponding number of volunteers who had gone from there into the army, navy, or other service. Foregoing luxuries and many of the comforts, the people toiled day in and day out that right would prevail over might, that the day of peace would bring the assurance of rightful influences ordering the settlement of the world affairs, and with the hope that peace would reign forevermore. A false message was received from France in the early afternoon of Thursday, November 7, 1918, that an armistice had been signed by the Germans. In a moment pandemonium broke loose. The celebrants continued their demonstration with jubilant spirit for several hours, only to be apprised later that some one had forestalled what would really happen later. Through the following days the bulletins were eagerly scanned for news from France. The fight was raging furiously along all the sectors. The Sabbath Day has been related to many historical national events, and so it was momentarily expected on Sunday, November 10, that the news of the signing of the armistice would be cabled across the seas. First announcement that the

terms imposed upon the Germans by the Allies and the United States Government was made at midnight on Sunday, five o'clock Paris time. At 3:30 o'clock on Monday morning factory whistles proclaimed that the war was at last really ended. Homes were immediately illuminated from attic to cellar and impromptu neighborhood rejoicings were the order of the early morning hours. The celebration continued through the day, the schools and business houses and factories suspending their regular schedule. In a few weeks the first shipload of troops returned to the American shores and the sad scene was soon revealed in the cities and towns of crippled soldiers, hundreds of them, moving about the thoroughfares, impressing the fact upon the public mind that the victory had not come without its terrible toll of life and treasure.

The total number of deaths in battle from 1914 to 1918, inclusive, were 7,450,200, the United States having sustained a list of 48,900.

Welcome to their homes, marked with unstinted enthusiasm, was given the soldiers and sailors by the various communities. Main street, from St. Mark's Church to the Newark line, was one blaze of colors, large United States Flags being attached to each trolley pole. The color scheme continued along Valley road to Eagle Rock avenue and to the terminus of the trolley line at Harrison avenue. First of all the programs arranged was that by East Orange, which officially entertained the veterans on Flag Day, June 14, 1919. A parade marshaled by Colonel George P. Olcott started from the corner of Harrison street and Main street, in the early afternoon, and proceeded along the latter thoroughfare till it reached Grove street, where it was met by two lines of school children through which the remainder of the route to the Armory on the North Parkway was marched. An informal hour was there enjoyed, refreshments being served and a formal welcome given by Mayor Charles H. Martens. William G. Thomas also delivered an address. In the evening a block dance was given in North Munn avenue. Memorial services for the ones who had made the supreme sacrifice were held at the Oval, on the following afternoon, Sunday, June 15. Rev. W. Warren Giles, pastor of the Dutch Reformed Church, presided, the address was delivered by Rev. John A. O'Brien, rector of the Church of Our Lady Help of Christians, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Fred Clare Baldwin, pastor of Calvary M. E. Church, and the Community Chorus sang several selections.

Orange arranged a very gala affair for the anniversary of Independence Day as its tribute to the veterans, but the weather interfered with the orderly procedure of the program. The parade of military and civic organizations, escorting the veterans, passed along several of the prominent streets and finally ended at the Playground, corner of Lincoln and Central avenues, near the noon hour. A temperature of nearly 100 degrees Fahrenheit, which lessened the number of participants, prevailed during the morning. The exercises at the grand stand consisted of ad-

dresses by Congressman Warren Gard, of Ohio, Congressman Daniel F. Minahan, of Orange, and Rev. Dr. Lyman Whitney Allen, of Newark, and music by a brass band. Former Mayor Arthur B. Seymour was chairman. In the afternoon a series of athletic games were played and in the evening a dinner was served to the veterans at the Orange Armory on William street, folowed by dancing.

In West Orange there was also a parade in the morning, featured by a number of tastefully arranged floats. Each soldier and sailor was presented with a bronze medal at exercises held in the Washington Playgrounds, by Mayor John A. Rodgers, in behalf of the town, and former Mayor William F. Vossler gave an address of welcome. Dinner was served by the Town Improvement League, followed by athletic games held in the afternoon. A display of fireworks at night concluded the day's ceremonies.

On July Fourth, 1920, a granite memorial was erected in memory of the soldiers who made the supreme sacrifice, at the Memorial Park, triangular in form, approached from Valley road, just north of St. Mark's Church. Inscribed upon the bronze tablet placed upon the block, are these words:

Roll of Honor—West Orange, New Jersey.
Dedicated in memory of the men of the
Town of West Orange who made the
Supreme Sacrifice in the World War
1917-1919.

The names appear in the following:

THE ROLL OF HONOR.

They who made the Supreme Sacrifice upon their Country's Altar that the Nation Created by Washington and Saved by Lincoln, shall continue as a world-civilizing force.

Hearts mourn!—but may the day ne'er come,
While these rock-bound hills shall stand,
When sons of ours shall not dare to die
For love of their native land.
—SAMUEL COPP WORTHEN.

ORANGE.

Ackerman, Harry T., private, died at Camp Mills, L. I., January 11, 1919.

Bauer, William E., corporal, killed in action, in France, October 12, 1918.

Bennett, John William, private, killed on railroad, April, 1917.

Burt, Edward Francis, died of wounds, in France.

Bury, George W., died three weeks after honorable discharge.

Byrne, Edward Michael, died in Orange.

Caronia, Joseph, died at Camp Dix, September, 1918.

Croll, Louis J., killed in action.

Cullen, Augustus, died March 8, 1919, at Camp Meade, Maryland.

Denman, Ralph H., died March 12, 1919.

Dowd, Meredith Loveland, lieutenant, killed in action while in aeroplane service, France, October 26, 1918.

Dugan, Daniel Aloysius, Jr., killed in action, November 4, 1918.

Essig, Harry, died of wounds, October 27, 1918.

Fowler, Dudley D., died July 4, 1918, in Washington, D. C.

Goines, Alfred Nathaniel, died.

Hill, Robert Brinton, killed in accident, England, May, 1918.

Hodgkinson, James W., died in Orange, September 27, 1917.

Lloyd, Francis J., died September 27, 1918.

Mongozzi, Silvio, died June 20, 1918, in England.

Osapio, Giovanni, killed in action.

Powers, Peter Joseph, died.

Reilley, Frank P., killed in action, in France.

Riley, Lowell Hobart, lieutenant, killed in action, in France.

Riley, Patrick Francis, sergeant, killed in action in France, October 24, 1918.

Smith, Ralph D., died in France.

Suarez, Miles A., sergeant, killed in action, in France.

Tilney, Nicholas Lechmore, captain, died in France, September 18, 1918.

Weir, John W., sergeant, killed in action in France.

White, Thomas W., killed in action, in France, October 12, 1918.

Windecker, Charles A., killed in action, in France, October 10, 1918.

Zannette, Julien, died.

East Orange

Abbott, R. G., died while a member of the Canadian Army.

Allshesky, Robert Blake, sergeant, died at Camp Funston, Kansas, October 17, 1918.

Baillie, Wallace T., private, died at Madison Barracks.

Baker, George Carlyle, private, died at Fort Ringgold, Texas, November 11, 1918.

Baldwin, Morgan Smiley, corporal, died of wounds received in action, at LeCatalet, France (September 29), October 9, 1918.

Baldwin, Ralph Niles, sergeant, killed in action at Bois d'Etrays, France, October 23, 1918.

Baldwin, Julian Wadsworth, private, died at Biard, France, July 28, 1918.

Bilz, James Charles, sergeant, killed in Argonne Forest, while applying first aid to a stricken comrade, October 17, 1918.

Boyer, Morris Stanley, sergeant, killed in action, near Busigny, France, October 12, 1918.

Buckley, Edward J., private, died from effects of wounds received in action, October 22, 1918.

Burke, Daniel J., private, died at Camp Humphreys, Virginia, October 29, 1918.

Burrage, Percy Fraser, captain, died from effects of wounds received in action, September 30, 1918.

Bushnell, Reginald, coxswain, died at Brooklyn Navy Yard, October 16, 1918.

Cassidy, Michael, lieutenant, killed in action in France.

Chew, George Herbert, private, died October 6, 1918.

Cohen, Harry William, private, drowned at Gadsden, Alabama, near Anniston Camp, May 25, 1918.

Condit, Raymond S., private, died of wounds received near Metz, September 22, 1918.

Craney, William Joseph, seaman, died in Marine Hospital, Staten Island, October 20, 1918.

Culbert, Kenneth Pickens, lieutenant, injured by accidental fall from aeroplane, died May 23, 1918.

Davey, Otis, lieutenant, died at Jussey, France, December 2, 1918.

Davis, Lynndon Egbert, private, died August 14, 1918, from effect of wounds received in action.

Denourie, Elmer, private, killed in action, October 29, 1918.

Dunn, William Thomas, private, died October 20, 1918.

Egler, Ernest Edward, private, died at Neuenahr, Germany, December 16, 1918.

English, John A., private, killed in action, September 24, 1918.

Eull, Frank Bernard, died from effect of wounds received in action at Battle La Seele River, October 19, 1918.

Falkner, Charles Hamilton, private, first East Orange soldier killed in action; engaged at east front of Rheims, where he fell, July 15, 1918.

Ford, Benjamin Pierson, lieutenant, killed by accident, near Hagenbach, France, October 29, 1918.

Garvin, James Sidney, private, died at Toul, France, May 16, 1918.

Genovese, Gire, private, died from effect of wounds received in action, October 16, 1918.

Gifford, Roland Craig, mechanic, died at Salisbury, England, October 27, 1918.

Goddard, William Neale, lieutenant, killed in action, near Bethune, France, June 13, 1917.

Hagen, Luther Alfred, captain, died in France, October 1, 1918.

Hankinson, Leon Abbott, private, died in France, November 28, 1918.

Heinrich, Karl W., sergeant, died from effect of wounds received in action, October 24, 1918.

Hogan, William Joseph, private, died at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., October 5, 1918.

Jones, Alfred, private, died at Fort Jay, N. Y., October 18, 1918.

Kerr, George Southwick, sergeant, killed at Battle of River Ourcq, France, July 28, 1917.

Knipe, Leslie Albert, died July 28, 1918, at Montreal, from effects of Zeppelin raid at Camp Surrey, England.

Lequin, Maurice Lentilhon, ensign, died at sea, October 12, 1918.

Loeser, Alexander, private, died on July 21, 1918, of wounds received at Battle of Chateau-Thierry.

Manchee, Winchell N., died in France, October 25, 1918.

McCloskey, George Walter, died November 6, 1918.

McGriff, Harry, private, killed during period September 26-October 2, 1918, in action.

Murray, Rev. Walter Rue, Y. M. C. A. secretary, killed at Chateau Thierry, July 16, 1918.

Nilan, Michael Aloysius, killed in action, near Soissons, July 21, 1918.

O'Brien, John Joseph, sergeant, died at Camp Greene, N. C., October 14, 1918.

Pennycook, Edward A., corporal, died from effect of wounds, October 27, 1918.

Pegg, William J., private, killed while "going over the top," October 12, 1918.

Perl, Samuel, private, killed in fall from building at Baltimore, Maryland.

Pierson, Walter Earle, died December 6, 1918, at Mineola, L. I.

Prindle, Sidney Edwin, private, killed at the Battle of St. Etienne, France, October 6, 1918.

Pressig, Frederick, sergeant, killed in action, August 8, 1918.

Patterson, Ransom S., lieutenant, killed in action, September 26, 1918.

Reber, Ferderick L., sergeant, died at Dallas, Texas, September 26, 1918.

Reeve, George Harrison, private, died October 19, 1918, at Aberdeen, Maryland.

Reilly, Eugene, Jr., private, died July 13, 1918, in France.

Reynolds, David Irving, lieutenant, killed in aeroplane accident at Malpenso, Austrian frontier, September 9, 1918.

Rodenwald, Winthrop, corporal, died of accidental gunshot wounds, September 9, 1918.

Rosendahl, Gustaf E., private, killed in action, at the Argonne Forest, October 26, 1918.

Shea, James Joseph, seaman, died at sea, March 24, 1918.

Sirlyn, Eugene A., private, killed in action, October 9, 1918.

Smack, Romelyn.

Stewart, Oscar Virgil, private, died at Camp Humphries, Virginia, October 8, 1918.

Stiger, Ledwith K., private, died October 26, 1918, at his home in East Orange.

Stout, Alfred Collier, corporal, died in France, November 6, 1918.

Taylor, Ralph Allen, private, killed in action, August, 1918.

Tieman, Frederick A., private, killed in action, October 18, 1918.

Umbriet, Lorenz Carl, private, killed in action, October 29, 1918.

Van Nest, Theodore Burnham, ensign, died on U. S. S. "George Washington," at Brest, France, October 15, 1918.

Wakefield, Harold John, gunner's mate, killed in accident, November 7, 1918.

Walker, Donald Francis, ensign, died from effects of wounds received in aeroplane accident, at Key West, Florida, April 7, 1919.

Whitney, Frank Bates, killed in aeroplane accident at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, March 4, 1918.

Williams, Frederick David, killed in action some time between April 22 and May 1, in the Arras region.

Wyeth, Wallace Frederick, wagoner, died Camp Stuart, Virginia, May 23, 1919.

WEST ORANGE.

Bradley, John, died in France, February 4, 1919.

Bradley, Edward.

Buchanan, Harry C., died in France.
Byrne, Joseph, died in France, October, 1918.
Byrne, John.
Cocker, Herbert, killed in action, in France, October 16, 1918.
Coda, Oresler, killed in action, in France, October 16, 1918.
Coda, Americus, killed in action.
Coggins, Daniel Anthony, died in France, December 9, 1918.
Colton, Leslie P.
Dunn, William Theodore.
Glennon, John T., killed in action, in France.
Gross, Philip, killed in action, in France.
Hart, William J., killed in action, in France.
House, Rev. George A., died at Camp Lee, October 22, 1918.
Jaegger, Francis J., died October 8, 1918.
Jones, William H., lieutenant, reported dead March 24, 1919.
Karam, Darwin L., died November, 1918.
Kalopodis, John, killed in action, in France.
Kayser, Alfred Jr., killed in action.
Kenzel, Frederick, killed in action, in France.
Kunz, Francis, corporal, killed in action.
Larkin, William Francis, died.
Lonergan, James Francis, killed in action, in France.
McChesney, Edward D., killed in action, October 12, 1918.
Merklin, Harry D., died October 29, 1918.
Myers, John, died December 27, 1918, at Pelham Bay, New York.
Peiker, Frank.
Perkins, Walter.
Paris, Joseph.
Richter, Edward Rand, lieutenant, killed in aeroplane accident, France, October 4, 1918.
Sayers, James Edward, sergeant, killed near Verdun, France, October 12, 1918.
Stiles, Lionel Rivers, died of wounds.

SOUTH ORANGE.

Bradbury, Samuel H., captain, died in France, October 17, 1918.
De Carlo, Chesepeto, died at Camp Dix, October 2, 1918.
Grove, William Gribb, Jr., sergeant, died in France, February 8, 1919.
Hoskier, Ronald Wood, sergeant, killed in France, April 23, 1917.
Kyle, James, died in France, September 10, 1918.
Mahon, Bernard G., killed in action, October 5, 1918.
McCoy, George Baldwin, lieutenant, died of wounds, in France, July 20, 1918.
Miles, Joseph Elmslie, corporal, died in France, February 14, 1919.
Shepard, Francis Burritt, captain, died December 16, 1918, at Nice, France.
Smith, ———, died in Virginia camp.

MAPLEWOOD.

Bush, Henry P., died at Camp Dix.
Lane, Ralph J. G., died of wounds received in France.

Manley, George Herbert, killed in aeroplane accident near Tours, France, August 21, 1917.

Murray, Arthur G., drowned at Bordeaux, France, December 24, 1918.

Nelson, Charles B., died of wounds.

Stokley, Robert G., captain, died of wounds received in action, in France, November 3, 1918.

Thompson, Charles Harold, died.

Van Houten, Rennie G.

Warner, Stephen R., lieutenant, killed in accident at Call Field, Texas, April 24, 1918.